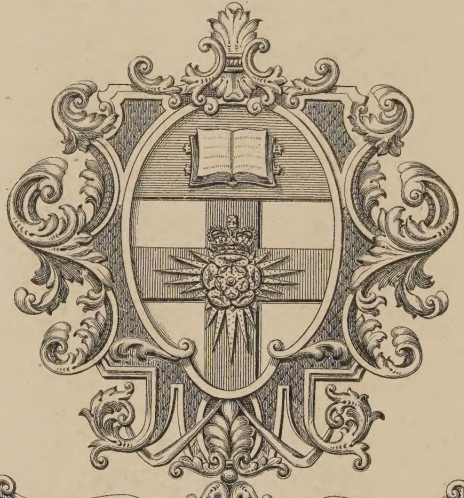
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(15.)—

CALEDONIAN CANAL; CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION;
CUSTOMS; INLAND REVENUE;
POST OFFICE; PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND);
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1858).

Session

4 *February* —— 29 *July* 1864.

VOL. XXX.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1864.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the t of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

CALEDONIAN CANAL:

499. FIFTY-NINTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the CALEDONIAN CANAL - - - - - - - - - p. 1

Bound in Vol. Lettered: 1864 Miscellaneous Folio Portions.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

16.] NINTH REPORT of Her Majesty's CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS; together with APPENDICES - - - - 15

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74.] EIGHTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's CUSTOMS - - - - - - - - - - 319

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NINTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

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NINTH REPORT.

We, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty our Ninth Annual Report.

The total number of nominations notified to us since the commencement of our proceedings has been 25,612. During the four years up to the end of December 1859, the nominations numbered 9,752; during the last four years they have amounted to 14,757; those for the year 1863 being 3,605.

The situations to which these nominations refer may be divided into two classes, which it will be convenient to treat separately, viz.: (1.) Superior situations, clerkships, &c. (2.) Inferior situations, such as that of out-door officer, letter carrier, warder, &c.

Class I. Superior Situations,* Clerkships, &c.

The number of nominations disposed of in this class has been 1,429, and the number of certificates granted 609. Of the appointments thus filled 253 had been made the subject of competition among 813 candidates, and 356 of absolute nomination.

The ratio of the number of competitors to the number of vacancies for which they competed has varied but slightly during the six years; the range being from 2·6 for each vacancy, which was the proportion in 1860, to 3·0 for each vacancy in 1862. The fluctuations have been—

1858	2·8	per vacancy.
1859	2·9	,,
1860	2·6	,,
1861	2·7	,,
1862	3·0	,,
1863	2·9	,,

It is to be added that, of the 813 competitors examined 291 were found to be below the standard of attainment requisite for a pass examination; leaving the *bonâ fide* competition to be between 522 candidates for 278 places, or in the proportion of only 1·9 to each vacancy.

As a general rule, strict inquiries are not made as to the age, health, or character of any competitors except those who are

* Under this head are comprised Appointments in the Diplomatic and Consular Services, Inspectorships of Schools (Ireland), Inspectorships of Factories, &c.

successful in the competition. The number of competitors actually rejected on these grounds has been 15; of whom 4 proved to be disqualified in respect of age, 7 in respect of health, and 4 in respect of character.

The following Table gives further particulars regarding the competitions for this class of appointments which have taken place since 1858 :—

Year.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations competed for.	Number of Nominees.	Number of Nominees who			
				Did not proceed to examination, or were ineligible	Were eligible and examined.		
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.
1858	122	230	745	98	647	455	192
1859	96	286	869*	153	1,107	849	258
1860	79	235	680	83	597	402	195
1861	94	266	812	97	715	479	236
1862	118	289	994	130	864	600	264
1863	133	278	920	107	813	554	259
Total -	642	1,584	5,020*	668	4,743	3,339	1,404
Average	107	264	837	111	791	557	234

The total number of candidates nominated during the year 1863 for preliminary test examination was 633; of whom 82, for various reasons, were not examined. Of the 551 who were examined, 284 passed and 267 were rejected; the proportion of rejections being just 48·5 per cent.

Of 515 candidates who received absolute nominations, 356 have obtained certificates; 122 failed to pass their examination; 5 proved ineligible in point of age; 4 were unable to satisfy us of their fitness in respect of health, and 3 in respect of character. In 25 cases the nomination was cancelled or the candidate failed to appear.

The total number of candidates of this class rejected in 1863, on age, health, and character, was 27; viz., 9 on the ground of age, 11 on the ground of health, and 7 of character.

Under the head of knowledge and ability we have found, as in former years, that nearly all the rejections have been due to failure in the elementary subjects. Throughout the whole of our proceedings, during eight years and a half, only 183 candidates of this class have been rejected without having failed in orthography, handwriting, or arithmetic; the total number of rejections having amounted to 2,334.

* Excluding 391 candidates at the open competition for writerships in the India Office.

Class II. Inferior Situations.

The number of nominations disposed of in this class has been 2,109; in 46 cases these nominations have been subsequently cancelled; 1,663 certificates have been granted; 139 persons were rejected for failure in their examination, 61 were found to be disqualified in respect of age, 49 in respect of health, and 61 in respect of character. In 86 cases the candidates failed to appear, and 4 candidates were unsuccessful in competition.

It need hardly be said that the standard of examination for this class is very low. For the great majority of situations nothing is required beyond reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, and (in the case of letter-carriers and rural messengers in the Post Office) the reading of handwriting. To some officers, such as artificers in the Admiralty dockyards, no literary test has been applied. Of the 1,663 certificates which we have granted, 145 were of this character.

In addition to the 3,605 candidates who have been nominated during the past year to situations requiring certificates, we have examined a considerable number of persons at the request of the heads of different departments. Under this category are included 23 paid attachés, or third secretaries, in the Diplomatic Service; 5 inspectors of schools and examiners under the Education Department of the Privy Council, who are examined only as to their physical qualifications; 59 competitors for cadetships of constabulary in Ireland; and 400 candidates for the situations of factory boy and apprentice in Her Majesty's Dockyards, which situations are now thrown open to public competition.

In the month of May 1863 we suffered a grave loss by the death of our Secretary, Mr. Maitland. The following extract from a Minute drawn up in April 1862 will show the estimation in which the Commissioners then held the services of that gentleman; and our sense of their value continued unchanged up to the time of his death.

"We cannot, however, forbear from availing ourselves of the occasion legitimately afforded by the approaching termination of the present phase of our commission to express, and to leave recorded on our Minutes, our grateful sense of the services of Mr. Maitland, who has occupied the post of Secretary for nearly the whole period since the commencement of our proceedings.

"Appreciating, as we do, the remarkable ability with which he has conducted our correspondence, and the promptitude and punctuality with which he has executed the business of the Commission, we feel under yet further obligations to him.

"We gratefully acknowledge the advantage we have enjoyed of continually obtaining from him suggestions and opinions which his

extensive information and sound judgment have rendered peculiarly valuable, whilst, at the same time, he has on all occasions carried into effect our views and decisions with the most scrupulous fidelity."

The vacancy thus occasioned was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Walrond, who had been for several years our senior assistant examiner. His place was taken by the junior examiner, Mr. Headlam, who now conducts our examinations, with the permanent assistance of Mr. E. Poste, Fellow of Oriel College; aided, as occasion may require, by the gentlemen whose names are given below:

For general subjects.

T. Arnold, Esq., B.A., University College, Oxford.
W. F. Edwards, Esq., B.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
F. J. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.
J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.
C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

For special subjects.

Chinese.—Rev. W. Summers.
Dutch.—Rev. Dr. Gehle.
French.—M. Dupont.
German.—Rev. Dr. Walbaum, Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel.
Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene; Signor Pistrucci; Sir James Lacaita.
Modern Greek.—Rev. N. Morfinos.
Oriental Languages.—Professor Goldstücker; Colonel Ouseley.
Portuguese.—Signor Monteiro.
Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff, Chaplain to the Russian Embassy.
Swedish.—Rev. F. Carlson.
Spanish.—Signor Vives.
Law.—M. Bernard, Esq.; F. Lushington, Esq.; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.
Entomology, &c.—W. B. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Natural Science.—G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge.
Practical Geometry, &c.—Lieut.-Col. Collinson, R.E.

Before leaving this portion of our Report, we proceed to offer such general remarks regarding our examinations as have been suggested by the experience of the past year.

The results of this year have tended to confirm our belief in the wisdom of the recommendation laid before the House of Commons by the Select Committee of 1860 on Civil Service appointments, that candidates should be submitted to preliminary test examination before competition. Many instances have occurred to show how difficult it is to secure the benefits of competition without this safeguard. Thus in three of the competitions decided in 1863 none of the candidates reached the minimum

standard of competence; in two others there was not a sufficient number of competent candidates to fill the vacancies competed for; on twelve occasions the number of competent candidates only equalled the number of vacancies. In these seventeen competitions 86 candidates competed for 30 situations; but as 63 of the candidates proved incompetent, only 23 of the situations could be filled; in other words, only 23 qualified candidates were sent up to compete for 30 situations. We notice therefore with great satisfaction that the method of preliminary examination, which has been employed for more than two years by the Lords of the Treasury in regard to the situations to which they nominate, has been adopted within the year under review in the large and important Department under the control of the Secretary of State for War, as well as in the National Debt Office and India Office, and still more recently in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments.

In our former reports we have observed upon the importance which we attach to good handwriting, as one of the most useful accomplishments which a clerk can possess, and one which any young man has it in his power to acquire. We believe that the effect of our examinations has been, upon the whole, to improve the general style of writing for official purposes. There is, however, room for much further improvement. In consequence probably of the insufficient attention paid to the subject in schools, the quantity of bad handwriting which comes before us is still very great, and we are therefore unable, without causing inconvenience to the Public Departments by delay in supplying vacancies, to enforce so high a standard in this respect as we should desire. It is almost superfluous to state that we do not demand or desire that the writing should be of any particular *style*, provided that it possesses the main characteristic of *legibility*. What we require, as candidates are invariably informed, is "*the clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*" In the Appendix to our Fourth Report, we printed a facsimile of documents written in one of the public offices; and we have inserted in the present volume a collection of similar specimens. Representing, as they do, the ordinary current work of the writers, they are not given as free from faults; but we think that they will show that the essential quality of distinctness may be obtained without the sacrifice of other desirable elements of a good official hand.

Hitherto we have dwelt almost exclusively on one part of our duties, viz., that of examining into the "knowledge and ability" of the candidates presented to us. This, however, is only one, and in some cases the least important, of the four points in which they are required to satisfy us. While 261 persons have been rejected on account of deficiencies in the literary portion of their examination, no less than 198 have been found disqualified in

respect of age, physical capacity, or moral character. The rejections under each of these heads have been as follows:—

Disqualified in respect of age	-	70
,, ,, physical capacity	-	60
,, ,, moral character	-	68
		198*

Some of these, though placed under only one head, were disqualified on account both of age and character, and some on account both of health and character.

We have alluded briefly in former Reports to the importance of the inquiries which we make upon these points; and we now draw attention again to the subject because we are apprehensive that our duties under the Order in Council, as to these investigations, are sometimes imperfectly understood. The greater prominence which is necessarily given in our proceedings to the tests of literary competence, may not unnaturally have caused the Commission to be regarded almost exclusively as an examining Board, and its less obvious though equally important functions may thus have been either entirely overlooked or considered as of secondary value and inferior obligation.

The Order in Council, however, is no less precise in its requirements as to the physical and moral than as to the intellectual qualifications of candidates for the Civil Service; the duty of the Commissioners, before granting any certificate, being defined to be,—

"1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted.

"2nd. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

"3rd. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment; and,

"4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties."

1. The number of persons found disqualified in respect of *age* is 70 in the year under review, as compared with 48 in the year preceding.

Two principal reasons for establishing and maintaining limits of age for entrance upon civil employment are (1) that the public may have the candidate's best services during the longest possible period, and (2) that all civil servants, before becoming incapacitated from age, may have served long enough to be entitled to an adequate retiring allowance.

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* In some of these cases our decision was anticipated by the heads of the departments to which the candidates had been nominated, and the nominations were cancelled.

As the highest pension attainable under any circumstances is three-fourths of the salary enjoyed at, or shortly before, the time of retirement, and as this can only be attained after a service of 40 years, it will be seen that a person entering at (say) 30 years of age, would be unable to realise the maximum of pension until he had reached the age of 70. As a general rule, however, there must be a considerable diminution of efficiency for some years before this point has been touched, especially where the duties of the office call for physical exertion and activity. The original appointment of persons above 25 years old has therefore a natural tendency to induce the heads of departments to retain such persons in employments for which they are no longer fit, in order that they may receive the highest superannuation allowance which length of service can give. It may be well to observe that it was mainly with the view of relieving heads of departments from this pressure that the Commission appointed in 1856 to inquire into the subject recommended the maintenance of a system of superannuation allowances; and that the object of their recommendations, which were embodied in the Act of 1859, would be practically defeated if reasonable limits of age were not enforced.*

This reference to some of the advantages of limits of age will perhaps suffice to explain in part why the Order in Council has prescribed "fixed rules" upon the subject, and why, in administering the Order, we have felt difficulty in acceding to proposals made to us from time to time for relaxations of those rules in favour of individual nominees.

While thus convinced of the obligation and advantage of an adherence to fixed rules as to the age of candidates, we have found it necessary, with respect to the *proof* of age, to require in all cases the best evidence which can be procured of the date of

* "It is probable that in many cases the hardship of removing an estimable public servant without provision would be avoided by retaining him in the service after he had become incompetent to perform his duties. This is, perhaps, the strongest argument in favour of a system of superannuations. It may be true that it is strictly the duty of heads of departments to remove from the service all public officers who have become, from any cause, incompetent fully to discharge their duties, without regard to their feelings or their future position; but experience has shown that this is a duty the performance of which it is most difficult, if not impossible, to enforce; and as it is impracticable, by any regulations, to define beforehand at what stage of declining health, or increasing bodily or mental infirmity, incompetence begins, the result is that, in the absence of superannuations, inefficient persons are retained in the public service. A striking example of evil effects of this kind will be found in a letter from the Postmaster-General, inserted in the Appendix, and Sir J. Graham gives strong evidence to the same effect. The injury caused to the service by the retention of inefficient officers might no doubt be in part corrected by increasing the numbers of the establishment beyond what would have been required had all the servants been effective; but it would be impossible to justify such an arrangement, and under such circumstances the public service would be a loser for want of superannuation allowances, probably in actual money, and, at all events, in the less direct results. The evil consequences of retaining a single Civil servant in an important post for which he has become incompetent cannot be estimated in money, and may be much more than an equivalent for the expense of the superannuation of a whole department. For these reasons we are unhesitatingly of opinion that the public interests will be best consulted by maintaining a system of superannuation allowances." —*Report of Superannuation Commissioners*, p. xi.

birth. Secondary testimony is only accepted when it is clearly ascertained that no primary evidence exists. A very short experience of the extreme looseness of the statements of interested parties on this point was sufficient to show that a general rule of this kind was indispensable.

Even with the aid of the very definite and strict instructions which are given to candidates in order to carry out this rule, very great difficulties have in many cases been encountered in ascertaining the facts; either in consequence of the non-existence of registers, or, too frequently, from attempts at misrepresentation made by or on behalf of persons above or under the limit of age prescribed. Most of these cases of difficulty have occurred with respect to candidates born in Ireland, where, until very recently, no system of public registration has been in force, where parochial registers have been very irregularly kept, and where not unfrequently, from motives probably of kindness towards the applicants, certificates are given founded exclusively upon hearsay evidence, and occasionally assuming the form of extracts from registers which, upon investigation, are found to have no existence.*

It cannot, we think, be too widely made known that misrepresentation of the kind referred to is often a statutable offence, which brings the person committing it within reach of the criminal law. In several of such cases† prosecutions have been instituted by the Government, and convictions have been obtained; and we consider it so important to check the growth of these frauds, that we intend to bring all similar offences in future before the proper authorities, with a view to legal proceedings against the parties implicated.‡

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* To show the extreme laxity with which such documents are given, several cases might be mentioned where a candidate, finding that the date of birth assigned on a previous occasion would prove him to be too old for an appointment to which he was subsequently nominated, has produced a second certificate, *from the same person*, giving an entirely different date. In one such case, where the first certificate purported to be an extract from a register, in which, according to the second certificate, the fact was not recorded, the writer explained that he had given the first on the testimony of the candidate's grandfather, "believing that as soon as he could lay "his hands on the register, he should find the entry on the day and year described."

† The following are some of the cases in which prosecutions have been instituted for frauds respecting evidence of age:—

John Thomas Looney.—For altering date in a baptismal certificate. Convicted, and fined 100*l.*, afterwards mitigated to 25*l.*, with 10*l.* costs.

William Clark.—For altering certificates of age. Convicted, and fined in the mitigated penalty of 25*l.*, with costs.

Richard Bate.—For altering dates in baptismal certificate. Pleaded guilty, and was fined in the mitigated penalty of 25*l.*

George Priest.—For altering date in General Register Office certificate of birth. Tried, found guilty, and sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

Patrick Gribben.—For producing a false certificate of baptism, certified to be a correct extract from a parochial register, and a false declaration made by his father. Tried, found guilty, and fined 25*l.*

‡ Some idea of the care which is necessary in dealing with the evidence offered upon this point may perhaps be obtained from the following statement of the different ways in which frauds of this nature are attempted; viz.,—(1.) by forgeries and alterations of certificates of birth and baptism; (2.) by statutory declarations containing untrue particulars; (3.) by false and altered entries in family records; (4.) by alterations of the particulars of age stated in discharge documents; (5.) by forgery of signatures to untrue statutory declarations; (6.) by the insertion of incorrect entries of date of

2. With regard to the test of *physical fitness*, the number of rejections on this account has also been greater than it was last year, viz., 60, as compared with 49. This large number of cases in which persons inefficient, or likely to become so, have been prevented from entering the public service, sufficiently shows the advantage of the check afforded by the medical part of the examination prescribed by the Order in Council.

This check, however, is not kept in force without some difficulty, arising partly from very prevalent misconceptions as to the nature of the test to be applied, and partly from the pressure brought to bear by candidates and their friends, who are naturally dissatisfied with an adverse decision.

The view which we take of our duty under this head of inquiry is, that we are bound to be satisfied both that a candidate is positively fit, at the time of examination, to perform the duties of the office to which he is nominated, and also that he has no tendency to become prematurely unfit for such duties. There must be freedom not only from actual, but also from probable, incapacity. This, however, is frequently not understood, and a candidate who may have been discharging official duties, without inconvenience from ill-health, is supposed to have established his claim to a certificate. But the language of the Order in Council is clearly such as to make a claim of this kind inadmissible; and it must, indeed, be evident that the principal risk against which the Government has need to protect itself is less that of acute disease likely to prove speedily fatal, than that of chronic infirmity, developed after a person has been admitted to its service, in which case he must either be retained, though inefficient, in receipt of his salary, or become a burden upon the pension list.

In like manner, we have held that the *onus* of proving this freedom from the existence and the likelihood of physical disqualification is imposed by the Order in Council upon the applicant for employment. In other words, we conceive that the position of a candidate, under the Order in Council, is not that of a person possessing a *primâ facie* right to Government employment, subject to deprivation of that right upon cause shown; but is rather that of a person whose whole title to such employment depends upon the qualification which he may be able positively to establish. The effect of this distinction is that the benefit of any doubt which may exist as to a candidate's fitness is given to the public; and that the Government, keeping strictly within the limits of the right which it possesses, in common with

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birth in certificates of baptism, the rite being celebrated for this express purpose immediately before the time of examination.

The discrepancies between statement and fact are by no means confined to short periods. In a recent case, though the candidate's mother made a statutory declaration that he was born in December 1838, it was found, after repeated searches, that he was baptised in February 1828, a difference of more than 10 years. And other instances might be mentioned where candidates have represented themselves as 10, or 15, or even 20 years younger than in fact they were.

all other employers, admits to its service none but selected lives. The misapprehensions which existed upon this point induced us, as stated in our last Report, to place in the hands of our medical advisers a memorandum of these principles, for their guidance. (See Eighth Report, p. xi.)

It is not, of course, surprising that a different view should be taken by nominees and their patrons; nor that candidates who have failed to satisfy us should be sometimes able to procure opinions more or less favourable, when attention has not been directed to the specific question which the Order in Council requires to be decided.

In those Departments which possess a permanent medical officer, that officer examines all candidates nominated to situations in the place where he resides. The test is thus made much more effective than it otherwise would be; and though, of course, unable to divest ourselves of the ultimate responsibility imposed upon us by the Order in Council, we attach very high value to evidence of this description. We notice with much satisfaction that the plan of employing such officers has been adopted by nearly all of the larger departments which have their head-quarters in London; as *e.g.* the Admiralty, the War Office, the India Office, the Customs, the Inland Revenue, the Post Office, and the Convict Service. Some of these have also similar officers in other parts of the United Kingdom: the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Convict Service, at all their principal depôts, dockyards, prisons, or other establishments, and the Post Office in Dublin, Edinburgh, and several of the chief towns of the provinces. Whenever it is possible, candidates are required to present themselves for the physical test before these departmental examiners. Cases will of course arise in which we are obliged, notwithstanding, to take the opinion of medical advisers selected by ourselves.

Nor are these the whole of the precautions which are taken to ensure the discovery of physical disqualifications. Questions as to the candidate's health are invariably addressed to those who have been his employers (whether in the various private services or in the Army, Navy, or another Department of the Civil Service), and to the persons whom he names as referees; and in this way circumstances not unfrequently come to our knowledge which cause us to direct a special examination of the candidate by a medical officer appointed for the purpose.

3. Even more important than the question of the physical capacity is that of the *moral character* of candidates for admission to the Civil Service. The duty imposed upon us under this head is that of certifying that we have ascertained the character of the candidate to be such as to qualify him for public employment. Unless we are satisfied with the evidence produced to us on this point, we are bound to withhold our certificate. Every person seeking employment in the Civil Service submits to this inquiry, and to our decision upon it, as a part of the conditions on which he

is nominated. His application for employment is a voluntary act. We initiate no inquiry until he comes forward to be examined, and by refusing him a certificate we prefer no charge against him ; we simply decline to incur the responsibility of saying we are satisfied with regard to his character when we are not so satisfied. In our opinion, moreover, in this case also, if there be a doubt, the public, and not the candidate, are entitled to the benefit of it. So long as the obligation of such a decision is cast upon us, we must, from the very nature of the case, be the sole judges of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the evidence before us. A reference to the number of persons rejected during the past year as disqualified under this head (viz. 68, as against 54 in the year preceding,) will perhaps suffice to prove that the precautions taken are by no means superfluous, even though the candidates are in most cases recommended by persons of some position in society. The grossness of the misconduct which, in many cases, has formed the ground of our decision is illustrated by the cases cited below.*

Much of the labour expended on these inquiries is attributable to the circumstance that the communications on this subject must

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* As some ignorance may probably exist with regard to the kind of delinquencies which the inquiries of the Commissioners reveal, and on account of which they pronounce the authors to be ineligible, in respect of character, for the Civil Service, the following notes of actual cases, mostly occurring within a recent period, may be useful in producing clearer conceptions upon this point :—

A. B. had, under another name, suffered 18 months' imprisonment for forgery.

B. C. had absconded with funds entrusted to him as adjutant and paymaster of a militia regiment. He had also been imprisoned for obtaining goods under false pretences.

D.E., had been dismissed from two constabulary forces for drunkenness and general misconduct.

E.F. had been concerned in a wholesale robbery of his last employer.

F.G. had left two previous services in consequence of dishonesty.

G.H. had left the Army on account of dishonest practices.

H.I. had been detected attempting the till of a public-house where he was staying.

I.K. had been dismissed by a public company for misconduct, and also from a situation in the Convict Service.

K.L. had been dismissed from a borough police force for drunkenness and other misconduct.

M.N. had left the Army with a bad character for drunkenness and dishonesty.

N.O. had been dismissed with a bad character from three constabulary forces.

O.P. dismissed from two constabulary forces for drunkenness and general misconduct.

Q.R. had been dismissed by a previous employer for drunkenness and dishonesty.

R.S. had been dismissed from a metropolitan hospital for insobriety and gross impropriety of conduct.

S.T. had been dismissed by a public company for dishonesty.

T.U. had been dismissed from the Militia for very gross misconduct.

U.V. had undergone a term of imprisonment.

V.W. had been tried by court-martial whilst serving in the Army, and found guilty of conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

W.X. had been dismissed from the Royal Navy, in which he was an officer, for disgraceful conduct.

X.Y. had been dismissed by a public company for dishonesty.

Y.Z. had been dismissed from a school in which he was a master, for flagrant immorality.

The above are specimens of a considerable number of cases ; the offenders being, in the great majority of cases, persons nominated to the more subordinate ranks of the Civil Service.

of necessity be made directly to the persons capable of affording information; for we have received abundant proof of the untrustworthiness of written testimonials, couched in general terms, and passing through the hands of the parties interested. When the evidence of character is transmitted through such a channel, it is of course vain to expect that any of an unfavourable tenour will be included; and even recommendatory documents are often given, under a sort of pressure which few are able to resist, by persons whose knowledge of the individual recommended is of the very slightest description, and frequently derived entirely from report.* But, by inviting in all cases direct, and, if it is desired, confidential communication with ourselves, not only from the friends or connexions of the candidate, but also from those who have been brought into contact with him in the course of business, or have been his superiors in other branches of the Public Service, and by obtaining the replies from these correspondents in the form of answers to a variety of specific questions, we believe that we are able in most cases to apply a really effective test of the moral qualifications of nominees, and thus at least to interpose a very formidable obstacle in the path of unfit persons who may seek to enter the Public Service.

And the effect which we are able to produce in this direction cannot, we think, be measured merely by the number of cases in which our proceedings have led to the detection and exclusion of improper candidates. The knowledge of the fact that a strict scrutiny is invariably exercised upon this point, must doubtless discourage applications from many persons whose previous career will not bear the light, but who might nevertheless have attempted to gain admission to the Service had these inquiries been less strict in themselves or less uniformly enforced.

Examinations for the Civil Service of India.

The two examinations for the Indian Civil Service,—in one of which the young men who appear to be best qualified are annually selected by open competition, while in the other the selected candidates of the previous year are further examined in special subjects,—were conducted in 1863 in the usual manner, with the assistance of the gentlemen whose names appear in the following list:—

Open Competition.

English Literature, &c.—G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.; William Smith, Esq., LL.D.; and T. Arnold, Esq.

Greek and Latin Languages, &c.—Rev. Charles Merivale, B.D.; and Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.D.

* In illustration of this fact a case may be mentioned which occurred in the course of the year 1863, where a person who produced an unusual number of flattering testimonials from well known gentlemen occupying high positions, including two peers and four majors-general in the army, was discovered to have previously absconded from a militia regiment in which he held the rank of adjutant and paymaster, with between 100*l.* and 200*l.*, and to have been also convicted and imprisoned on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

French Language, &c.—Professor Cassal.
German Language, &c.—Rev. Dr. Walbaum.
Italian Language, &c.—Sir James Lacaita.
Mathematics.—W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A., and Rev. R. Townsend, M.A.
Natural Science.—Professor Liveing, M.A.
Moral Science.—Professor Bain, M.A.
Sanskrit Language, &c.—Professor Max Müller, M.A.
Arabic Language, &c.—Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

Further Examination.

Sanskrit.—Professor Max Müller.
Hindustani.—Colonel Rowlandson.
Bengali.—FitzEdward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.
Telugu.—H. Newill, Esq.
Tamil.—W. H. Bayley, Esq.
Gujeratti.—Dádábhái Naoroji, Esq.
Arabic.—Colonel Ouseley.
Persian.—Colonel Ouseley.
History and Geography of India.—FitzEdward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.
Law.—Professor Abdy; J. F. Leith, Esq.; and F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.
Political Economy.—Professor Cairnes.

The questions set in the different subjects, and other particulars of both examinations, are set forth in detail in the Appendix to this Report.

Owing to the number of rejections which took place in the "Further Examination" of 1862, and the inconvenience thus caused by the failure in the supply of civil servants, the Secretary of State for India in Council thought it right to lay down a general rule that in future no second trial should be allowed; in the belief that "the indulgence of a second examination, which "had been granted on former occasions, had had the effect of "making the candidates inattentive to their studies." This decision was at once communicated by circular, dated August 26th, 1862, to the candidates who had recently been selected; and the result was that, whereas in the previous year 24 candidates failed out of 85, it was not found necessary to reject more than 12 out of the 103 who presented themselves in 1863.

In the Regulations* for the coming year we have altered, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the relative weight assigned to some of the subjects of examination. In the open competition we have restored the Oriental Languages to the footing on which they were originally placed by the Committee of 1854, over which Lord Macaulay presided; believing, with those eminent persons, that the examination "should be of "such a nature that no candidate who may fail shall, to what-"ever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret "the time and labour which he spent in preparing himself to be "examined;" and that "we should render no service to India

* See p. 195.

" by inducing her future rulers to neglect in their earlier years " European literatur. and science for studies specially Indian."

We intend also,* with regard to some of the subjects, to raise the standard of "competent knowledge," below which no credit is allowed; our object being to carry out more fully the principle laid down by the same authority in the following terms:—

"Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

It is further our intention to regulate the mathematical part of this examination in more complete accordance with the views thus set forth in the Report already quoted:—

"The examination in pure and mixed mathematics ought to be of such a nature as to enable the judges to place in proper order all the candidates, from those who have never gone beyond Euclid's Elements and the first part of algebra up to those who possess the highest acquirements. We think it important, however, that not only the acquirements, but also the mental powers and resources of the competitors, should be brought to the test. With this view, the examination papers should contain a due proportion of original problems and of questions calculated to ascertain whether the principles of mathematical science are thoroughly understood."

The changes introduced in the further examination will not affect the candidates who have been already selected. Their effect, when they come into operation, will be to increase, so far as these examinations are competitive, the weight given in them to the two most important subjects, viz., Law and the Vernacular Languages of India.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of April, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
EDMUND HEAD. (L.S.)
EDWARD TWISLETON. (L.S.)

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* See p. 196, note to Regulation 6.

Appendix I.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

Relating to the Home Civil Service.

A. Limits of Age prescribed for the various Departments.
B. Subjects of Examination.
C. Number of Nominations, &c. for each Department in the year 1863.
D. Number of Competitions held in 1863.
E. Number of Honorary Certificates granted for each subject.
F. Causes of Rejection.
G. Marks obtained in the Competitions of 1863.
List of Certificated Candidates.
List of Honorary Certificates.

TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to December* 31, 1863. *It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

For Instructions as to the Evidence of Age required by the Civil Service Commissioners, see post, p. 31.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ADMIRALTY :—		
Establishment Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Temporary Clerks	17	25(*a*)
Draughtsmen in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office	17	25
Clerks, and Draughtsmen (Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works)	20	30
Dockyard Schoolmasters, Schoolmasters at Naval Prison, Lewes	20	35
Foremen of Works at Dockyards	20	30(*b*)
Store Issuers	—	50
Artificers and Workmen	—	35(*c*)
Engineer Students	15	16
Dockyard Apprentices	13¾	15
Messengers	21	35(*d*)
Warders and Assistant Warders in Naval Prison, Lewes	25	45
Mounted Coast Guard Men	20	35
ADMIRALTY (Court of) :—		
Clerks in Registrar's Office	17	35
Clerks in Marshal's Office	17	30
Messengers	20	35
Superintendents of Shipkeepers, (*e*) and Shipkeepers	20	40
AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25(*f*)
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Messengers	21	35
BRITISH MUSEUM :—		
Assistants	18	30(*g*)
Transcribers	17	25
Attendants	18	40
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM :—		
Clerks	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Matron	25	40
Subordinate Officers and Attendants—Male	24	40(*h*)
Do. do. Female	24	36
Stable Boy	16	—

(*a*) Except in the case of persons who are either temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed.

(*b*) Candidates above this age may be promoted or transferred though above the age of 30, provided they have entered the service of the Department while under 30.

(*c*) Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.

(*d*) In the case of seamen and marines the age of admission to be 45.

(*e*) If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers, even though above the age of 40.

(*f*) Except in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

(*g*) Unless the candidate nominated shall be already on the establishment of the Museum in the capacity of transcriber, in which case he may be admitted up to 35 years of age.

(*h*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND) (*a*) :—		
Clerks	15	39(*b*)
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	15	40
CHANCERY, SCOTLAND, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF :—		
First and Second Clerks	21	25(*c*)
Permanent Assistant Clerks	18	30(*d*)
Temporary Assistant Clerks	14	30
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks	18	30
CHELSEA HOSPITAL :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	25(*e*)
Temporary Clerks	16	40
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND) (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25(*f*)
Messengers	20	35
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	23(*g*)
Supplementary Clerks	16	20
Messengers and Porter	21	35(*g*)
COAL MINES INSPECTORS	25	45
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE (*h*) :—		
Clerks and Mark Accountants	18	40
Schoolmasters	25	40
Messengers	20	40
Scripture Readers (*i*), Foremen of Works (*i*), Draughtsmen (*i*), Assistant Warders (*k*), Warders (*k*), Storekeepers' Temporary Clerks, Printers, and Gasfitters	24	40
COLONIAL OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25
Ceylon Writers	18	25
Hong Kong Cadets	20	23
Temporary Copying Clerks	—	30
Porters	21	35

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) Unless previously employed in the Public Service.

(*c*) Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*d*) Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.

(*e*) An extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who have been employed continuously as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25.

(*f*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*g*) For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

(*h*) The limits to be extended in the case of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

(*i*) Candidates who have been discharged from the army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*k*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foreman of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
COMMONS, HOUSE OF :—		
Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Supernumerary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountant	19	25 (*a*)
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE (*b*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Messengers	20	35
RECEIVER'S OFFICE :—Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	21	35
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY (*b*)	18	24
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS) (*b*) :—Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Draftsmen Clerks	18	35
Messengers	20	35
Clerks in Prisons	18	40
Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	25	40
Matrons	25	36
Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers in Prisons, Night Watchmen, and Assistant Cook	24	40
CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND) :—Clerks	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Schoolmasters at Parkhurst and Wakefield	18	30
Do. at other places	25	40
Messengers	20	40
Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons	14	20
Scripture Readers (*e*), Farm Bailiffs (*e*), Clerks or Foremen of Works (*e*), Engineers (*e*), Night Watchmen (*f*), and Labourers (*f*)	24	40
Assistant Warders (*f*) and Civil Guards (*f*)	24	42
Steward's Porters and Compounders	24	40
Deputy Superintendents of Female Convict Prisons, Schoolmistresses, and Lady Scripture Readers	25	40
Matrons	24	40
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Permanent Draughtsmen	—	30
Messengers	20	35 (*h*)

(*a*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*d*) The limit may be extended to 30 in the case of persons who entered the Public Service before 25, and who have served continuously.

(*e*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*f*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals or as clerks of the works, or foreman of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under the maximum, and has been continuous.

(*g*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he first entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*h*) The limit may be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF) :—		
Second Class and Junior Clerks	21	31
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY :—		
Clerks	20	26
CUSTOMS (*a*) :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*b*) (*c*)
Extra Clerks	17	35
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers	20	25 (*b*) (*c*)
Messengers	20	35 (*b*) (*d*)
Boatmen, Watchmen and House Porters	20	30 (*b*) (*d*)
Quarantine Mariners	—	30
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks, Transcribers	17	25 (*e*)
Porters	20	40
Housekeeper	25	45
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*f*)
Messengers	20	35
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION :—		
Senior Clerks	21	35
Junior and Temporary Clerks	16	30
EDUCATION OFFICE :—		
Inspectors' Assistants	22	30
Accountants	23	30
Assistant Clerks	18	25
EMIGRATION OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25 (*g*)
Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks	17	45
EXCHEQUER :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*h*)
Mechanical Attendants, Weights and Measures Office	20	40
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE) :—		
Clerks	16	30
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT :—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories	25	40
Messengers	20	40

(*a*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*b*) Extra Clerks and Extra Officers promoted to the Establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

(*c*) Persons who have previously served in other Public Departments to be admitted up to the age of 30 years, provided they are appointed direct from such department, and had not attained the age of 25 when first appointed to the Public Service.

(*d*) No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

(*e*) Except in the case of candidates who have been already employed in the Public Service who may be appointed if under the age of 30.

(*f*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*g*) An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

(*h*) With power, when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department, to extend the maximum to 30, provided the probationer had been appointed to his first office between 17 and 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Fishery Officers	21	35
FOREIGN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	24 (*a*)
Attachés	21	26
Consuls	25	50
Interpreters in Japan	25	50
Assistants in Japan	20	30
Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam	18	24
Foreign Service Messengers	25	35 (*b*)
Extra Clerks	17	24
Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department	25	45
Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, &c.	—	40 (*b*)
Housekeeper	—	50
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN :—Clerks	16	30
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, IRELAND (same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland).		
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY :—		
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	16	25
HOME OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Clerks in the Office of the Counsel	18	30
Extra Clerks	17	35
Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey	25	45
Office-keepers	30	45
Door-keepers, Porters, and Messengers	20	40
INDIA OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Copying Clerks	18	25(*d*)
Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers	18	35 (*e*)
INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Senior Assistants	21	35
Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks	16	28
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (*f*) :—		
Clerks	16	25 (*g*)
Copying Clerks	16	30
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes	19	25
Second-class Assistants of Excise	19	25
Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, and Hall Porters	20	35 (*h*)

(*a*) As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity, the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.
(*b*) Must be British subjects.
(*c*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.
(*d*) In the case of persons who have been previously employed as Temporary Clerks the maximum limit will be 30 years, provided that such persons were under the age of 25 when first appointed as Temporary Clerks, and have since served continuously.
(*e*) Unless already in the Service in some other capacity,
(*f*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.
(*g*) A person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.
(*h*) Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT :—*continued.*		
Chief Coal Porter	30	40
Housekeepers	25	45
Watchmen	20	40
LANCASTER (DUCHY OF) :—Clerks	18	25
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND)	18	35 (*a*)
LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND)	18	22
LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND) (*b*) :—		
Senior Clerks	—	35
Junior Clerks	—	25 (*c*)
Messengers	20	35
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE :—Clerks	18	26
LONDON UNIVERSITY :—		
Assistant Clerk to Senate	25	35
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	18	25
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—Clerks and Extra Clerks	18	25
LUNACY COMMISSION :—Clerks	18	30
LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Messengers	20	35
Clerk and Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum	25	40
METROPOLITAN POLICE, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :—Clerks	17	25
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS :—		
Clerks	17	23 (*d*)(*e*)
Ushers and Office-keepers	30	50
Messengers	25	39
METROPOLITAN POLICE, RECEIVER'S OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*f*)
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers	25	35
MINES, INSPECTORS OF	25	45
MINT :—		
Establishment Clerks	20	30
Temporary Clerks and Officers of the Operative Department	20	45
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE :—Clerks	16	25 (*g*)
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Inspectors of Schools	23	38 (*h*)
Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks)	18	25 (*i*)
Temporary Clerks	18	35
Junior Assistants	14	18

(*a*) "Extended 5 years in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Public Service from a date at which they were within the age originally prescribed."

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*d*) Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

(*e*) Unless previously in the Service, when they may be appointed, if at the time of their original appointment they were eligible as to age for the situation to which they are now nominated, and have served continuously.

(*f*) For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the higher limit of age shall be extended to 30, provided that the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*g*) Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

(*h*) An extension of age of five years to be allowed in the case of candidates who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years.

(*i*) The limit should be extended to 30 in the case of those who at the time of nomination are already in the Public Service, and who having entered the Service under 25, have served continuously.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
NATIONAL GALLERY :—		
Attendants or Curators, Messengers, Porters, and Assistants	21	40
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY :—Porter	—	—
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	17	30
Summoning Officers and Messengers	21	35
PATENT OFFICE :—		
Clerks and Extra Clerks	18	30
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (*a*) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Extra Clerks	18	30
Office-keepers	30	40
Messengers	20	35
POOR LAW BOARD :—		
Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Clerks to Inspectors	18	25
Copyists	18	40
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND) :—		
Extra Clerks	18	30
Messengers	18	35
POST OFFICE (*b*) (*c*):—		
Third Class Clerks, Solicitor's Office	18	30
Other Clerks	18	25
Postmasters	21	50
Packet Agents abroad, not already in Service of the Crown		
Sorters and Letter Carriers	18	25
Labourers	18	30
Provincial Messengers	18	35 (*d*)
Marine Mail Guards	21	35
PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS) (*e*) :—		
Clerks	18	25(*f*)
Messengers	20	35
PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—		
Assistant Clerks	18	30
Clerks in the General Prison at Perth	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Female Teachers and Scripture Readers	25	40
Female Warders	24	36
Male Warders	25	40(*g*)

(*a*) Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) Persons already employed in the Post Office will be eligible as to age for Civil Service appointments (Post Office), provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also such employment has been continuous.

(*d*) The superior limit of age to be extended to 40 in the case of candidates who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil or Military.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*g*) May be extended to 45 in the case of one who while under 40 years of age entered on and continued in service in the army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE :—		
Supplemental Clerks	18	30
Council Chamber Keepers and Messengers	25	40
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS :—		
Clerks	17	25
Messengers and Porters	17	36
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	30
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25
QUEEN'S BENCH—MASTERS' OFFICE :—		
Clerks and Messengers	16	30
QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND) :—		
Porters	20	35
QUEEN'S PRISON :—		
Clerks	16	20
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	28
Doorkeepers	21	35
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE —		
Messengers	21	35
Housekeepers	25	45
RECORD OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	30
Workmen and Boys	14	25
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF) :—		
Chief Clerk	18	35
Clerks	18	25
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—		
Clerks	17	25 (*a*)
Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters	17	30
Office-keepers	25	35
Messengers	21	35
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE) (*b*) :—		
Clerks	18	25 (*c*)
Messengers	20	35
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers	17	25 (*a*)
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH :—		
Assistant Astronomer	17	35

(*a*) Extension to 30 in favour of candidates who have been continuously employed in the Public Service, having entered it when under 25.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT :—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25 (*a*)
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17	30 (*b*)
Assistant Geologists and Fossil Collectors	18	30
Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology	20	35
Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology	—	35
Official Examiners	18	35
Assistant Book-keepers	—	30
STATIONERY OFFICE :—		
Ordinary Clerks	17	25
Other Parties	19	40
Persons in Second Class of subordinate Establishment	—	45
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND) :—		
Clerks	18	45
TRADE, BOARD OF (*c*) :—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	25
Clerks in offices of Seamen's Registry, Registry of Designs, and Registry of Joint Stock Companies	17	30
Temporary Clerks in Board of Trade and Seamen's Registry Office	17	45
Office-keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers	—	40
TREASURY :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20	30
Supplementary Clerks	18	25 (*d*)
Messengers	21	35
WAR DEPARTMENT :—		
Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non-Commissioned Officers	18	25(*e*)(*f*)
Draftsmen	21	30
Accountant	18	40
Junior Assistant in Chemical Department	17	25
Medical Clerks at Gambia	18	40
Temporary Clerks (except when Non-Commissioned Officers)	18	40
Non-Commissioned-Officer-Clerks	—	42 (*g*)(*h*)
Royal Military College Clerks	18	35 (*h*)
Messengers and Queen's Messengers	20	35 (*i*)
Masters of Vessels	—	45

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

(*c*) Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

(*d*) Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

(*e*) Temporary Clerks will be eligible for permanent clerkships up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25, and has since been continuous.

(*f*) Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

(*g*) Temporary Clerks may be appointed to permanent clerkships of this class up to 45, if they were under 42 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*h*) Reduced or retired non-commissioned officers may be appointed to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, up to 45.

(*i*) The maximum to be extended to 40 for candidates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*		
COMMISSARIAT :—		
Clerks	18	30 (*a*) (*b*)
Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers	—	30 (*b*) (*c*) (*d*)
MILITARY STORE SERVICE :—		
Officers	18	23 (*e*)
Storeholders	25	40
Master Artificers, Foremen, Armourers, and others	—	35 (*f*)
Viewers	—	45 (*g*)
Probationary PURVEYOR'S Clerks	18	25 (*h*) (*i*)
MILITARY PRISONS :—Warders and other subordinate Officers	25	45 (*j*)
SURVEY DEPARTMENT :—Civil Assistants	18	35 (*k*)
ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT :—		
Clerk of the Works	21	30 (*l*)
Office-keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c.	—	35 (*m*)
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	25
Temporary Clerks	16	40
Messengers	20	35 (*n*)
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :—		
Established Clerks	18	25 (*o*)
Temporary Clerks	16	30
Messengers	25	35 (*p*)
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION :—Clerks	—	42
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE :—Clerks	17	25

(*a*) Except in the cases of persons who have been employed in other capacities or in other branches of the Public Service, when exceptions may be made, provided the ages of the candidates did not exceed 30 on the first commencement of their continuous Public Service.

(*b*) 35 at stations on the African coast.

(*c*) Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Commissariat, provided they were when they first entered the service under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.

(*d*) Except in the case of a pensioned soldier, where no limit has been put.

(*e*) 25, if the candidate has passed through Sandhurst.

(*f*) If pensioners from the cavalry 43 years, if pensioners from other arms of the service 42 years. An artificer or labourer may be promoted to this class up to 55, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacities before 35, 43, or 42 respectively.

(*g*) Viewers to be eligible in regard to age provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the Department previous to attaining the age of 45, and that their appointment as permanent Viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55.

(*h*) Unless previously employed as assistant clerks, in which case they will be eligible if under 30. For retired non-commissioned officers the limits of age will be 18 to 42.

(*i*) A candidate will be regarded as eligible for the situation of Probationary Clerk up to 30 if he has been continuously employed in the Service since he was 25.

(*j*) For Assistant Warders at Barbadoes, 25 to 48.

(*k*) The higher limit of age is to be 55 in the case of candidates who have previously served in that portion of the corps of Royal Engineers engaged in the survey, provided the candidate commenced his service in the Engineers while below 35, and has served continuously to the time of his nomination.

(*l*) A candidate must have served as Temporary Clerk of the Works or Foreman in the Engineer Department for at least six months. The limits of age for those who entered the Service in a temporary capacity previous to 30 shall be extended to 35.

(*m*) Persons may be appointed to the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments subsequently to their discharge to pension from the Army up to the age of 45.

(*n*) For discharged soldiers the upper limit to be 50.

(*o*) Persons who have previously served in the army as commissioned officers to be eligible for Established Clerkships between the ages of 18 and 32.

(*p*) An extension to 45 to be allowed in the case of discharged soldiers.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*		
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND) :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
WOODS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	17	25
Writing Clerks, Quit-Rent Office, Dublin	—	35
WORKS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Surveyor's Clerks	18	30
Messengers	—	40
Park Constables	—	38

TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to December* 31. *It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY.

I. TEMPORARY CLERKS, WHITEHALL.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL, COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.)*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any Branch of Mathematics or Science.
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME.*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Précis.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.*

IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS—*continued.*

(*t*) 3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.
(*t*) 6. English History.
(*t*) 7. Euclid (first four books).
(*t*) 8. Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).

(*t*) *The above will form the test of qualification. Candidates will also compete in the following subjects, to which a high value will be given:—*

9. Trigonometry (plane and spherical).
10. Differential and Integral Calculus, and the easier Differential Equations.
11. Mechanics.
12. Hydrostatics.

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the Candidates):—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
   (*d*) Latin.†

VII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Translation from French or some Modern Foreign Language.
4. Geography (including definitions of Latitude and Longitude.)
5. The principles of Map and Chart Projection, as in Hughes's Manual of Geography.
6. The practical application of Geometry to Plan Drawing.

VIII. STORE ISSUERS.

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, Simple and Compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

IX. ENGINEER STUDENTS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root).
3. Grammar.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.
6. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books, and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations).
7. French translation.

* Candidates for appointment in the Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works in Somerset House or the Dockyards will be examined in the above subjects respectively, with the exception of book-keeping by double entry, for which architectural drawing will be substituted.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

X. DOCKYARD APPRENTICES.*

(*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*p*) 2. Reading.
(*p*) 3. Arithmetic.
4. Grammar.
5. English Composition.
6. Geography.
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books, Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression).

XI. FOREMEN OF WORKS IN A DOCKYARD.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration.

XII. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XIII. CHIEF WARDER, PRINCIPAL WARDER, WARDER, AND ASSISTANT WARDER AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIV. MOUNTED COAST GUARD MEN.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF).

I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. One of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Language;†
   (*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History;
   (*c*) Geography;
   (*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

III. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPER.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

AUDIT OFFICE.

I. CLERKS (COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION).

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Euclid (first three books).
7. Translation from Latin Prose.
8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German.

Department, and Qualifications required.

AUDIT OFFICE—*continued.*

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. ASSISTANTS IN PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.†

II. ASSISTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Mathematics (including Crystallography and Physical Optics).
3. Latin, French, and German.†
4. Mineralogy.

III. ASSISTANTS IN DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES, OR IN THAT OF PRINTED BOOKS, OR OF MANUSCRIPTS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Literary and Political History of England.
4. Literary and Political History of Greece and Rome.
5. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.†

IV. ASSISTANTS IN A DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Literary and Political History of England.
4. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.*
5. History of the Natural Sciences and the knowledge of the fundamental principles of the various systems of classification of Zoology, Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, or Botany (according to the Department of Natural History for which the candidate is nominated).

V. TRANSCRIBERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Language.
4. Two other Languages (at the option of the candidates) besides English.†
5. (If in the Department of Mineralogy), Mineralogy (elementary).

VI. ATTENDANTS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. STEWARDS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

III. MATRON.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

* "The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition." 200 marks as a maximum will be given for Physical Qualifications, viz., height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*p*) A competent knowledge of the first four rules of Arithmetic and of the other subjects distinguished by this mark will be required of all candidates.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM —*continued.*

IV. CHIEF ATTENDANT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

V. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND).

CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Copying.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).

I. FIRST AND SECOND CLERK.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Latin Translation.
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records; and a general Knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.

II. PERMANENT ASSISTANT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).
5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).

Nothing fixed.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at the least of the following:—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;*
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Reduction, and Practice).

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MSS.

Department, and Qualifications required.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.

II. CLERKS IN FINES AND PENALTIES OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.

III. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
(*t*) 5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin.
(*t*) 8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying into Forms and Registers.
3. Indexing.
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
5. English Composition.

III. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COAL MINES INSPECTORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

Preliminary Examination:—
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—
1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL OFFICE—*continued.*

I. CLERKS—*continued.*

3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

II. WRITERS IN CEYLON.

Preliminary Examination:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern History, subsequent to 1500 A.D., including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
4. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.
5. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

III. HONG KONG CADETS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

The above subjects will not tell in competition, but Candidates who cannot pass in them will be rejected.

3. Latin and one other Foreign Language.
4. English Composition (including Précis writing).
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics.
6. Geography and History.
7. Constitutional and International Law.
8. Natural Science.
9. Any two of the following Languages (not having been taken up under No. 3),—French, German, Spanish, Italian.

Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select. But any candidate who takes up the 9th subject may if he chooses be examined in five subjects instead of four.

IV. TEMPORARY COPYING CLERKS.

(Not yet fixed).

V. PORTERS IN COLONIAL OFFICE.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules).

Department, and Qualifications required.

COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE.

I. CLERKS AND MARK ACCOUNTANTS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. SCHOOLMASTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two, at least, of the following, at the option of the candidate:—
   (*a*) English History.
   (*b*) Geography.
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or some branch of Mathematics.
   (*d*) Latin.*

III. SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

IV. FOREMEN OF WORKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. (*For Draughtsmen*) Plan Drawing.

V. ASSISTANT WARDERS, WARDERS, STOREKEEPER'S TEMPORARY CLERKS, PRINTERS, GAS FITTERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. History of England, and of the Constitution.
6. Latin or French.*
7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.

II. ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND)—*continued.*

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Per-centages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

IV. CLERKS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. HATCHMEN, WARDERS, AND MATRONS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction.)

VI. MESSENGERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, AND ASSISTANT COOKS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

CONVICT SERVICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. STEWARDS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

III. SCHOOLMASTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.

Department, and Qualification required.

CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*

III. SCHOOLMASTERS—*continued.*

7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
(*a*) English History;
(*b*) Geography;
(*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics.
(*d*) Latin.*

IV. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT IN FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

V. SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

VI. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

VII. COMPOUNDERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

VIII. FARM BAILIFFS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

IX. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

X. MATRONS.

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XI. ASSISTANT WARDERS, INFIRMARY NURSES, AND MESSENGERS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XII. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XV. STEWARD'S PORTER.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary, and the tables Weights and Measures).

XIV. CIVIL GUARDS, LABOURERS, AND NIGHT WATCHMEN.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

XV. MESSENGERS (PRISONS OFFICE).

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*)

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

II. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).

SECOND CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nothing fixed.

CUSTOMS.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin.*

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXAMINING OFFICERS†; AND GAUGERS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

III. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

IV. OUT-DOOR OFFICERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

Department, and Qualifications required.

CUSTOMS—*continued.*

V. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

VI. BOATMEN, WATCHMEN, AND HOUSE PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS AND TRANSCRIBERS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.

Nothing fixed.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

I. CLERKS.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.

(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

II. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.*
8. French or one other Language.*

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Persons nominated to the office of Examining Officers at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French (which in these cases will be included in the preliminary test examination).
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
EDUCATION OFFICE.
I. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS.
1. Reading.
2 Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Bills of Parcels).
II. ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS.*
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Per-centages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and digest of returns into summaries.
EMIGRATION OFFICE.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.
III. SORTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
EXCHEQUER.
I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.
(*t*) 6. (For Clerks in the Weights and Measures Office) Practical and Theoretical knowledge necessary for examination and comparison of Weights and Measures, and of Measures of Gas.
II. MECHANICAL ATTENDANT, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).
CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.
I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.†
8. Elements of Political Economy.

Department, and Qualifications required.
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT— *continued.*
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.
II. FISHERY OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.
FOREIGN OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.‡
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.
II. ATTACHÉS.
1. Orthography and Handwriting.
2. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which the Candidate acquits himself, and specifically by the quickness he may show in seizing the points in papers read to him or read over by him once or twice.
3. Précis.
4. Latin (Grammar and Translation).§
5. French.
6. German.
7. Geography.
8. A fair knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of North and South America, from the year 1660 to 1860 inclusive, and of the most important international transactions during that period.
9. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals—Colenso).
10. Euclid (Book I.)
11. A general knowledge of Maritime and International Law (to be acquired from "Wheaton's Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's Commentary).
12 (*Optionally*) Spanish and Italian.
Candidates may, if they prefer it, undergo two examinations instead of the above. In this case the second examination may be deferred until the Candidate is prepared to undergo it.
FIRST EXAMINATION (when there are two).
1. Orthography.
2. Handwriting.
3. Précis.
4. Latin.‡
5. Arithmetic.
6. Geography.
7. General Intelligence (except as regards specific tests).

* In *competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary. The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) Geography; (2) Modern History; (3) Mathematics; (4) Natural Science; (5) Languages.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more Candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects above mentioned, they will each be examined in German also.

§ Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*

II. ATTACHES—*continued.*

8. French (Grammar, Translation, and Speaking).
9. German (Grammar).
10. Political History of Europe and of North and South America, from 1790 to 1815, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions of that period.

SECOND EXAMINATION (when there are two).

Candidates who shall have elected to undergo two examinations must be prepared to satisfy the Examiners, if required to do so, as to their acquaintance with the various matters which come within the single examination (except as regards Latin, Geography, and Arithmetic, in which such Candidates are exempted from being re-examined); and they will, moreover, be required, for their second examination, to draw up a report on the general commercial and political relations of the several countries in which they may have resided; and on the internal polity and administration, the social institutions, and the character of the people of such countries.

II. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

IV. INTERPRETERS AND ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. French.
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.

V. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. Euclid (first four books).
6. Latin (translation).
7. French (translation).

VI. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS.*

1. Arithmetic (first four rules).
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).

VII. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURT, LOANDA.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French (copying and translation).

VIII. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

IX. SUPPLEMENTAL JUNIOR CLERKS IN CONSULAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Department, and Qualifications required.

FOREIGN OFFICE—*continued.*

X. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

XI. HOUSEKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).

FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).

(Same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Nothing fixed.

HOME OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.†
7. French.†

II. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. English Composition.
3. Geography.
4. English History.
5. French (translation, composition, and speaking).

III. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three).
3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character.

IV. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. OFFICE-KEEPERS, DOOR-KEEPERS, PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

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* Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."
† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

INDIA OFFICE.*

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.†
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee).
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).‡

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

III. COPYING CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

IV. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE.

ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

INLAND REVENUE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE§ AND IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.

II. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON.‖

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

III. CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.
(*t*) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry.

Department, and Qualifications required.

INLAND REVENUE—*continued.*

IV. EXTRA CLERKS, COPYING CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE AND CLERKS IN STAMP OFFICE, GLASGOW.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

VI. STAMPERS, PACKERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND WAREHOUSE PORTERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VII. HOUSEKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

I. CLERKS.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade).

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.

(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).

(The same as for Supplementary Clerks, Board of Trade.)

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).

Nothing fixed.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

CLERKS.

A.—1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Composition.

B.¶—6. English History.
7. Précis.
8. Latin (translation).
9. French.
10. German.

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

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* For the Regulations respecting the Civil Service in India, see Appendix IV.

† For the Accountant-General's Department the "Elements of Book-keeping" is to be substituted for Précis-writing. For the Store Department, Précis or Book-keeping may be taken at the option of the candidate.

‡ In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

§ "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."

‖ For clerks in the Solicitor's offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office. Second-class clerks for the Solicitor's office, London, are examined in the general principles of Equity and Common Law and Conveyancing.

¶ Failure to satisfy the Commissioners in any of the subjects belonging to this division will not be considered as disqualifying the candidate.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).

LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).

CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Surveying.
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
7. Geography.
8. Irish and English History.
(*t*) 9. Latin.†
(*t*) 10. French.†

LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE.

1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary).
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See Parliament Office.)

LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Per-centages and Averages).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis (including preparation and digest of tabular statements and of returns into summaries).
6. Latin or a Modern Language.*

LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. CLERK AND STOREKEEPER, CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

METROPOLIS ROADS COMMISSION.

Nothing fixed.

METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. English Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.
7. French.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either—
   (*a*) Geography;
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.*
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decima Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.

II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.

MINT.

I ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
(*t*) 6. Either of the following:—
(*a*) History of England;
(*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage;
(*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science;
(*d*) Elements of Chemistry.

II. JUNIOR ASSAYERS, JUNIOR SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE MELTING AND COINING ROOMS, AND OTHERS BELONGING TO THE SAME CLASS.*

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Geography.
5. History.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.†

A. *Obligatory Subjects.*

	No. of Marks for each Subject.
1. English, consisting of—	
English Composition	600
Spelling, grammar, and language	500
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace)	500
Rhetoric and criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric	400
	2,000
2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of—	
Arithmetic	600
Euclid, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Books	400
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations	400
Trigonometry, to solution of plane and spherical Triangles inclusive	300
	1,700
3. Geography	500
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome	400
5. Physical Science, selections from Board's course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics	600
6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning)	300
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters)	300
8. Book-keeping	200
Total	6,000

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

B. *Optional Subjects.*

1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome	1,000
2. Ditto, ditto, France	400
3. Ditto, ditto, Germany	400
4. Ditto, ditto, Italy	400
NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.	
5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
6. History and Philosophy of Education	400
7. Political Economy.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.)	400
8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus)	600
9. Natural Science.	
(*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's course of Lectures (the maximum for any three)	500
(*b*) Animal (5), and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter)	500

* These must also possess the requisite technical knowledge which will be included in the preliminary test.

† The successful candidate at the examination must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the test to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND)

continued.

I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—*continued.*

(*c*) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page) - - - 300

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science.

A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.

II. CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS).

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for Financial Department).
5. English Grammar.
6. English Composition.
7. Précis.
8. Geography.
9. Euclid (first three books).
10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.*
11. History of English Literature.

III. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (General Principles).
4. English Composition.
5. English Grammar.
6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

I. ATTENDANTS OR CURATORS, PORTERS, AND ASSISTANTS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

PORTERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

(House of Lords.)

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History.
6. Latin or French Translation.

Department, and Qualifications required.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE—*continued.*

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS—*cont.*

Candidates having passed the preliminary examination as above, will compete in the following subjects†:—

A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.)
B. Latin and Greek.
C. Mathematics (pure and mixed).
D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.

(*The candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects A, B, C, D.*)

II. SUMMONING OFFICERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. Correspondence.

III. MESSENGERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

PATENT OFFICE.

CLERKS AND EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
(*t*) 7. One dead or modern Language.*

II. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).

POOR LAW BOARD.

I. SUPERIOR CLERKS.‡

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND CLERKS TO INSPECTORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

III. COPYISTS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy and decipher readily Handwriting difficult to be read.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

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* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India (see App.), but English History is not included in Division A.

‡ "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

I. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON (3rd Class).

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. OTHER CLERKS IN METROPOLITAN OFFICES; AND PACKET AGENTS ABROAD.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

III. POSTMASTERS (IN CERTAIN CASES), AND CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL OFFICES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. SORTERS; LETTER CARRIERS; AND MESSENGERS.

1. Writing their own names and addresses.
2. Reading the addresses of letters.
3. Adding a few figures together.

V. MARINE MAIL GUARD.

1. Reading MS.
2. Spelling.
3. Writing an account of a voyage.

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).

(*See* Convict Prisons Department, Ireland).

PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. ASSISTANT CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

Department, and Qualifications required.

PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. FEMALE TEACHERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating Knowledge.

VI. FEMALE WARDERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VII. MALE WARDERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

II. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises to test Handwriting (including German Text) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Origiuals.
6. English Composition.
7. Outlines of Geography.

II. USHERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. PORTERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*

II. DOORKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.

(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

PORTERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Aritmetic (elementary).

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

I. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECORD OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

RECORD OFFICE—*continued.*

I. CLERKS—*continued.*

5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(*t*) 8. Latin (translation).
(*t*) 9. French (translation).

II. WORKMEN AND BOYS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

I. CHIEF CLERK.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. English Grammar.

II. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. INDEXERS; TRANSCRIBERS; STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS; AND SORTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE), IRELAND.

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).
I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.
II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS AND CLERKS IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). [*For Clerks in the Statistical Department.*]
4. English Composition.
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.
ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French, or German.
SASINE OFFICE (SCOTLAND).
Nothing fixed.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.
I. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS, ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. British History.
8. Latin, French, or German.*†
9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.
II. ORDINARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.
III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

Department, and Qualifications required.
SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF— *continued.*
IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.
V. ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AT THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Correction of the Press.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Catalogue and Index Making.
6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).
VI. FOSSIL COLLECTORS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.
I. CLERKS.
(The same as for "Ordinary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)
II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
(The same as for the Board of Trade.)
III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)
STATIONERY OFFICE.
I. CLERKS AND OTHER PARTIES.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
II. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).‡
SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.
CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
TRADE, BOARD OF.
I. ORDINARY CLERKS.§
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

* In test examinations the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† "An elementary knowledge of Latin for Assistant Naturalists."
‡ For carmen, compound addition only.
§ "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
TRADE, BOARD OF—*continued.*
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.*
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.
III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).
IV. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS).
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
TREASURY.
I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate, and the test examination being restricted to translation.
II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
(*t*) 5. Conveyancing.
III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
WAR DEPARTMENT.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS AT PALL MALL.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History (English and General).
(*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.†
[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch.*]
(*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States.
(*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
II. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.
III. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS (COMPRISING THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES, THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, AND THE BARRACK OFFICES).‡
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. History (English).
[*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*]
5. French and German.†
6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).
IV. DRAFTSMEN AT PALL MALL.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Grammar.
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
V. DRAFTSMEN TO ROYAL GUN FACTORIES AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics.
5. Drawing.
VI. ACCOUNTANT.
1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.
VII. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. The elements of French or German.
4. Inorganic Chemistry.
VIII. MEDICAL CLERKS AT GAMBIA.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
IX. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT PALL MALL.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Latin, or one Foreign Language.
[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Department.*]
5. Compilation of Account States.
6. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

* "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ For Non-commissioned Officers nominated to manufacturing branches the subjects will be different, see below.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
X. MESSENGERS AND QUEEN'S MESSENGERS.
1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (four first rules).
XI. REGISTRY CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, NOT AT PALL MALL (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT), AND COMMISSARIAT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).
[*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*]
3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals). 4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.
XII. CLERKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS (WHEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS).
1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.
XIII. COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS, AND CLERKS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST).
1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).
XIV. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.
1. Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic. 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History (elementary). 6. Algebra to Simple Equations. 7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.) 8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).*
XV. MASTER ARTIFICERS, VIEWERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, AND OTHERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE; OFFICE-KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c.
1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
XVI. STOREHOLDERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.†
1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
XVII. PROBATIONARY PURVEYORS' CLERKS (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT).
1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.
WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
XVIII. ESTABLISHED PURVEYORS' CLERKS.
(*Candidates selected from among those who have passed the foregoing examination will compete in the following subjects.*)
1. Geography. 2. History (English). 3. Translation from one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, or Spanish,—the selection being left to the candidate.
XIX. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN MILITARY PRISONS.
1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).
XX. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS.
1. Reading and Writing simple words.
XXI. CIVIL ASSISTANTS IN SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary)
XXII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Mensuration. 5. Practical Geometry. 6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings. 7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders Work. 8. Analysis of Prices. 9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.
WAR.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History.
II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).
WAR.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.
I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department. and Qualifications required.

WAR—*continued.*

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE—*continued.*

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

III. CLERKS TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

WAR.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

WAR.

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Department, and Qualifications required.

WAR—*continued.*

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND)—*continued.*

I. PERMANENT CLERKS—*continued.*
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Correspondence.

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin.

II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.
(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain.

III. WRITING CLERKS, QUIT-RENT OFFICE, IRELAND.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

WORKS, OFFICE OF.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping (Principles of).
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.

III. PARK CONSTABLES.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, should produce a Certificate from the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—Every Candidate not producing the above Certificate must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June 1837.
3. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, cannnot produce the Registrar General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, after the 30th June 1837, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar General; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) N.B.—If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 William IV. c. 62.

N.B.—*Clergymen as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.*

TABLE C.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1863, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1863, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1863.	Made in 1862, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1862).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	3,605	222	3,827	177	70	60	68	72	289	2,272	261	558	633	47	1	34	284	267
ADMIRALTY:—																		
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Whitehall.	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House.	45	–	45	2	–	1	–	–	–	23	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards.	37	–	37	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerks in Dockyards abroad	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Digest Writers and Indexers	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Draughtsmen in the Hydrographical Department.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Victualling Storekeepers and Accountants.	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dockyard Schoolmasters	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Store Issuers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foremen of Works	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warders, &c. in Naval Prisons	9	15	24	–	1	3	–	–	–	15	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mounted Coast Guard Men	15	–	15	–	–	1	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Artificers and Labourers	126	50	176	–	11	–	1	3	23	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY COURT:—																		
Clerks in Registrar's Office	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

AUDIT OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	12	3	15	2	1	-		2	-	4	-	6	39	3	-	11	16	9
BRITISH MUSEUM:—																		
Assistants	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribers	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attendants	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																		
Stewards	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinate Servants and Attendants.	41	-	41	1	2	-	-	1	13	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																		
Temporary Clerks	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—																		
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—																		
Clerks	44	-	44	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary Clerks	18	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLONIAL OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	9	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon Writers	6	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra Porters	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:—																		
Clerks	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schoolmasters	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foremen of Works and Draughtsmen.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scripture Readers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warders, &c.	84	-	84	3	-	-	3	10	36	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—																		
Clerks and Temporary Clerks	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND), INSPECTOR'S OFFICE:—																		
Messengers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) RECEIVERS OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):—																		
Warders, Matrons, &c.	65	-	65	3	-	1	2	1	5	42	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1863, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1863, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.				
														Number of Nominees.			
																Examined.	
	Made in 1863.	Made in 1862, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1862).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
CONVICT SERVICE:—																	
Clerks	13	-	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Superintendents	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schoolmasters	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schoolmistresses	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scripture Readers	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Bailiffs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compounders	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, Foremen of Works, and Temporary Foremen of Works.	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, Messengers, and Labourers.	586	15	601	58	27	28	31	14	1	403	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Matrons	85	2	87	3	4	1	1	1	-	65	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steward's Porters	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Messengers	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—																	
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUSTOMS:—																	
Examining Officers and Gaugers		3							-	14	-						
Clerks	247	8	258	18	-	3	-	-	49	46	-	123	349	21*	1	18	158	151
Extra Clerks		-							1	4	-						
Out-door Officers	158	8	166	6	9	4	3	2	18	111	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeepers and Messengers	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boatmen, Watermen, and Watchmen.	12	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																	
Transcribing Clerks	9	-	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	26	3	-	3	3	17
Housekeepers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—																		
Clerks in Divisional Offices	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—																		
Temporary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																		
Assistant Clerks	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors' Assistants	11	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EMIGRATION OFFICE:—																		
Temporary Extra Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																		
Sub-Inspectors	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND:—																		
Fishery Officers	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOREIGN OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attachés	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers.	5	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supernumerary Interpreters and Assistants in China and Japan.	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Student Interpreters	12	17	29	2	1	–	2	–	–	8	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Doorkeepers and Housekeepers.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND):—																		
Hatchmen, Night Watchmen, and Messengers.	8	–	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—																		
Temporary Clerks	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
INDIA OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* One of these was rejected for copying from the papers of another candidate.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1863, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1863, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations)			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.					
														Number of Nominees.				
																	Examined.	
	Made in 1863.	Made in 1862, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1862).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed.
INLAND REVENUE:—																		
Clerks in Secretary's and Legacy Duty Offices, London, and Solicitor's Office, Dublin.	127	7	134	9	–	–	–	2	15	7	–	71	95	2	–	1	61	31
Clerks in other Offices										15								
Assistant Surveyors of Taxes										15								
Extra Clerks and Temporary Clerks.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistants of Excise	108	8	116	2	3	–	2	5	22	55	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housekeepers, Watchmen, Messengers, Stampers, and Porters.	9	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE:—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—																		
Clerks	8	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																		
Extra Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—																		
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																		
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MINT:—																		
Temporary Clerks	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	12	1	-	-	4	7	
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																			
Sub-Inspectors of Schools	38	-	38	12	1	-	-	-	7	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Supplementary Clerks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NATIONAL GALLERY:—																			
Porters	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY:—																			
Porters	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PATENT OFFICE:—																			
Extra Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	16	1	-	1	8	6	
POOR LAW BOARD:—																			
Supplementary Clerks and Inspectors' Clerks.	18	-	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																			
Extra Clerks	16	-	16	1	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
POST OFFICE:—																			
Clerks in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, Surveyors' Stationary Clerks, and Clerks in Travelling Branch of Mail Office.	122	-	122	4	-	-	-	2	-	57	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Temporary Extra Clerks and Temporary Clerks.	92	-	92	2	-	-	-	-	13	42	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provincial Clerks	66	1	67	-	-	-	-	-	4	43	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Letter-carriers, &c.	296	6	302	2	-	2	6	-	12	264	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters.	474	17	491	3	1	2	6	-	20	408	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Labourers and Bagmen	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS:—																			
Clerks	13	-	13	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ushers, Messengers, and Porters	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE:—																			
Clerks	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	3	
Doorkeepers	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
QUEEN'S BENCH (LONDON):—																			
Clerks in Master's Office	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1863, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1863, have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations).			Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations).									Test Examinations.				
														Number of Nominees.			
																Examined.	
	Made in 1863.	Made in 1862, but not disposed of in that year.	Total.	Who declined, withdrew, or were absent.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned.	Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED.	For whom Certificates were REFUSED.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.	Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1862).	Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled.	Not within Limits of Age.	Yet to appear.	Passed.	Not Passed
RECORD OFFICE:—																	
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	3	–
Workmen	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																	
Clerks	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sorters, Indexers, and Statistical Abstractors.	5	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																	
Clerks	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																	
Clerks in the Statistical Department.	5	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																	
Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Geologists and Assistant Naturalists.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—																	
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	19	–	19	1	–	1	–	1	1	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STATIONERY OFFICE:—																	
Warehouseman	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TRADE, BOARD OF:—																	
Clerks	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Temporary Clerks	33	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TREASURY:—																			
Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	4	1	–	–	3	–	
Supplementary Clerks	3	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
WAR DEPARTMENTS:—																			
Clerks, Pall Mall	72	8	80	11	–	1	1	–	–	20	3	44	83	15	–	–	25	43	
Clerks (Royal Engineer Department and Manufacturing Departments).	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Assistants in the Chemical Departments.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Medical Clerks at Gambia	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Temporary Clerks at Pall Mall	15	–	15	1	–	–	–	1	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Messengers	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Registry Clerks, Temporary Clerks, not at Pall Mall, and Commissariat Clerks.	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Non-commissioned Officer Clerks	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Commissariat Issuers and Assistant Storekeepers.	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Artificers, Engineer Office Keepers, &c.	1	14	15	2	1	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Purveyors' Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Probationary Purveyors' Clerks	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Warders, Night Watchmen, &c.	51	3	54	4	–	2	6	10	3	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Civil Assistants	18	1	19	–	2	–	1	–	–	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clerks of the Works	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Temporary Clerks	20	–	20	2	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE—																			
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Supernumerary and Temporary Clerks.	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Clerks to the Council of Military Education.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																			
Clerks	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND)—																			
Clerks	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE—																			
Temporary Clerks	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—																			
Temporary Clerks in Quit Rents Office, Dublin.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—																			
Messengers	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Park Constables	16	–	16	1	–	–	1	–	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

TABLE D.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in 1863, together with the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS to CLERKSHIPS and similar Positions without Competition, disposed of during the same Time.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
TOTAL - -	135	280	926	107	819	293	265	261	290†
ADMIRALTY:—									
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Whitehall.	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	–
Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House.	3	9	29	3	26	13	4	9	3
Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards.	6	12	36	2	34	7	15	12	–
Clerks in Dockyards abroad -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Digest Writers and Indexers -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Draughtsmen in the Hydrographical Department.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ADMIRALTY COURT:—									
Clerks in Registrar's Office -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	5	5	15	5	10	–	6	4	–
BRITISH MUSEUM:—									
Assistants - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Transcribers - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—									
Clerks - - - -	1	1	*44	5	39	25	13	1	–
Supplementary Clerks - -	1	1	*17	1	16	8	7	1	–
COLONIAL OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	1	1	9	2	7	1	5	1	–
Ceylon Writers - - -	1	1	6	1	5	3	1	1	–
COMMONS, HOUSE OF:—									
Clerks and Temporary Clerks -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND), RECEIVER'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Clerks - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Schoolmasters - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Schoolmistresses - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Compounders - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Assistant Messengers - -	2	2	6	–	6	2	2	2	–
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:—									
Clerks - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

* Not strictly nominees, the appointment having been thrown open to public competition.
† Excluding some cases of persons transferred from situations originally obtained by competition, &c.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
CUSTOMS:—									
Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Clerks Extra Clerks	26	69	210	20	190	65	58	*67	— 1
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—									
Transcribing Clerks	2	3	9	3	6	–	3	3	–
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—									
Clerks in Divisional Offices	1	1	5	–	5	3	1	1	–
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—									
Temporary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
EDUCATION OFFICE:—									
Assistant Clerks	1	2	8	3	5	3	–	2	–
Inspector's Assistants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE):—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—									
Sub-Inspectors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
FOREIGN OFFICE:—									
Clerks	3	3	9	–	9	1	5	3	–
Attachés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Supernumerary Interpreters and Assistants in China and Japan.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Student Interpreters	2	10	28	4	24	13	3	8	1
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:—									
Temporary Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
INDIA OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	4	–	2	–
INLAND REVENUE:—									
Clerks, and Assistant Surveyors of Taxes.	21	36	117	11	106	19	52	35	–
Assistants of Excise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—									
Clerks	1	1	2	–		2	–	–	–

* For 15 of these certificates had not been issued on December 31.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS :—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE :—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :—									
Sub-Inspectors of Schools	3	5	32	13	19	14	–	*5	–
Supplementary Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
PATENT OFFICE :—									
Extra Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE :—									
Clerks	4	4	12	–	12	–	8	4	–
POOR LAW BOARD :—									
Supplementary Clerks and Inspectors' Clerks	3	3	17	3	14	8	3	3	1
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND) :—									
Extra Clerks	2	4	11	2	9	8	–	1	–
POST OFFICE :—									
Clerks in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, Surveyor's Stationary Clerks, and Clerks in Travelling Branch of Mail Office.	12	60	122	6	116	35	24	57	–
Temporary Clerks	5	8	26	1	25	10	8	*7	54
PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS :—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE :—									
Clerks	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, (SCOTLAND) :—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
RECORD OFFICE :—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—									
Clerks	3	3	9	–	9	4	2	3	–
Sorters, Indexers, and Statistical Abstractors.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND) :—									
Clerks	1	1	6	1	5	2	2	1	–
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—									
Clerks in the Statistical Department.	1	1	5	1	4	3	–	1	–

* For one of these a certificate had not been issued on December 31.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions disposed of.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Nominees.	No. of Nominees.					No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of.
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	
						Not competent.	Competent.		
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Assistant Geologists and Assistant Naturalists.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	6	–	6	3	1	2	–
TRADE, BOARD OF:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
TREASURY:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	1	–
Supplementary Clerks	1	1	3	1	2	–	1	1	–
WAR DEPARTMENTS:—									
Clerks, Pall Mall	4	14	67	13	54	15	29	10	5
Clerks in Royal Engineer Department, and Manufacturing Departments.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Medical Clerks at Gambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Probationary Purveyors' Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Clerks of Works	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Temporary Clerks	4	4	20	4	16	11	1	4	–
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	1

Note.—The following competitions had been announced but not dealt with up to December 31, 1863.

DEPARTMENT.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Nominees.
CUSTOMS:—			
Clerks	1	11	33
INLAND REVENUE:—			
Clerks	2	5	15
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE:—			
Sub-Inspectors of Schools	1	1	6
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—			
Extra Clerks	1	1	5
POST OFFICE:—			
Temporary Clerks	2	5	12

TABLE E.—Showing the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY ADDITIONS have been made to the CERTIFICATES of CANDIDATES during the year 1863.

*** The number of candidates by whom these honorary additions were obtained was 100.

Subjects for which Honorary Additions have been made.	Clerks and Superior Officers.				Assistants of Excise, Provincial Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Convict Service Clerks.	Temporary Clerks.*	Total.
	Customs and Inland Revenue.	Post Office.	Treasury, Offices of Secretaries of State, Parliament Office, House of Commons, Admiralty (Whitehall).	Other Departments.			
LANGUAGES :—							
Latin	9	—	—	9	2	2	22
Greek	—	—	1	8	1	—	10
Sanskrit	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
French	9	6	3	14	3	4	39
German	—	4	3	4	—	2	13
Italian	—	1	1	4	—	—	6
Spanish	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Portuguese	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dutch	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
MATHEMATICS :—							
Arithmetic (higher)	—	11	—	6	1	3	21
Euclid	6	1	1	5	—	2	15
Algebra	5	1	2	7	—	5	20
Logarithms	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mensuration	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Trigonometry	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Conic sections (analytical)	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Differential Calculus	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Theory of Equations	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mixed Mathematics	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
English Grammar	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
„ Language	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
„ Composition	—	5	—	2	—	1	8
„ Literature	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Greek and Roman Literature	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Précis-writing	2	2	—	—	—	2	6
Book-keeping	5	1	—	3	2	—	11
Geography	—	1	1	4	—	4	10
History	—	—	1	7	1	4	13
Political Economy	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Short-hand Writing	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Law	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	42	34	14	97	10	32	229

* Temporary clerks in the Admiralty, Whitehall, are placed in the third column; those in the Somerset House branch, in the dockyards and in the Adjutant-General's Office in the fourth column.

Table F.—(Causes of Rejection.)

Showing the Particular Deficiencies on account of which Certificates of Qualification have been refused by the Civil Service Commissioners during the year 1863.

Causes of Rejection.	Rejections.				Failures in Preliminary Test Examinations.
	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks, and others.	Temporary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Assistants of Excise, &c.	Out-door Officers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.	
Deficiencies in					
Spelling alone	1	35	5	41	21
Arithmetic alone	3	19	47	69	57
Handwriting alone	–	3	4	7	9
Reading MSS. alone	–	–	50	50	–
Spelling and Arithmetic	4	17	6	27	35
Spelling and Handwriting	–	5	4	9	5
Arithmetic and Reading MSS.	–	–	9	9	–
Arithmetic and Handwriting	–	–	5	5	6
Handwriting and Reading MSS.	–	–	1	1	–
Handwriting and Reading	–	–	2	2	–
Other failures, involving Spelling, Arithmetic, or Handwriting	19	7	6	32	94
Failures not involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS.	9	–	–	9	40
Viz.: English Composition	–	–	–	–	*15*
Book-keeping	–	–	–	–	*7*
Précis	–	–	–	–	*3*
French	–	–	–	–	*3*
German	–	–	–	–	*1*
Latin	*2*	–	–	*2*	–
Special Subjects	*2*	–	–	*2*	–
English Composition and Précis	–	–	–	–	*1*
Book-keeping and French	–	–	–	–	*4*
Book-keeping and Latin	–	–	–	–	*1*
Geography and Latin	*1*	–	–	*1*	–
Geography and History	*1*	–	–	*1*	–
English Grammar and Language and Algebra	*1*	–	–	*1*	–
Latin and History	*1*	–	–	*1*	–
French and Latin	*1*	–	–	*1*	–

TABLE G. (1.)—SHOWING in detail the MARKS obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful COMPETITORS in the Examinations of 1863.

NOTE.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When all the competitors are designated by numbers, the case is one in which none of them passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle them to certificates of qualification. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than the successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY.																
1863, *June* 9.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1800**
Caulfeild; M. P. F. No. 2 - - -	A Temporary Clerkship (Whitehall).	240	21	60	63	96	—	100	160	111	114	—	130	—	72	1167
No. 3 - - -		160	2	85	68	98	—	113	90	75	72	—	120	—	35	918
		44	6	80	80	100	—	60	50	84	83	—	—	135	16	738
May 12.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**200**	**1950**
Moore; W. A. -	4 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	270	49	85	64	94	—	85	85	100	78	105	120	—	80	1215
*Chapman; V. W. -		190	19	74	78	100	—	130	150	78	66	95	110	—	12	1102
Kirkpatrick; J. -		232	36	80	70	100	—	80	105	81	54	116	70	—	—	1024
Godfrey; G. W. -		250	38	76	70	100	—	100	95	52	24	117	100	—	—	1022
No. 5 - - -		186	16	72	55	95	—	90	150	70	51	73	60	—	80	998
No. 6 - - -		226	16	40	58	85	—	85	100	65	9	86	40	—	65	875
No. 7 - - -		184	49	73	62	90	—	80	90	32	20	75	80	—	34	869
No. 8 - - -		207	9	75	70	100	—	75	90	54	32	72	50	—	25	859

No. 9 - - -		138	10	60	54	90	—	80	60	26	16	31	—	110	85	760
No. 10 - -		165	18	0	60	60	—	80	65	45	3	64	30	—	18	608
No. 11 - -		98	1	44	45	30	—	55	40	29	16	42	10	—	0	410
No. 12 - -		0	8	20	60	75	—	60	50	15	1	27	—	—	0	316
August 11.																
*Woods; P. - -	A Temporary Clerkship (Somerset House).	248	46	94	55	96	—	130	170	156	170	120	150	—	90	1525
No. 2 - - -		238	41	78	60	98	—	93	160	116	40	115	—	—	20	1059
No. 3 - - -		242	14	100	70	80	—	90	70	48	90	80	20	—	10	914
November 3.																
Wootton; A. F. -		236	40	90	63	100	—	108	120	146	170	115	60	—	96	1344
Trafford; F. -		286	2	81	59	100	—	98	90	89	85	73	140	—	81	1184
Elvey; G. H. -		246	4	89	70	100	—	75	90	114	120	72	—	140	19	1139
Finlaison; G. -		171	42	91	58	100	—	110	100	104	70	122	30	—	35	1033
No. 5 - -	4 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House).	228	6	72	60	97	—	58	55	138	60	66	20	—	96	956
No. 6 - -		181	35	100	75	98	—	56	60	86	70	89	20	—	33	903
No. 7 - -		187	25	82	55	60	—	50	60	105	25	61	0	—	48	758
No. 8 - -		130	50	72	55	100	—	51	60	23	4	69	28	—	14	656
No. 9 - -		137	0	79	68	95	—	30	30	56	40	47	24	—	29	635
No. 10 - -		0	0	62	30	60	—	60	20	95	62	24	0	—	0	413
No. 11 - -		0	2	10	45	30	—	60	20	0	3	0	0	—	—	170
May 26.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**800**
Allan; D. - -		238	34	88	66	100	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	645
Smith; A. - -		264	48	76	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	640
No. 3 - - -	2 Dockyard Clerkships.	272	37	94	58	100	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	635
No. 4 - - -		236	49	85	75	90	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	615
No. 5 - - -		252	50	82	63	80	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	610
No. 6 - - -		218	50	82	58	100	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	569
August 4.																
*Hynes; W. - -	A Dockyard Clerkship.	270	36	100	70	97	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	685
No. 2 - - -		278	50	85	62	85	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	660
No. 3 - - -		239	44	100	75	94	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	651

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*																
November 24.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**800**
Evans; H. M. -	2 Dockyard Clerkships.	283	45	100	78	97	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	691
Thomas; W. R. -		284	50	86	72	98	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	673
No. 3 - - -		264	47	87	67	95	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	649
No. 4 - - -		260	29	83	61	82	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	588
No. 5 - - -		223	43	91	64	97	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	583
June 30.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	**1150**
*De Ridder; E. A.	5 Temporary Dockyard Clerkships.	286	38	75	64	75	—	80	105	—	—	104	—	—	—	827
*Alvarez; R. A. -		270	24	75	65	90	—	110	115	—	—	74	—	—	—	823
Fuller; C. H. -		228	11	83	64	90	—	93	130	—	—	77	—	—	—	776
McDermott; E. -		240	45	84	64	88	—	58	70	—	—	102	—	—	—	751
†No. 5. - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hopper; W. H. -		160	48	90	61	95	—	67	125	—	—	64	—	—	—	710
No. 7 - -		198	12	75	70	95	—	125	118	—	—	41	—	—	—	734
No. 8 - -		270	15	74	62	90	—	72	63	—	—	61	—	—	—	707
No. 9 - -		196	44	88	59	90	—	55	73	—	—	62	—	—	—	667
No. 10 - -		225	32	68	58	90	—	35	35	—	—	79	—	—	—	622
No. 11 - -		188	14	67	80	95	—	75	52	—	—	49	—	—	—	620
No. 12 - -		184	23	57	63	85	—	50	63	—	—	76	—	—	—	601
No. 13 - -		192	16	20	62	90	—	35	25	—	—	36	—	—	—	476
No. 14 - -		0	2	63	63	85	—	30	30	—	—	15	—	—	—	288

August 4.																	
Ralph ; H. H. -	A Temporary Dockyard Clerkship.	250	46	95	58	92	—	56	100	—	—	119	—	—	—	816
No. 2 - - -		210	25	70	60	94	—	80	116	—	—	80	—	—	—	735
No. 3 - - -		221	8	60	63	85	—	86	100	—	—	56	—	—	—	679
November 10.																	
*Hinde ; A. - -	A Temporary Dockyard Clerkship.	282	48	92	65	85	—	109	135	—	—	109	—	—	—	925
No. 2 - - -		277	10	96	72	100	—	123	145	—	—	73	—	—	—	896
No. 3 - - -		190	28	40	50	60	—	93	80	—	—	39	—	—	—	580
No. 4 - - -		154	12	40	57	60	—	78	50	—	—	57	—	—	—	508
AUDIT OFFICE.‡																	
February 3.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	Euclid. **200**	**1950**
Noel ; F. A. D. -	A Clerkship.	260	2	195	112	95	—	103	95	119	—	—	105	90	160	1336
No. 2 - - -		220	15	295	168	100	—	113	90	32	—	—	105	65	80	1283
No. 3 - - -		155	14	115	124	90	—	110	128	90	—	—	85	8	85	1004
March 31.																	
*Nesfield ; D. W. -	A Clerkship.	160	16	225	170	90	—	105	150	50	—	—	100	100	130	1296
No. 2 - - -		25	9	270	135	90	—	120	110	59	—	—	120	115	66	1119
June 23.																	
Bethune; W. R. M.	A Clerkship.	116	13	285	130	100	—	100	130	150	—	—	45	60	112	1241
No. 2 - - -		44	14	156	126	100	—	100	100	98	—	—	30	75	99	942
No. 3 - - -		97	15	180	116	90	—	75	90	28	—	—	43	105	56	895
December 1.																	
§No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lely ; J. M.		188	15	282	146	100	—	126	180	83	—	—	125	135	75	1455
No. 3 - -		147	9	240	130	95	—	84	85	80	—	—	80	90	114	1154

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.
‡ One other competition was announced but not held, the nominations having been cancelled.
§ This candidate passed on the examination, but subsequently declined to accept the appointment

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.†																
November 17.‡	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**150**	**250**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
Bird; S. R. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	215	20	270	140	98	74	104	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	1132
No. 2 - - -		189	19	237	164	95	117	84	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	1119
No. 3 - - -		157	40	270	150	100	129	83	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	1117
No. 4 - - -		149	12	264	160	100	146	94	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	1116
No. 5 - - -		216	47	285	150	87	100	86	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1096
No. 6 - - -		206	36	249	115	88	118	109	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	1072
No. 7 - - -		236	17	285	134	88	89	90	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	1053
No. 8 - - -		145	3	240	124	95	116	115	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	1023
No. 9 - - -		180	9	195	117	95	88	91	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	953
No. 10 - -		23	27	285	170	92	98	127	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	908
No. 11 - -		140	5	180	133	90	89	112	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	903
No. 12 - -		42	18	225	150	87	80	81	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	847
No. 13 - -		182	12	270	100	55	34	73	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	789
No. 14 - -		170	14	180	104	40	45	75	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	761
No. 15 - -		83	47	135	100	85	60	55	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	646
No. 16 - -		83	10	150	120	70	72	87	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	637
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).																
March 17.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1250**
Brown; T. - -	A Clerkship (Receiver's Office).	240	21	219	156	97	—	90	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	895
No. 2 - - -		160	43	120	116	90	—	70	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	674
No. 3 - - -		87	19	105	120	70	—	105	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	536

CONVICT SERVICE.

						Reading.	Health Marks.								
1862, *December* 24.	**Maximum** -	**100**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**500**
Morris; J. R. O. -	An Assistant Messengership (Dartmoor).	88	—	100	70	100	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
No. 2 - - -		96	—	76	50	100	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	417
No. 3 - - -		95	—	76	45	80	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
No. 4 - - -		87	—	0	48	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165
1863, *June.*																
Western; A. G. -	An Assistant Messengership (Portland).	84	—	55	45	90	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
No. 2 - - -		92	—	35	55	90	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322

CUSTOMS.

						Intelligence.									
January 8.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Adams; F. W. -	A Clerkship (Bristol).	245	29	240	132	100	—	90	—	83	54	—	—	—	—	973
No. 2 - - -		180	50	210	106	50	—	65	—	63	70	—	—	—	—	794
January 9.																
Justice; J. N. -	A Clerkship (Aberdeen).	110	42	255	140	95	—	80	—	120	65	—	—	—	—	907
No. 2 - - -		8	2	30	100	55	—	40	—	20	24	—	—	—	—	279
January 13.																
Fraser; D. - -	An Examining Officership (Glasgow).	195	41	252	131	90	—	135	—	110	115	—	—	—	—	1069
No. 2 - - -		85	15	258	161	100	—	123	—	90	100	—	—	—	—	932
No. 3 - - -		165	17	45	107	95	—	80	—	118	75	—	—	—	—	702
January 27.																
Lowe; G. - -		126	16	267	136	90	—	105	—	120	138	—	—	—	—	998
*Dutton; H. - -		182	35	195	125	90	—	105	—	106	125	—	—	—	—	963
Hubbard; W. F. -		198	25	207	127	90	—	110	—	82	95	—	—	—	—	934
Gatley; J. - -		118	33	180	152	95	—	120	—	104	125	—	—	—	—	927
Yeomans; M. -		125	10	230	136	85	—	83	—	91	92	—	—	—	—	852
Dixon; B. S. -		188	31	126	142	90	—	83	—	75	100	—	—	—	—	835
Crosbie; H. C. -		55	10	135	162	95	—	125	—	106	104	—	—	—	—	792
No. 8 - - -		84	10	222	130	90	—	90	—	74	80	—	—	—	—	780
No. 9 - - -		131	31	246	110	85	—	95	—	51	30	—	—	—	—	779
No. 10 - -		134	15	141	120	80	—	115	—	98	75	—	—	—	—	778

† See also p. 82. ‡ This was an open competition.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
January 27—cont.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
No. 11 - -	7 Clerkships.	126	4	160	160	80	—	83	—	91	66	—	—	—	—	770
No. 12 - -		160	46	120	110	95	—	90	—	86	36	—	—	—	—	743
No. 13 - -		44	6	225	174	85	—	103	—	77	25	—	—	—	—	739
No. 14 - -		90	25	225	114	70	—	80	—	35	55	—	—	—	—	694
No. 15 - -		96	12	96	111	95	—	93	—	93	37	—	—	—	—	633
No. 16 - -		18	5	270	120	95	—	75	—	25	17	—	—	—	—	625
No. 17 - -		115	12	114	135	40	—	60	—	79	52	—	—	—	—	607
No. 18 - -		160	10	156	126	85	—	35	—	17	7	—	—	—	—	596
No. 19 - -		24	44	225	120	70	—	40	—	25	30	—	—	—	—	578
No. 20 - -		5	18	165	140	90	—	50	—	53	35	—	—	—	—	556
No. 21 - -		21	16	120	134	85	—	40	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	466
March.																
Davy; T. H. -	A Clerkship (Plymouth).	184	31	165	160	90	—	80	—	80	110	—	—	—	—	900
No. 2 - - -		161	22	270	125	85	—	65	—	70	55	—	—	—	—	853
No. 3 - - -		36	25	165	120	65	—	65	—	46	54	—	—	—	—	576
March 6.																
Lewis; E. T. -	A Clerkship (Newport).	120	17	225	135	85	—	90	—	100	56	—	—	—	—	828
No. 2 - - -		88	8	246	130	80	—	80	—	53	27	—	—	—	—	712
No. 3 - - -		84	46	142	110	90	—	100	—	62	25	—	—	—	—	659

March 7.																	
Stephenson ; R. D'O	A Clerkship (Hull).	85	32	294	153	100	—	135	—	50	60	—	—	—	—	909
No. 2 - - -		135	21	255	135	90	—	88	—	66	55	—	—	—	—	845
No. 3 - - -		88	14	150	112	60	—	95	—	71	60	—	—	—	—	650
March 11.																	
*Gibbings ; R. -	5 Clerkships.	155	27	267	155	95	—	138	—	108	90	—	—	—	—	1035
Bennett ; G. W. -		150	16	255	170	100	—	118	—	110	70	—	—	—	—	989
*Bettis ; S. - -		145	33	252	140	70	—	110	—	100	120	—	—	—	—	970
Chate ; A. C. W. -		136	31	255	140	90	—	103	—	106	80	—	—	—	—	941
Harrald ; W. -		200	43	192	140	70	—	100	—	89	50	—	—	—	—	884
No. 6 - - -		125	26	240	170	90	—	95	—	85	43	—	—	—	—	874
No. 7 - - -		165	8	198	112	90	—	105	—	51	65	—	—	—	—	794
No. 8 - - -		80	26	225	160	75	—	110	—	44	30	—	—	—	—	750
No. 9 - - -		55	37	231	133	65	—	60	—	97	56	—	—	—	—	734
No. 10 - -		150	9	195	108	70	—	70	—	58	20	—	—	—	—	680
No. 11 - -		100	14	144	136	75	—	63	—	53	29	—	—	—	—	614
No. 12 - -		25	14	150	130	80	—	100	—	60	43	—	—	—	—	602
No. 13 - -		80	31	75	148	70	—	40	—	37	23	—	—	—	—	504
No. 14 - -		100	15	15	120	50	—	45	—	21	28	—	—	—	—	394
April 7.																	
*Pearson ; G. -	8 Clerkships.	160	25	288	170	100	—	123	—	145	135	—	—	—	—	1146
Moore ; A. - -		135	39	276	130	95	—	125	—	100	88	—	—	—	—	988
†No. 3 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gee ; J. - -		170	38	188	145	85	—	118	—	100	50	—	—	—	—	894
Park ; W. - -		141	36	282	116	65	—	98	—	80	75	—	—	—	—	893
*Adams ; J. J. -		125	48	129	145	92	—	125	—	130	90	—	—	—	—	884
*Kitson ; B. M. -		135	9	210	110	95	—	78	—	135	95	—	—	—	—	867
Hobbins ; R. -		160	22	204	115	75	—	125	—	85	80	—	—	—	—	866
No. 9 - - -		120	25	130	170	100	—	123	—	90	80	—	—	—	—	838
No. 10 - -		105	46	270	140	90	—	85	—	52	35	—	—	—	—	823
No. 11 - -		85	49	279	100	80	—	65	—	105	58	—	—	—	—	821
No. 12 - -		115	16	273	90	100	—	130	—	46	50	—	—	—	—	820
No. 13 - -		130	29	230	129	70	—	100	—	75	50	—	—	—	—	813
No. 14 - -		90	29	240	125	90	—	88	—	65	70	—	—	—	—	797

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
April 7—cont.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
No. 15 { - -		85	16	195	160	90	—	113	—	80	55	—	—	—	—	794
- -		90	32	144	153	90	—	95	—	100	90	—	—	—	—	794
No. 17 { - -		65	12	288	130	95	—	80	—	48	53	—	—	—	—	771
- -		105	15	230	134	100	—	90	—	65	32	—	—	—	—	771
No. 19 - -		25	10	270	150	90	—	120	—	45	50	—	—	—	—	760
No. 20 - -		60	6	255	140	100	—	75	—	70	52	—	—	—	—	758
No. 21 - -		31	14	210	119	100	—	118	—	80	75	—	—	—	—	747
No. 22 - -		75	19	195	128	80	—	53	—	65	50	—	—	—	—	665
No. 23 - -		70	36	90	90	75	—	110	—	22	20	—	—	—	—	513
April 21.																
Martin ; T. - -	A Clerkship (Leith).	165	25	245	118	100	—	128	—	109	140	—	—	—	—	1030
No. 2 - - -		225	16	213	137	85	—	100	—	92	115	—	—	—	—	983
No. 3 - - -		75	33	150	110	100	—	75	—	101	55	—	—	—	—	699
April 28.																
Forbes ; A. - -	The situation of Clerk and Examining Officer at Dumfries.	140	23	255	148	100	—	93	—	91	62	—	—	—	—	912
No. 2 - - -		180	29	200	130	80	—	108	—	56	70	—	—	—	—	853

May.																
Clarke ; E. - -	The situation of Clerk and Examining Officer at Scarborough.	126	16	270	135	100	—	70	—	80	87	—	—	—	—	884
No. 2 - - -		101	25	190	150	95	—	60	—	100	74	—	—	—	—	795
No. 3 - - -		151	29	270	115	95	—	65	—	19	17	—	—	—	—	761
May 12.																
Jones ; W. H. -	An Examining Officership (Glasgow.)	276	26	205	130	95	—	90	—	86	105	—	—	—	—	1013
No. 2 - - -		40	12	255	130	100	—	95	—	28	35	—	—	—	—	695
May 19.																
Dyason ; E. H. -	5 Clerkships.	175	32	240	165	100	—	70	—	86	87	—	—	—	—	955
Brabner ; A. -		155	12	300	100	100	—	95	—	57	83	—	—	—	—	902
Denney ; J. -		210	30	265	120	85	—	38	—	83	71	—	—	—	—	902
*Meyers ; I. L. -		105	8	250	130	90	—	48	—	100	116	—	—	—	—	847
Whiteacre ; W. -		145	14	225	120	96	—	55	—	98	92	—	—	—	—	845
No. 6 - - -		120	36	245	115	95	—	90	—	69	63	—	—	—	—	833
No. 7 - - -		165	17	235	125	95	—	58	—	80	20	—	—	—	—	795
No. 8 - - -		100	36	210	125	80	—	60	—	90	76	—	—	—	—	777
No. 9 - - -		90	15	225	125	90	—	50	—	84	80	—	—	—	—	759
No. 10 - -		115	8	275	116	65	—	50	—	67	28	—	—	—	—	724
No. 11 - -		65	34	185	95	100	—	78	—	72	66	—	—	—	—	695
No. 12 - -		50	19	150	150	85	—	30	—	72	63	—	—	—	—	619
No. 13 - -		35	41	170	112	80	—	50	—	37	33	—	—	—	—	558
No. 14 - -		150	13	60	120	80	—	35	—	44	20	—	—	—	—	522
June 23.																
Excell ; G. - -	An Examining Officership (London).	188	35	264	124	95	—	85	—	51	100	—	—	—	—	942
No. 2 - - -		123	3	240	138	96	—	55	—	58	69	—	—	—	—	782
No. 3 - - -		88	34	231	118	100	—	80	—	65	51	—	—	—	—	767
July 21.																
†No. 1 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Jennings ; A. J. -		256	31	300	164	100	—	70	—	90	100	—	—	—	—	1111
Parker ; W. -		196	29	225	140	95	—	96	—	93	95	—	—	—	—	969
Willan ; F. B. -		243	36	280	146	92	—	56	—	62	54	—	—	—	—	969
Ashwin ; A. C. M.		193	40	258	130	85	—	64	—	103	65	—	—	—	—	938

† This candidate passed on the examination, but declined to accept an appointment, having succeeded in a competition for clerkships in the War Office.

Table G—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
July 21—cont.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Johnson ; H. -	5 Clerkships	174	22	250	140	97	—	71	—	98	85	—	—	—	—	937
No. 7 - - -		191	11	261	142	84	—	75	—	83	76	—	—	—	—	923
No. 8 - - -		194	6	249	124	92	—	98	—	80	79	—	—	—	—	922
No. 9 - - -		201	32	261	144	94	—	25	—	76	70	—	—	—	—	903
No. 10 - -		138	2	261	132	100	—	100	—	63	82	—	—	—	—	878
No. 11 - -		128	19	250	102	85	—	110	—	87	80	—	—	—	—	861
No. 12 - -		162	33	297	140	100	—	68	—	12	20	—	—	—	—	832
No. 13 - -		191	27	237	127	92	—	45	—	54	49	—	—	—	—	822
No. 14 - -		151	30	195	120	88	—	45	—	85	81	—	—	—	—	795
No. 15 - -		104	14	240	123	95	—	50	—	82	45	—	—	—	—	753
July 28.																
Leigh ; W. S. -	A Clerkship (Hartlepool).	186	15	234	150	95	—	90	—	67	122	—	—	—	—	959
No. 2 - - -		174	31	240	139	95	—	80	—	52	60	—	—	—	—	871
No. 3 - - -		144	1	195	118	95	—	100	—	64	59	—	—	—	—	776
August 18.																
Goldie ; C. - -	An Examining Officership (Greenock).	164	50	290	100	95	—	116	—	54	68	—	—	—	—	937
No. 2 - - -		139	42	170	110	85	—	101	—	54	51	—	—	—	—	752
September.																
Smith ; A. - -	A Clerkship (Newhaven).	262	36	285	100	100	—	60	—	50	65	—	—	—	—	958
No. 2 - - -		191	32	220	140	98	—	70	—	90	100	—	—	—	—	941

October 15.																	
Brown ; H. -	7 Clerkships.	247	47	279	145	95	—	75	—	81	53	—	—	—	—	1022
Foot ; C. B. -		211	32	228	122	95	—	96	—	64	118	—	—	—	—	966
*Candy ; F. H. -		132	3	278	136	100	—	120	—	74	105	—	—	—	—	948
Bacchus ; T. -		144	30	276	165	95	—	110	—	61	60	—	—	—	—	941
Bennett ; R. W. -		223	40	243	141	95	—	55	—	50	81	—	—	—	—	928
Fleck ; C. P. -		141	21	258	140	94	—	112	—	74	77	—	—	—	—	917
Longman ; S. -		138	18	261	138	95	—	90	—	67	105	—	—	—	—	912
No. 8 - - -		172	27	267	119	65	—	84	—	51	89	—	—	—	—	874
No. 9 - - -		205	24	282	132	95	—	87	—	30	17	—	—	—	—	872
No. 10 - -		142	36	288	123	92	—	54	—	53	62	—	—	—	—	850
No. 11 - -		192	14	210	123	75	—	92	—	76	66	—	—	—	—	848
No. 12 - -		136	9	258	130	90	—	78	—	61	77	—	—	—	—	839
No. 13 - -		170	24	252	114	95	—	42	—	55	68	—	—	—	—	820
No. 14 - -		152	4	207	134	100	—	105	—	28	50	—	—	—	—	780
No. 15 - -		111	24	291	127	85	—	45	—	42	39	—	—	—	—	764
No. 16 - -		150	38	255	126	76	—	60	—	8	28	—	—	—	—	741
No. 17 - -		171	6	165	110	100	—	99	—	28	58	—	—	—	—	737
No. 18 - -		154	38	156	96	80	—	87	—	57	63	—	—	—	—	731
No. 19 - -		124	46	222	125	70	—	20	—	33	28	—	—	—	—	668
No. 20 - -		121	15	105	108	90	—	54	—	30	32	—	—	—	—	555
October 15.																	
Innes ; C. - -	A Clerkship (Greenock).	131	16	240	90	90	—	90	—	71	61	—	—	—	—	789
No. 2 - - -		180	42	210	120	90	—	60	—	15	34	—	—	—	—	751
No. 3 - - -		144	12	105	110	95	—	68	—	45	56	—	—	—	—	635
October 15.																	
No. 1 - - -	An Examining Officership.	155	46	240	140	95	—	60	—	27	50	—	—	—	—	813
No. 2 - - -		68	26	150	129	60	—	30	—	50	31	—	—	—	—	544
November 24.																	
Murtagh ; E. -	A Clerkship (Dublin).	254	22	270	142	90	—	90	—	98	120	—	—	—	—	1086
No. 2 - - -		233	17	210	124	94	—	105	—	130	130	—	—	—	—	1043
No. 3 - - -		211	0	270	124	90	—	90	—	61	20	—	—	—	—	866

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CUSTOMS—*cont.*																
December 8.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Stuart ; J. - -	4 Clerkships (Liverpool).	225	49	294	131	98	—	87	—	125	105	—	—	—	—	1114
Williams ; M. -		201	29	243	125	97	—	93	—	91	95	—	—	—	—	974
†No. 3 - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smyth ; D. - -		90	36	294	120	95	—	126	—	73	55	—	—	—	—	889
Bradshaw ; H. -		181	42	228	116	95	—	77	—	63	78	—	—	—	—	880
No. 6 - -		180	28	183	127	95	—	83	—	98	78	—	—	—	—	872
No. 7 - -		163	24	279	123	90	—	83	—	51	37	—	—	—	—	850
No. 8 - -		226	4	75	110	90	—	90	—	50	84	—	—	—	—	729
No. 9 - -		108	18	207	112	90	—	100	—	50	41	—	—	—	—	726
No. 10 - -		168	4	90	130	90	—	69	—	65	51	—	—	—	—	667
No. 11 - -		64	25	210	120	80	—	80	—	41	12	—	—	—	—	632
No. 12 - -		93	38	174	120	90	—	10	—	50	42	—	—	—	—	617
December 8.																
‡Marshall ; R. -	A Clerkship (Glasgow).	209	20	255	140	96	—	105	—	85	91	—	—	—	—	1001
December 8.																
*Samuel ; W. C. -		248	36	273	122	90	—	78	—	89	113	—	—	—	—	1049
*Boyd ; T. - -		230	29	252	124	94	—	86	—	88	97	—	—	—	—	1000
Gorfett ; T. A. -		179	29	255	144	96	—	57	—	81	120	—	—	—	—	961
*Abbott ; O. G. -		201	37	222	140	90	—	92	—	85	85	—	—	—	—	952

Flint; J. - -	10 Clerkships.	181	21	270	140	95	—	74	—	62	95	—	—	—	—	938
Routledge; W. -		238	17	222	125	95	—	70	—	84	76	—	—	—	—	927
Newham; G. -		178	46	270	135	85	—	74	—	66	72	—	—	—	—	926
Summerfield; J. T.		189	39	252	131	75	—	68	—	82	86	—	—	—	—	922
*Cole; J. R. -		222	9	252	155	90	—	41	—	72	72	—	—	—	—	913
Ledger; A. R. -		161	14	243	135	100	—	70	—	96	78	—	—	—	—	897
No. 11 - -		149	45	282	128	90	—	96	—	39	67	—	—	—	—	896
No. 12 - -		169	18	267	140	95	—	55	—	67	75	—	—	—	—	886
No. 13 - -		175	32	270	126	100	—	71	—	19	50	—	—	—	—	843
No. 14 - -		128	21	276	125	90	—	74	—	63	63	—	—	—	—	840
No. 15 - -		129	45	267	137	100	—	42	—	39	73	—	—	—	—	832
No. 15 - -		154	33	219	102	100	—	81	—	65	78	—	—	—	—	832
No. 17 - -		133	17	231	122	95	—	78	—	54	82	—	—	—	—	812
No. 18 - -		202	33	216	125	100	—	30	—	38	66	—	—	—	—	810
No. 19 - -		124	46	267	90	95	—	48	—	58	69	—	—	—	—	797
No. 20 - -		193	16	249	123	75	—	51	—	33	50	—	—	—	—	790
No. 21 - -		189	40	150	80	85	—	110	—	50	75	—	—	—	—	779
No. 22 - -		121	15	243	135	100	—	57	—	61	40	—	—	—	—	772
No. 23 - -		179	21	240	100	90	—	53	—	30	50	—	—	—	—	763
No. 24 - -		85	19	234	126	100	—	47	—	63	78	—	—	—	—	752
No. 25 - -		140	23	210	120	98	—	89	—	50	19	—	—	—	—	749
No. 26 - -		127	2	216	110	87	—	79	—	54	41	—	—	—	—	716
No. 27 - -		44	15	222	120	95	—	72	—	55	26	—	—	—	—	649
No. 28 - -		141	36	150	96	80	—	39	—	25	23	—	—	—	—	590
No. 29 - -		51	0	225	110	85	—	47	—	14	20	—	—	—	—	552
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).																
March 3. **Maximum** -		**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Cashel; R. M. -	2 Transcribing Clerkships.	90	39	264	136	75	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	672
Lyons; M. - -		100	25	240	126	80	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	646
No. 3 - - -		60	19	192	123	85	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559
No. 4 - - -		60	18	210	106	80	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	557
June 16.																
Taylor; T. - -	A Transcribing Clerkship.	146	21	240	136	95	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	736
No. 2 - - -		34	16	170	100	90	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.
‡ Two other candidates were nominated, but failed to appear.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.																
January 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	—	—	**1150**
Dixon ; H. G. -	A Clerkship in a Divisional Office.	294	18	90	70	90	—	—	160	—	—	—	201	—	—	923
No. 2 - - -		236	14	93	62	90	—	—	160	—	—	—	220	—	—	875
No. 3 - - -		267	—	70	55	95	—	—	100	—	—	—	30	—	—	617
No. 4 - - -		180	6	0	57	80	—	—	45	—	—	—	120	—	—	488
No. 5 - - -		77	5	0	45	80	—	—	70	—	—	—	15	—	—	292
FOREIGN OFFICE.																
July 28.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	German. **130**	—	**930**
*Lord Brabazon -	A Clerkship.	—	—	96	85	97	—	—	123	—	—	—	200	88	—	689
No. 2 - - -		—	—	88	66	100	—	—	98	—	—	—	195	75	—	622
No. 3 - - -		—	—	50	60	95	—	—	75	—	—	—	210	62	—	552
October 15.																
*Bertie ; Hon. F. L.	A Clerkship.	—	—	90	84	90	—	—	170	—	—	—	260	119	—	813
No. 2 - - -		—	—	80	66	100	—	—	130	—	—	—	217	99	—	692
No. 3 - - -		—	—	60	50	85	—	—	160	—	—	—	197	74	—	626
November 10.																
*Dallas ; G. E. -	A Clerkship.	—	—	85	83	100	—	—	170	—	—	—	230	100	—	768
No. 2 - - -		—	—	85	80	100	—	—	160	—	—	—	185	51	—	661
No. 3 - - -		—	—	80	65	95	—	—	115	—	—	—	220	70	—	645

1862, *December* 30.														Latin.		
Maximum	**100**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**1350**
*Watters; T.	64	29	92	75	95	—	—	100	79	—	—	115	185	72	906
*Allen; C. F. R.	77	4	90	63	85	—	—	90	85	—	—	115	140	113	862
*Dennys; N. B.	92	29	57	61	90	—	—	130	92	—	—	95	75	107	828
Solbé; E.	82	14	70	67	85	—	—	70	91	—	—	80	155	100	814
†No. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6	100	25	100	75	97	—	—	150	73	—	—	45	110	113	888
No. 7	80	48	78	63	92	—	—	120	95	—	—	65	35	100	776
No. 8	92	17	92	73	95	—	—	120	0	—	—	70	80	72	711
No. 9	74	12	51	55	85	—	—	75	78	—	—	80	20	127	657
No. 10	81	0	35	45	80	—	—	100	35	—	—	50	70	120	616
No. 11	100	17	35	52	65	—	—	45	101	—	—	10	40	147	612
No. 12	65	0	10	53	85	—	—	90	65	—	—	140	45	20	573
No. 13	68	6	45	47	50	—	—	80	57	—	—	90	35	49	527
No. 14	98	8	35	40	95	—	—	110	44	—	—	40	0	33	503

6 Student Interpreterships.

1863, *July* 28.															
*Kennedy; H. G.	87	4	93	66	87	—	—	170	120	—	—	87	194	118	1026
Frater; A.	98	35	96	68	94	—	—	143	109	—	—	110	150	120	1023
Troup; J.	83	17	81	60	92	—	—	100	83	—	—	123	176	100	915
*Vidal; O. A.	38	0	96	66	95	—	—	98	100	—	—	98	190	89	870
No. 5	76	14	94	73	93	—	—	128	80	—	—	47	104	106	815
No. 6	84	5	87	65	86	—	—	65	52	—	—	92	160	118	814
No. 7	90	16	93	74	95	—	—	98	58	—	—	82	168	37	811
No. 8	88	14	87	56	94	—	—	80	92	—	—	92	100	86	789
No. 9	83	32	76	61	88	—	—	98	58	—	—	87	80	102	765
No. 10	92	35	64	64	83	—	—	60	50	—	—	23	0	38	509
No. 11	59	6	55	55	80	—	—	35	66	—	—	23	0	70	449

4 Student Interpreterships.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

January 6.						Reading.									
Maximum	**100**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Arrow; J. G.	79	12	100	64	95	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
No. 2	94	16	80	66	95	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411
No. 3	45	14	60	70	65	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	329

A Temporary Clerkship.

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his character was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INDIA OFFICE.																
June 9.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	(200)	**150**	**150**	(200)	(300)	(300)	—	**1600**
Walpole; H. G. -	A Clerkship.	184	48	68	67	100	—	135	190	50	144	—	—	180	—	1166
No. 2 - - -		160	35	88	50	90	—	65	—	28	85	138	80	—	—	819
No. 3 - - -		182	14	60	60	100	—	50	—	31	89	67	35	—	—	688
December 15.																
Oxenford; J. -	A Clerkship.	173	24	77	67	98	—	113	110	82	132	—	205	—	—	1081
No. 2 - - -		278	50	84	73	98	—	70	155	93	114	—	55	—	—	1070
No. 3 - - -		180	30	90	60	100	—	66	80	25	10	—	47	—	—	688
INLAND REVENUE.																
January 6.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Quinlivan; D. -	2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (Ireland).	220	9	219	122	85	—	73	—	67	61	—	—	—	—	856
McKenna; P. -		120	4	210	132	90	—	115	—	69	55	—	—	—	—	795
No. 3 - - -		200	35	123	129	80	—	55	—	84	78	—	—	—	—	784
No. 4 - - -		60	18	252	136	85	—	115	—	37	28	—	—	—	—	731
No. 5 - - -		80	34	174	106	95	—	95	—	31	27	—	—	—	—	642
No. 6 - - -		90	16	156	112	65	—	60	—	25	41	—	—	—	—	565
No. 7 - - -		80	31	105	110	85	—	115	—	21	11	—	—	—	—	558

February 3.																
Holder C. H. -	3 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England).	220	17	285	143	90	—	98	—	83	110	—	—	—	—	1046
Pacey ; H. P. -		200	33	279	107	100	—	120	—	66	50	—	—	—	—	955
Dawson ; J. -		120	34	264	158	100	—	113	—	85	76	—	—	—	—	950
No. 4 - - -		175	35	96	116	90	—	103	—	97	120	—	—	—	—	832
No. 5 - - -		160	14	174	120	75	—	70	—	76	100	—	—	—	—	789
No. 6 - - -		85	8	147	122	100	—	108	—	109	105	—	—	—	—	784
No. 7 - - -		156	44	126	112	80	—	90	—	64	81	—	—	—	—	753
No. 8 - - -		166	25	126	145	90	—	35	—	21	32	—	—	—	—	640
No. 9 - - -		160	20	75	112	90	—	80	—	27	38	—	—	—	—	602
No. 10 - -		105	10	135	103	75	—	60	—	7	43	—	—	—	—	538
February 24.																
*Hamilton, W. H. C	A Clerkship in the Secretaries' Office.	145	44	285	130	85	—	130	—	135	140	—	—	—	—	1094
No. 2 - - -		160	3	240	112	95	—	140	—	115	123	—	—	—	—	988
No. 3 - - -		185	14	204	115	80	—	105	—	100	89	—	—	—	—	892
February 24.																
Thomson ; J. -	A Clerkship in the Stage Carriage Office and A Clerkship in the Warehouse Department.	200	23	240	142	100	—	95	—	125	140	—	—	—	—	1065
Johnson ; F. R. -		180	28	225	133	90	—	120	—	110	120	—	—	—	—	1006
No. 3 - - -		120	39	263	85	85	—	88	—	90	92	—	—	—	—	862
No. 4 - - -		50	26	300	148	100	—	100	—	22	75	—	—	—	—	821
No. 5 - - -		65	32	180	103	75	—	80	—	61	80	—	—	—	—	676
No. 6 - - -		70	5	210	116	50	—	50	—	38	60	—	—	—	—	599
February 24.																
*Mercer ; A. D. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (Scotland).	175	21	234	134	90	—	105	—	93	120	—	—	—	—	972
No. 2 - - -		110	10	276	140	100	—	135	—	60	120	—	—	—	—	951
No. 3 - - -		140	19	255	143	85	—	123	—	84	100	—	—	—	—	949
March 11.																
*Long ; T. -	3 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England).	165	30	288	139	100	—	123	—	57	90	—	—	—	—	992
*Winny ; C. J. -		200	17	222	158	90	—	95	—	90	100	—	—	—	—	972
Safford ; J. B. -		215	21	234	136	90	—	90	—	93	81	—	—	—	—	960
No. 4 - - -		200	50	228	130	85	—	98	—	65	65	—	—	—	—	921
No. 5 - - -		115	15	300	100	100	—	130	—	38	90	—	—	—	—	888
No. 6 - - -		130	10	240	98	100	—	103	—	91	90	—	—	—	—	862
No. 7 - - -		85	4	255	110	90	—	110	—	81	125	—	—	—	—	860
No. 8 - - -		60	48	225	117	90	—	48	—	75	60	—	—	—	—	723
No. 9 - - -		70	14	120	105	40	—	70	—	90	55	—	—	—	—	564

Table G.—*continued*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
March 11.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**—**	**150**	**—**	**150**	**150**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1400**
Harrison ; W. H. -	A Clerkship in the Legacy Duty Office, and A Clerkship in the Income Tax Office.	100	44	276	124	90	—	80	—	104	75	—	—	—	—	893
Baines ; F. E. O. -		130	16	234	118	90	—	110	—	53	65	—	—	—	—	816
No. 3 - - -		125	25	222	135	70	—	53	—	85	55	—	—	—	—	770
No. 4 - - -		95	43	200	110	80	—	85	—	52	75	—	—	—	—	740
No. 5 - - -		70	31	135	128	95	—	90	—	71	80	—	—	—	—	700
No. 6 - - -		95	36	117	90	90	—	100	—	50	70	—	—	—	—	648
March 17.																
Power ; J. W. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (Scotland).	175	33	225	118	90	—	110	—	115	75	—	—	—	—	941
No. 2 - - -		100	5	204	132	100	—	100	—	90	65	—	—	—	—	796
No. 3 - - -		165	33	180	109	90	—	70	—	64	50	—	—	—	—	761
March 31.																
Allan ; J. - -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (Scotland).	300	23	290	170	100	—	135	—	100	120	—	—	—	—	1238
No. 2 - - -		87	42	246	144	90	—	95	—	86	92	—	—	—	—	882
No. 3 - - -		142	38	135	90	70	—	85	—	72	105	—	—	—	—	737
May 5.																
MacNevin ; R. C. -	A Clerkship in the Income Tax Office (Dublin).	160	29	218	136	100	—	120	—	52	50	—	—	—	—	865
No. 2 - - -		130	36	30	116	70	—	50	—	62	70	—	—	—	—	564

June 2.																
*Blackburn; T.	2 Clerkships in the Secretaries' Office.	115	50	220	145	100	—	120	—	87	104	—	—	—	—	941
*Gavin; H. L. G.		135	39	255	175	95	—	80	—	89	68	—	—	—	—	936
No. 3		100	12	265	150	95	—	105	—	84	86	—	—	—	—	897
No. 4		80	7	220	110	80	—	120	—	136	92	—	—	—	—	845
No. 5		195	6	185	110	95	—	95	—	76	81	—	—	—	—	843
No. 6		86	2	160	130	70	—	75	—	102	50	—	—	—	—	675
June 9.																
*Murray; H. W.	A Clerkship in the Fire Insurance Office, and a Clerkship in the Warehouse Department.	210	43	290	150	100	—	89	—	120	116	—	—	—	—	1118
Keates; J.		152	46	295	140	100	—	95	—	76	83	—	—	—	—	987
No. 3		193	48	246	110	100	—	85	—	74	112	—	—	—	—	968
No. 4		195	18	240	120	90	—	87	—	84	72	—	—	—	—	906
No. 5		114	14	204	140	95	—	113	—	70	74	—	—	—	—	824
No. 6		91	29	180	145	85	—	60	—	31	15	—	—	—	—	636
June 16.																
*Robertson; T.	A Clerkship (Edinburgh), and an Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (Scotland).	259	21	260	150	100	—	103	—	102	120	—	—	—	—	1115
*Bain; A.		222	18	180	145	100	—	113	—	140	130	—	—	—	—	1048
No. 3		178	45	165	130	90	—	75	—	96	76	—	—	—	—	855
No. 4		107	44	155	90	75	—	75	—	85	90	—	—	—	—	721
No. 5		12	29	180	150	100	—	48	—	50	53	—	—	—	—	622
July 21.																
West; C. S.	3 Clerkships in the Secretaries' Department.	243	21	210	158	92	—	93	—	100	78	—	—	—	—	995
*Allanson; J. A.		208	28	246	95	100	—	100	—	91	100	—	—	—	—	968
†No. 3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4		267	15	150	121	95	—	65	—	80	60	—	—	—	—	853
No. 5		116	16	204	130	93	—	110	—	87	85	—	—	—	—	841
No. 6		173	11	150	129	100	—	80	—	54	45	—	—	—	—	742
No. 7		162	39	135	90	88	—	87	—	62	40	—	—	—	—	703
No. 8		136	11	129	100	50	—	90	—	68	86	—	—	—	—	670
No. 9		69	10	165	123	40	—	60	—	28	24	—	—	—	—	519

† This candidate passed on the examination, but his nomination was subsequently cancelled.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*																
August 4.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
Jameson; W. J. -	A Clerkship in the Solicitor's Office (Dublin), and a Clerkship in the Income Tax Office (Dublin).	240	16	255	130	85	—	70	—	91	63	—	—	—	—	950
Taylor; J. - -		240	14	216	120	88	—	90	—	55	70	—	—	—	—	893
No. 3 - - -		206	29	216	120	95	—	60	—	70	77	—	—	—	—	873
No. 4 - - -		173	24	225	116	90	—	50	—	86	107	—	—	—	—	871
No. 5 - - -		87	14	264	140	85	—	60	—	7	42	—	—	—	—	699
No. 6 - - -		96	30	231	120	85	—	56	—	51	22	—	—	—	—	691
August 11.																
*Hance; E. W. B. M.	2 Clerkships in the Receiver General's Office.	268	27	195	150	92	—	116	—	104	110	—	—	—	—	1062
Lewis; D. - -		250	18	210	130	92	—	63	—	103	85	—	—	—	—	951
No. 3 - - -		190	8	195	116	90	—	45	—	68	80	—	—	—	—	792
No. 4 - - -		178	42	105	146	94	—	55	—	72	75	—	—	—	—	767
No. 5 - - -		239	8	165	108	90	—	70	—	35	18	—	—	—	—	733
No. 6 - - -		226	40	0	108	75	—	60	—	77	83	—	—	—	—	669
October 15.																
Mahony; C. J. -	A Clerkship in the Comptroller General's Office (Dublin).	188	33	288	148	100	—	115	—	61	100	—	—	—	—	1033
No. 2 - - -		213	8	237	120	100	—	87	—	101	105	—	—	—	—	971
No. 3 - - -		236	14	15	90	90	—	90	—	80	115	—	—	—	—	730

October 20.																
Glaisby J. C. -	A Clerkship in the Legacy Duty Office (Edinburgh).	187	42	261	155	95	—	105	—	113	115	—	—	—	—	1073
No. 2 - - -		170	45	234	126	97	—	93	—	101	140	—	—	—	—	1006
No. 3 - - -		234	27	234	125	100	—	96	—	78	78	—	—	—	—	972
November 10.																
Herbert; C. - -	A Clerkship in the Income Tax Office.	247	6	180	125	80	—	104	—	128	108	—	—	—	—	978
No. 2 - - -		225	10	270	110	80	—	61	—	92	92	—	—	—	—	940
No. 3 - - -		118	20	200	130	80	—	92	—	30	55	—	—	—	—	725
November 24.																
Smith; J. - -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (Scotland).	191	26	230	132	90	—	100	—	115	65	—	—	—	—	949
No. 2 - - -		174	36	210	144	87	—	90	—	122	50	—	—	—	—	913
December 1.																
Nunn; G. G. -	An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (England), and a Clerkship in the Warehouse Department.	221	25	276	139	95	—	125	—	130	137	—	—	—	—	1148
Mordy; C. - -		249	25	255	134	95	—	105	—	134	110	—	—	—	—	1107
No. 3 - - -		255	19	279	126	88	—	100	—	95	108	—	—	—	—	1070
No. 4 - - -		266	19	231	65	85	—	95	—	130	139	—	—	—	—	1030
No. 5 - - -		189	16	156	105	90	—	95	—	99	56	—	—	—	—	806
No. 6 - - -		126	32	246	130	92	—	90	—	59	24	—	—	—	—	799
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.																
August 20.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
Lewis; F. W. -	A Clerkship.	166	29	85	60	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	535
No. 4 - - -		119	49	58	82	85	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	478
No. 3 - - -		155	21	80	75	95	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).																
December 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**300**	—	—	**1600**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship.	150	48	30	63	85	—	87	—	96	63	82	40	—	—	744
No. 2 - - -		16	0	0	35	85	—	75	—	25	65	3	105	—	—	409

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.																
December 8.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	(**200**)	—	—	(**200**)	—	—	**900**
*Martin ; T. C. -	A Clerkship.	190	40	75	53	100	—	96	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	689
No. 2 - - -		160	16	79	70	90	—	87	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	595
No. 3 - - -		146	46	50	71	75	—	79	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	550
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.																
December 1.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1350**
Baverstock ; W. -	A Clerkship.	129	33	288	136	94	80	—	—	50	98	—	—	—	—	908
No. 2 - - -		173	27	216	136	96	70	—	—	71	59	—	—	—	—	848
No. 3 - - -		155	38	261	150	98	60	—	—	25	9	—	—	—	—	796
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.															Purchase of Stock and Exchange.	
March 17.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	(**300**)	(**300**)	**100**	**1900**
*Hitchins ; C.W.M.	A Clerkship.	225	21	215	129	75	—	103	110	—	—	101	130	—	60	1169
No. 2 - - -		130	18	195	168	70	—	70	110	—	—	121	90	—	65	1037
No. 3 - - -		120	2	270	122	95	—	114	95	—	—	64	—	60	53	995
June 9.																
Mitchell ; F.W.D.	A Clerkship.	189	19	245	112	96	—	108	110	—	—	80	100	—	85	1144
No. 2 - - -		85	16	270	112	100	—	95	60	—	—	61	—	185	25	1009
No. 3 - - -		111	9	215	120	100	—	110	75	—	—	116	50	—	65	971

		Arithmetic, including Purchase of Stock and Exchange.														
October 15.	**Maximum** -	**400**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**1900**
Harrison; A. -	A Clerkship.	242	41	282	165	94	—	125	170	—	—	130	—	170	—	1419
No. 2 - - -		243	7	264	115	95	—	125	123	—	—	126	—	255	—	1353
No. 3 - - -		126	11	210	112	95	—	98	130	—	—	35	—	150	—	967
November 24.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	**200**	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**1800**
*Berkeley; E. D. -	A Clerkship.	262	37	276	118	95	—	120	160	—	—	138	—	285	—	1491
No. 2 - - -		240	32	258	138	95	—	90	105	—	—	120	97	—	—	1175
No. 3 - - -		171	13	210	90	90	—	105	120	—	—	108	65	—	—	972
POOR LAW BOARD.																
June 2.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1000**
Barton; R. M. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	232	25	80	54	75	—	90	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	696
No. 2 - - -		176	4	60	60	90	—	110	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	660
No. 3 - - -		224	32	20	58	90	—	80	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	609
No. 4 - - -		166	8	70	68	80	—	95	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	607
No. 5 - - -		160	0	82	53	95	—	105	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	570
No. 6 - - -		40	15	50	53	90	—	55	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
October 20.																
Baker; C. - -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	221	27	96	74	95	—	108	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	771
No. 2 - - -		197	26	100	64	100	—	92	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	704
No. 3 - - -		274	10	80	70	95	—	101	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	690
No. 4 - - -		188	13	86	62	100	—	107	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	651
No. 5 - - -		201	39	36	50	90	—	102	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	588
October 27.																
*Adrian; A. D. -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	266	42	100	85	98	—	135	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	896
No. 2 - - -		107	36	92	54	94	—	60	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
No. 3 - - -		68	10	77	68	90	—	45	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	428

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).																
October 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
No. 1 - - -	2 Extra Clerkships.	210	18	84	56	90	—	88	40	144	—	—	—	—	—	730
No. 2 - - -		190	16	70	65	92	—	92	50	125	—	—	—	—	—	700
No. 3 - - -		170	27	90	66	90	—	55	35	30	—	—	—	—	—	563
No. 4 - - -		96	10	45	66	90	—	50	30	41	—	—	—	—	—	428
No. 5 - - -		114	4	52	50	85	—	30	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	415
December 1.																
Brenan; J. - -	2 Extra Clerkships.	281	43	79	61	85	—	94	105	140	—	—	—	—	—	888
No. 2 - - -		277	14	82	68	95	—	95	65	115	—	—	—	—	—	811
No. 3 - - -		210	50	71	61	90	—	86	60	71	—	—	—	—	—	699
No. 4 - - -		102	4	59	72	98	—	70	65	72	—	—	—	—	—	542
POST OFFICE.†																
February 17.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
‡No. 1 - - -	3 Clerkships.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Fox; J. - -		193	6	91	71	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	461
Willdey; C. J. -		160	28	100	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458
Bell; T. W. -		177	35	83	63	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
No. 5 - - -		175	15	70	65	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410
No. 6 - - -		122	29	59	56	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346

No. 7 - - -		135	5	43	48	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321
No. 8 - - -		150	2	0	60	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252
No. 9 - - -		73	4	0	50	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167
March 5.																
Hurley ; J. - -	10 Clerkships.	166	46	100	72	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
*Cobb ; F. S. -		175	33	99	69	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471
*Ledingham; J.H.		185	37	91	78	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471
Herbert ; W. D. -		170	29	91	77	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
*Parkin ; H. A. -		190	23	100	62	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440
Brown : M. J. -		140	48	92	62	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
Sealy ; I. J. -		150	33	58	56	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
*Williams J. P. -		137	24	70	62	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
Poole ; E. H. -		100	33	78	68	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359
*Carlyle ; H. E. -		100	24	68	64	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	336
No. 11 - -		78	27	88	65	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
No. 12 - -		123	12	90	50	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330
No. 13 - -		110	29	70	40	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
No. 14 - -		104	11	40	53	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293
March 11.																
Ogilvie ; K. C. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Dublin).	187	48	75	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
No. 2 - - -		171	17	70	69	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412
No. 3 - - -		135	27	83	52	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
March 24.																
Howell ; J. D. -	3 Clerkships.	173	39	100	69	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481
Grier ; R. - -		152	29	77	73	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421
*Goodwin ; E. R. -		138	21	95	64	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413
No. 4 - - -		144	23	94	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406
No. 5 - - -		113	50	80	45	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
March 24.																
*Jerningham; H.E.H.	3 Clerkships.	165	29	98	74	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	466
James ; E. - -		148	8	95	62	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403
*Home ; C. G. -		135	8	93	58	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
No. 4 - - -		112	8	92	59	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371
No. 5 - - -		98	2	97	63	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345

† One other competition was announced but not held, the nominations having been cancelled.
‡ This candidate passed the examination, but subsequently declined to accept an appointment.

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
March 24.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Davis ; W. - -		174	50	97	66	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	487
*Wight ; J. F. -		179	42	90	63	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469
Andrew ; J. M. -		188	42	89	57	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	466
Maule ; W. H. -		178	48	71	63	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460
Stanfield ; F. -		156	38	95	67	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Davidson ; J. -		152	48	94	71	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
Elgood ; A, H. -		146	50	72	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	423
Raby ; E. - -		151	49	80	68	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
Couche ; H. -	10 Clerkships.	158	32	74	54	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408
Faulls ; T. - -		158	32	75	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	385
No. 11 - -		156	34	58	63	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
No. 13 - -		167	8	72	54	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
No. 14 - -		153	33	28	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369
No. 15 - -		136	13	60	62	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
No. 16 - -		133	15	55	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
No. 17 - -		136	19	60	61	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	316
April 7.		111	26	37	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284
Coles ; G. D. -		155	11	86	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
Parlour ; E. B. -		157	10	80	71	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403

No. 3 - - -	4 Clerkships.	148	31	45	69	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
No. 4 - - -		171	45	25	59	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 5 - - -		147	8	43	55	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
No. 6 - - -		127	17	50	48	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322
No. 7 - - -		135	13	45	48	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311
No. 8 - - -		117	0	50	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307
No. 9 - - -		127	7	8	67	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
No. 10 - - -		79	22	0	54	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
April 7.																
McGuire ; T. S. -	A Supplementary Clerkship (Dublin).	158	33	85	68	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	429
No. 2 - - -		139	17	83	80	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
No. 3 - - -		145	6	30	66	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327
July 10.																
Band ; H. - -	2 Railway Clerkships.	170	49	93	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482
DeFraine ; T. H. -		158	14	100	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
No. 3 - - -		140	26	100	70	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	433
No. 4 - - -		160	22	90	63	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
No. 5 - - -		165	16	83	61	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	419
No. 6 - - -		141	6	48	58	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337
No. 7 - - -		100	13	53	59	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315
July 23.																
Kelly ; J. G. -	A Clerkship in the Mail Office.	115	14	96	64	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
No. 2 - - -		122	36	70	55	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368
No. 3 - - -		96	2	65	67	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
August 28.																
Shepperd ; V. -	2 Temporary Clerkships.	166	19	90	74	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439
No. 2 - - -		146	15	42	54	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322
No. 3 - - -		126	12	0	58	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
No. 4 - - -		110	5	10	60	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
September 29.																
Godden ; H. W. -	A Temporary Clerkship (Dublin).	181	44	100	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505
No. 2 - - -		184	38	90	50	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	457
No. 3 - - -		153	37	25	63	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
No. 4 - - -		150	10	30	54	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314

TABLE G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
November 10.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Daly; E. C. -	A Temporary Clerkship (Dublin).	185	48	92	58	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	478
No. 2 - - -		161	39	76	66	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436
No. 3 - - -		172	41	77	57	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
No. 4 - - -		137	21	84	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402
No. 5 - - -		120	12	45	65	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	327
November 19.																
Tombs; A. W. -	3 Temporary Clerkships.	179	38	100	70	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481
Moran; J. - -		156	26	90	74	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436
*Woodgate; A. G. K.		146	32	79	74	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
No. 4 - - -		130	30	71	66	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388
No. 5 - - -		176	30	42	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378
No. 6 - - -		137	12	75	55	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
No. 7 - - -		126	7	55	61	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
No. 8 - - -		143	23	45	60	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346
No. 9 - - -		70	6	50	68	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254
November 20.																
*Caillard; A. -		197	50	100	83	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530
Kearns; W. E. -		184	44	100	87	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510
*Cooper; W. J. -		184	47	96	76	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498

Emery ; H. - -	21 Clerkships.	187	44	87	74	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477
Tombs ; J. J. -		175	44	100	61	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469
Fox ; J. - -		196	10	98	62	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460
*Copeland ; W. F. -		190	32	76	64	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	458
Beaman ; F. T. H.		179	50	93	58	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455
Hodder ; E. -		126	42	94	90	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451
Blyth ; H. S. -		163	30	86	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449
Yeld ; E. - -		133	42	100	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
Hughes ; H. -		161	22	93	77	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
Helm ; E. W. -		179	38	54	77	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443
Headland ; H. -		183	49	58	59	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442
*Mooney ; L. F.		172	50	57	70	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
*Strange ; E. A. D.		176	36	59	68	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
Franklin ; L. -		180	16	84	58	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434
Johnson ; W. H. G.		148	35	83	76	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
Pardoe ; J. - -		151	17	94	67	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424
Ferrier ; L. G. -		146	50	83	59	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	423
Crafer ; R. G. -		175	6	83	68	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
No. 22 - -		176	44	47	66	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	417
No. 23 - -		164	23	85	60	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412
No. 24 - -		137	21	94	66	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411
No. 25 - -		171	26	58	56	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	401
No. 26 - -		154	30	58	66	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399
No. 27 - -		162	25	78	58	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396
No. 28 - -		132	8	87	73	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
		151	32	78	49	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
No. 30 - -		135	5	75	74	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
No. 31 - -		144	3	76	70	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
No. 32 - -		169	45	45	70	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
		175	25	53	51	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
No. 34 - -		161	46	15	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372
No. 35 - -		131	0	71	73	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370
No. 36 - -		151	0	60	67	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
No. 37 - -		153	4	54	65	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
No. 38 - -		169	32	70	35	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356
No. 39 - -		171	15	65	63	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352
No. 40 - -		105	15	45	56	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311
No. 41 - -		124	23	34	50	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
November 26.	**Maximum** -	**200**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**550**
Yeld ; G. A. -	A Temporary Clerkship.	152	33	75	80	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428
No. 2 - - -		140	14	78	81	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413
No. 3 - - -		50	0	5	45	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.																
November 5.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**950**
No. 1 - - -	A Clerkship.	140	45	100	80	100	90	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	698
No. 2 - - -		95	46	100	80	98	70	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	560
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).																
April 28.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	**(200)**	**(200)**	—	**1600**
Stewart ; J. R. -	A Clerkship.	250	23	240	160	100	—	138	—	99	125	—	—	100	—	1235
No. 2 - - -		20	4	255	130	95	—	108	—	75	80	—	110	—	—	877
No. 3 - - -		160	17	105	105	80	—	70	—	96	75	—	30	—	—	738

RECORD OFFICE.																
March 11.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**200**	**200**	—	**2150**
*Lethbridge; E. -	A Clerkship.	240	19	285	180	100	—	138	185	90	130	90	115	170	—	1742
No. 2 - - -		195	21	297	190	100	—	120	150	130	142	130	120	80	—	1675
No. 3 - - -		128	12	275	110	95	—	138	100	75	95	86	135	100	—	1349
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).																
May 5.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1600**
Williams; C. L. -	A Clerkship.	50	28	180	150	85	—	70	120	95	85	—	—	—	—	863
No. 2 - - -		48	13	225	140	85	—	70	140	47	13	—	—	—	—	781
No. 3 - - -		120	8	190	85	85	—	90	90	42	17	—	—	—	—	727
October 20.																
Mayhew; T. H. -	A Clerkship.	107	14	204	119	100	—	89	70	87	110	—	—	—	—	900
No. 2 - - -		230	0	171	110	90	—	74	50	50	80	—	—	—	—	855
No. 3 - - -		138	15	120	105	80	—	78	40	100	110	—	—	—	—	786
November 17.																
Ellis; J. C. B. -	A Clerkship.	235	43	264	173	100	—	136	185	97	113	—	—	—	—	1346
No. 2 - - -		260	48	237	140	100	—	109	165	123	126	—	—	—	—	1308
No. 3 - - -		155	12	180	108	90	—	98	80	67	89	—	—	—	—	879
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).																
June 9.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Matheson; R. E. -	A Clerkship.	218	7	86	67	100	—	90	90	120	—	—	—	—	—	778
No. 2 - - -		180	4	96	74	100	—	110	80	125	—	—	—	—	—	769
No. 3 - - -		200	44	68	60	75	—	80	60	85	—	—	—	—	—	672
No. 4 - - -		190	2	65	58	85	—	55	40	20	—	—	—	—	—	515
No. 5 - - -		108	13	91	63	90	—	63	20	55	—	—	—	—	—	503
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).																
July 14.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**800**
Slater; P. - -	A Clerkship in the Statistical Department.	168	35	80	55	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	528
No. 2 - - -		84	42	45	55	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421
No. 3 - - -		94	34	30	50	88	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	376
No. 4 - - -		10	20	55	50	97	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262

Table G.—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.																
November 17.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	**150**	—	—	**(150)**	**(150)**	—	**950**
*Coultas ; W. -	A Clerkship.	230	40	100	58	100	—	—	—	112	—	—	70	—	—	710
No. 2 - - -		179	11	70	62	75	—	—	—	90	—	—	80	—	—	567
No. 3 - - -		155	36	86	65	100	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	0	—	500
December 15.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	—	—	**1150**
*Acton ; E. A. R. -	A Clerkship.	200	22	57	69	70	—	—	80	100	—	—	110	—	—	708
No. 2 - -		246	40	55	78	92	—	—	60	36	—	—	35	—	—	642
No. 3 - -		0	16	59	67	95	—	—	40	27	—	—	75	—	—	379
TREASURY.																
February 3.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
†No. 1 - -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson ; J. - -		82	5	285	156	90	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	723
No. 3 - - -		143	37	144	127	75	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	596
April 7.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**(150)**	**(150)**	**150**	**1900**
Gurdon ; W. B. -	A Clerkship.	230	18	300	176	100	—	140	160	93	110	—	120	—	150	1597
No. 2 - - -		130	12	270	136	100	—	150	180	57	135	—	—	100	115	1385
No. 3 - - -		160	16	210	126	75	—	60	60	17	25	—	105	—	95	949

WAR OFFICE.

March 31.																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**1900**
Emery ; C. G. -	6 Clerkships in the Accountant General's Branch.	268	25	89	68	85	—	125	70	125	140	241	200	—	—	1436
McCarthy ; J. -		292	32	76	62	95	—	125	130	115	110	183	195	—	—	1415
No. 3 - -		196	19	80	62	90	—	125	130	82	100	185	75	—	—	1144
No. 4 - -		160	10	85	78	100	—	90	120	70	70	135	—	220	—	1138
No. 5 - -		174	6	74	75	98	—	85	125	50	50	220	—	145	—	1102
No. 6 - -		180	0	40	62	85	—	60	85	95	95	114	195	—	—	1011
No. 7 - -		134	4	73	74	95	—	100	110	87	31	121	145	—	—	974
No. 8 - -		243	29	33	67	95	—	95	110	83	80	47	70	—	—	952
No. 9 - -		180	3	45	59	100	—	80	75	56	62	134	133	—	—	927
No. 10 - -		232	6	55	64	95	—	95	75	50	51	138	60	—	—	921
No. 11 - -		105	13	63	72	80	—	85	130	100	55	112	88	—	—	903
No. 12 - -		190	8	57	49	90	—	110	65	30	50	136	110	—	—	895
No. 13 - -		193	17	65	60	95	—	105	50	68	80	97	45	—	—	875
No. 14 - -		122	1	42	52	75	—	60	60	34	20	61	115	—	—	642
No. 15 - -		130	2	0	50	55	—	75	40	51	32	99	23	—	—	557
No. 16 - -		0	2	48	60	85	—	60	60	26	24	74	37	—	—	476
No. 17 - -		68	5	45	40	50	—	60	35	11	14	67	20	—	—	415
July 14.																
	Maximum -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**2200**
Scriven ; J. B. -	4 Clerkships in the Accountant General's Branch.	260	26	235	130	97	—	125	148	113	95	253	215	—	—	1697
Clayton ; W. B. -		170	28	285	150	98	—	108	168	75	82	214	—	253	—	1631
Austin ; G. C. -		258	48	290	135	97	—	85	100	92	95	228	195	—	—	1623
Reeve ; E. B. -		283	48	290	164	100	—	95	85	81	91	230	140	—	—	1607
No. 5 - -		185	10	280	167	100	—	77	93	62	89	179	—	240	—	1482
No. 6 - -		207	10	160	117	75	—	80	128	120	81	258	165	—	—	1401
No. 7 - -		158	12	245	142	98	—	93	113	59	84	147	225	—	—	1376
No. 8 - -		181	20	290	127	93	—	93	98	59	54	181	175	—	—	1371
No. 9 - -		253	45	185	115	95	—	73	103	81	103	257	55	—	—	1365
No. 10 - -		152	42	255	119	85	—	93	87	94	80	231	110	—	—	1348
No. 11 - -		175	11	170	140	95	—	113	128	97	96	248	67	—	—	1340
No. 12 - -		159	17	190	140	95	—	75	105	62	67	227	180	—	—	1317
No. 13 - -		157	4	220	154	95	—	113	88	64	55	166	—	200	—	1316
No. 14 - -		140	46	240	142	92	—	80	115	83	85	218	70	—	—	1311

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*concluded.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
WAR OFFICE—*cont.*																
July 14—cont.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**2200**
No. 15 - -		164	12	250	129	95	—	51	78	83	83	200	—	162	—	1307
No. 16 - -		142	15	235	135	95	—	83	78	102	64	203	97	—	—	1249
No. 17 - -		134	18	290	135	97	—	84	95	62	80	92	—	155	—	1242
No. 18 - -		146	15	265	128	98	—	78	85	31	50	180	130	—	—	1206
August 18.																
O'Connor ; A. J. B.	A Clerkship in the Accountant General's Branch.	256	36	225	170	100	—	106	180	120	120	240	215	—	—	1768
No. 2 - -		258	40	230	180	100	—	84	120	92	70	243	25	—	—	1442
No. 3 - -		247	39	260	100	97	—	98	145	92	70	152	57	—	—	1357
No. 4 - -		107	50	270	150	100	—	81	125	61	50	144	—	162	—	1300
No. 5 - -		130	7	210	140	85	—	78	145	94	80	140	85	—	—	1194
No. 6 - -		80	0	150	130	85	—	61	150	90	90	118	—	180	—	1134
November 24.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**(300)**	**(300)**	—	**2200**
*Freeth ; R. - -	3 Clerkships in the Accountant General's Branch.	201	21	252	171	100	—	123	150	82	96	167	—	255	—	1618
Scott ; E. L. -		224	34	300	133	94	—	94	85	122	90	168	—	150	—	1494
*Hastie ; J. H. -		149	4	237	162	100	—	117	125	111	51	135	—	250	—	1441
No. 4 - -		216	34	249	185	97	—	112	148	71	64	215	40	—	—	1431
No. 5 - -		177	16	255	153	90	—	142	105	114	115	173	90	—	—	1430
No. 6 - -		138	18	234	127	95	—	122	136	111	88	180	175	—	—	1424
No. 7 - -		247	42	264	126	98	—	86	130	94	82	183	70	—	—	1422

No. 8 - -		200	32	270	136	95	—	123	128	74	77	137	145	—	—	1417
No. 9 - -		236	44	204	126	95	—	112	128	102	107	155	105	—	—	1414
No. 10 - -		161	6	186	146	97	—	99	158	61	91	152	215	—	—	1372
No. 11 - -		114	14	282	148	100	—	97	130	56	71	93	—	225	—	1330
No. 12 - -		164	48	270	124	100	—	68	71	119	73	177	110	—	—	1324
No. 13 - -		128	17	165	128	90	—	93	93	92	77	171	80	—	—	1134
March 3.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1300**
Gladwin ; H. F. -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant General's Office.	192	5	60	58	60	—	85	50	95	100	—	—	—	—	705
No. 2 - -		160	8	80	62	65	—	90	85	35	22	—	—	—	—	607
No. 3 - -		160	4	20	64	50	—	70	70	58	50	—	—	—	—	546
March. 24.	**Maximum -**	**100**	**10**	**200**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	**1210**
*Lewis ; W. L. -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant General's Office.	74	3	188	125	100	—	117	90	49	60	—	—	—	—	806
No. 2 - -		57	0	158	140	90	—	127	100	26	30	—	—	—	—	728
No. 3 - -		57	2	136	120	90	—	93	80	37	40	—	—	—	—	655
No. 4 - -		0	0	20	135	85	—	40	30	3	2	—	—	—	—	315
May 12.																
*Oakes; M. N. -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant General's Office.	58	2	140	150	100	—	90	80	30	30	—	—	—	—	680
No. 2 - -		69	2	120	110	95	—	63	60	67	45	—	—	—	—	631
No. 3 - -		50	0	40	130	90	—	69	70	40	37	—	—	—	—	526
November 17.																
Collins ; E. - -	A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant General's Office.	40	1	125	125	85	—	120	115	40	54	—	—	—	—	705
No. 2 - -		0	1	175	100	100	—	167	150	17	10	—	—	—	—	720
No. 3 - -		27	3	140	106	70	—	140	90	59	38	—	—	—	—	673
No. 4 - -		39	1	150	135	90	—	100	0	44	56	—	—	—	—	615
No. 5 - -		13	2	0	130	70	—	94	95	8	6	—	—	—	—	418
No. 6 - -		0	0	0	100	20	—	94	65	14	4	—	—	—	—	297
June 16.	**Maximum -**	**300**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1100**
*Vincent; J. L. -	A Clerkship in the Judge Advocate General's Office.	254	15	84	64	100	—	98	—	120	130	—	—	—	—	865
No. 2 - -		284	18	87	77	100	—	63	—	90	80	—	—	—	—	799
No. 3 - -		124	39	45	70	80	—	50	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	423

TABLE G. (2.)—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

OPEN COMPETITION FOR A CLERKSHIP.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic (Lower).	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthography).	English Composition.	Latin Translation.	Arithmetic (Higher).	Geography.	History.	Précis.	Latin Composition.	French.	German.	Total.
1863, *July* 8.	**Maximum** - -	**200**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**150**	**150**	**300**	**100**	**(200)**	**(200)**	**2350**
*Collier; E. A. -	A Clerkship -	183	14	300	145	92	162	168	154	118	111	203	50	163	—	1863
No. 2 - - -		198	48	285	160	92	120	136	115	133	105	187	40	60	—	1679
No. 3 - - -		194	21	270	135	92	133	140	135	108	77	200	58	85	—	1648
No. 4 - - -		168	49	295	125	96	160	176	112	94	77	134	55	86	—	1627
No. 5 - - -		178	38	240	135	95	140	152	118	90	64	180	26	—	48	1504
No. 6 - - -		190	48	195	135	88	104	100	177	114	90	145	34	30	—	1450
No. 7 - - -		175	13	255	130	95	116	100	82	114	75	150	30	107	—	1442
No. 8 - - -		148	18	246	117	88	131	120	113	52	50	196	40	106	—	1425
No. 9 - - -		160	36	270	135	90	127	100	67	94	63	104	20	112	—	1378
No. 10 - - -		145	14	245	124	82	140	110	74	110	65	108	30	63	—	1310
No. 11 - - -		138	24	185	132	90	154	114	74	53	53	92	30	55	—	1194
No. 12 - - -		155	10	285	108	80	136	124	79	30	58	11	35	57	—	1168
No. 13† - -		145	2	216	110	80	96	100	—	37	21	60	40	116	—	1023

† 26 other candidates underwent a portion of the examination, but were dismissed before its conclusion owing to failure to pass in one or other of the subjects comprised in the test examination.

TABLE G. (3.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and date of Competition.	Situation.	Précis.	Class I.					Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.			Class V.		Total.
			Latin Translation.	Latin Composition.	Greek Translation.	Greek Composition.	Greek and Roman Literature.	French.	Italian.	History.	English Composition.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Mathematics.	Book-keeping.	
1863, *March* 31.	**Maximum**	**600**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**500**	**500**	**900**	**600**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**1300**	**200**	**5100**
Bailey ; J. B. A.	A Ceylon Writership.	390	180	170	200	90	110	—	—	435	400	325	400	130	—	—	2830
No. 2	A Ceylon Writership.	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	555	310	300	350	245	110	37	2247
June 9.																	
Blake ; E. E.	A Clerkship.	510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	584	500	360	350	375	100	50	2829
No. 2	A Clerkship.	340	—	—	—	—	—	295	75	346	340	293	238	313	—	—	2240
No. 3	A Clerkship.	420	240	240	135	45	81	—	—	91	420	48	48	43	—	—	1811
No. 4	A Clerkship.	270	195	198	135	90	27	—	—	89	120	138	103	108	—	—	1473
No. 5	A Clerkship.	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	360	88	113	98	—	—	1122
No. 6	A Clerkship.	270	186	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	50	45	—	—	771

TABLE G. (4.)—EDUCATION OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis or Indexing.	Digest of Forms into Summaries.	Average and Percentages.	Book-keeping.	English Language.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Geography.	Modern History.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Total.
	Maximum -	300	50	100	100	100	150	150	150	100	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2950
1863, *May* 19.																				
Gibbs; H. J. -	Two Assistant Clerkships.	252	38	83	78	100	115	97	102	57	72	—	—	—	0	0	84	—	—	1078
Masham; W. G. -		298	49	83	60	95	50	56	137	95	105	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	1028
No. 3 - - -		200	40	85	52	80	105	88	134	45	59	76	0	0	0	88	0	0	—	1052
No. 4 - - -		207	2	40	64	95	85	62	90	30	63	0	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	738
No. 5 - - -		170	2	32	58	95	65	50	93	40	59	—	0	—	0	67	0	—	0	731

TABLE G. (5.)—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric and Criticism.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	English History.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Total.
April 7.	**Maximum**	600	200	200	600	300	500	400	400	400	300	500	200	200	600	300	300	6000
Eardley; F.	Three Sub-inspectorships of Schools (Ireland).	432	139	124	350	135	180	135	288	240	143	300	120	100	428	179	235	3528
O'Hara; T.		302	99	156	515	150	262	280	184	164	111	250	120	120	266	183	260	3422
Seymour; M. S.		301	90	100	515	120	300	248	174	216	120	170	120	125	192	207	235	3233
No. 4		362	139	170	410	100	127	146	220	270	102	200	42	55	231	177	210	2961
No. 5		352	178	120	455	120	266	108	150	60	110	225	100	80	205	98	205	2832
No. 6		358	120	46	315	70	220	145	186	202	54	275	56	70	143	141	115	2516
No. 7		115	83	138	300	105	246	193	142	60	105	215	100	140	158	176	165	2441
No. 8		310	87	142	450	66	76	96	178	122	15	225	43	60	29	110	225	2234
No. 9		224	129	20	310	90	81	139	190	146	60	150	48	40	314	111	155	2207
No. 10		184	108	126	300	75	97	183	114	74	48	175	67	67	68	72	145	1903
May 19.																		
Cowley; Á. S.	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	482	102	165	450	165	340	360	280	320	161	355	164	190	235	255	200	4224
No. 2		486	158	185	250	207	75	40	390	222	185	158	34	47	188	230	115	2970
No. 3		321	118	195	250	125	100	—	252	100	26	245	91	76	20	140	50	2109
November 10.																		
Hanlon; J.	A Sub-inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).	489	157	140	350	150	337	164	194	222	102	290	92	105	223	192	165	3372
No. 2		576	116	174	455	184	232	192	348	290	109	255	103	86	126	210	120	3576
No. 3		466	143	173	430	172	155	148	180	238	110	278	64	77	165	171	159	3129
No. 4		423	78	85	380	116	190	112	160	333	192	80	52	70	302	219	96	2888
No. 5		454	156	60	280	200	207	164	228	132	102	288	70	95	165	126	153	2880
No. 6		52	16	125	500	190	235	168	42	18	12	130	83	87	86	231	228	2203

Table G. (6.)—CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Averages.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 6.	**Maximum**	300	50	100	100	100	150	150	100	100	1150
Cuppage; H.	Four Cadetships.	248	33	90	70	100	123	146	100	57	967
Lawless; W. E.		220	9	95	58	100	78	123	95	94	872
McDermott; A. J.		218	21	75	66	90	100	106	92	90	858
Morton; A. P. W.		257	10	85	64	90	75	102	80	87	850
No. 5		200	43	60	58	90	135	122	75	54	837
No. 6		170	19	82	70	90	135	107	97	65	835
No. 7		255	24	60	54	90	100	93	85	60	821
No. 8		220	6	10	58	90	90	104	96	100	774
No. 9		204	42	35	63	80	65	113	70	75	747
No. 10		152	27	45	61	75	90	87	70	80	687
No. 11		116	13	70	48	90	103	91	52	92	675
No. 12		200	6	0	62	70	75	116	65	64	658
No. 13		218	8	80	52	75	60	49	25	79	646
No. 14		166	19	20	53	45	70	84	50	76	583
No. 15		98	10	40	65	60	50	80	25	95	523
No. 16		106	2	54	52	75	60	22	20	98	489
No. 17		60	6	48	40	70	45	36	20	70	395
No. 18		42	0	40	54	40	25	11	10	73	295
No. 19		0	11	0	25	40	20	29	5	67	197
March 11.											
O'Shea; W. E.	A Cadetship.	193	4	84	70	85	115	105	35	85	776
No. 2		236	8	53	66	85	103	74	68	75	768
No. 3		146	13	35	53	90	105	98	25	70	635
No. 4		174	8	5	55	75	85	100	10	90	602
August 11.											
De Courcy; T.	A Cadetship.	242	38	57	65	86	58	99	86	60	791
No. 2		184	13	77	50	73	113	130	55	75	770
No. 3		186	14	72	66	95	91	89	42	100	755
No. 4		97	6	65	68	68	43	98	25	72	542
		Arithmetic (including Averages and Percentages).									
October 6.	**Maximum**	400	50	100	100	100	150	150	—	100	1150
Singleton; T. F.	A Cadetship.	368	39	96	61	100	90	129	—	87	970
No. 2		275	38	92	69	90	80	94	—	100	838
No. 3		210	39	65	63	90	93	76	—	96	732
October 6.											
O'Farrell; J. H.	A Cadetship.	369	44	63	54	90	116	62	—	74	872
No. 2		329	36	73	70	88	89	60	—	95	840
No. 3		215	18	78	70	94	71	61	—	86	693
No. 4		206	48	59	64	85	82	61	—	70	675
No. 5		204	6	15	60	80	75	40	—	90	570
		Arithmetic.									
November 24.	**Maximum**	300	50	100	100	100	150	150	100	100	1150
Maguire; J. C.	A Cadetship.	262	48	82	48	93	105	94	86	80	903
No. 2		292	50	62	58	95	75	61	96	85	874
No. 3		265	38	58	51	85	90	80	100	100	867
No. 4		216	0	60	61	85	50	84	90	83	729
		Arithmetic (including Averages and Percentages).									
December 8.	**Maximum**	400	50	100	100	100	150	150	—	100	1150
Ireland; F.		350	49	90	75	95	76	100	—	85	920
Maxwell; G.		336	41	60	67	90	90	120	—	96	900
French; J. E.		312	28	89	74	98	89	116	—	84	890
Grene; W. D.		264	14	68	65	94	96	121	—	51	773
No. 5		238	10	50	60	85	80	79	—	96	698
No. 6		234	10	34	48	90	97	78	—	98	689

TABLE G. (6.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Averages.	Health Marks.	Total.
December 8.	**Maximum**	Arithmetic (including Averages and Percentages). 400	50	100	100	100	150	150	—	100	1150
No. 7 - - -	Four Cadetships.	230	6	55	48	90	72	100	—	75	676
No. 8 - - -		177	21	53	58	95	61	103	—	93	661
No. 9 - - -		204	19	61	66	90	83	77	—	60	660
No. 10 - - -		134	10	70	61	95	81	96	—	64	611
No. 11 - - -		170	43	70	48	95	42	61	—	73	602
No. 12 - - -		232	9	39	48	85	61	29	—	89	592
No. 13 - - -		82	0	55	60	80	83	75	—	90	525
No. 14 - - -		147	6	10	47	70	50	89	—	95	514
No. 15 - - -		144	16	20	47	85	69	52	—	80	513
No. 16 - - -		123	4	25	53	90	63	84	—	65	507
No. 17 - - -		187	6	0	56	80	50	32	—	92	503
No. 18 - - -		97	8	0	48	80	40	69	—	97	439
No. 19 - - -		59	6	0	60	70	82	50	—	100	427
No. 20 - - -		0	0	47	63	80	47	43	—	52	332

TABLE G. (7.)—OPEN COMPETITIONS for SITUATIONS in the STEAM FACTORIES and VICTUALLING YARDS.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic (elementary).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Reading.	Euclid.	Arithmetic (higher).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 2. **Maximum**		100	50	100	100	100	150	200	100	100	100	150	200	1450
No. 1	Situation of Engineer Boy, Woolwich, and Victualling Yard Apprentice, Deptford.	90	27	85	75	92	124	158	64	90	56	108	100	1069
No. 2		92	27	100	78	72	104	143	68	70	58	87	150	1049
No. 3		85	27	95	60	65	135	146	100	80	78	73	0	944
No. 4		85	27	96	80	90	104	139	95	65	66	84	0	931
No. 5		85	26	90	84	70	112	130	86	90	34	107	0	914
No. 6		59	15	80	80	62	98	102	61	63	67	83	100	870
No. 7		77	7	65	66	75	112	96	75	58	41	57	120	849
		90	14	93	75	58	63	120	48	51	47	35	150	849
No. 9		100	29	85	72	70	83	94	72	70	39	32	100	846
No. 10		95	38	94	62	62	19	90	56	60	56	54	150	836
No. 11		70	23	90	78	80	56	85	70	88	46	60	0	746
No. 12		76	4	90	70	75	8	72	75	68	47	7	100	692
No. 13		82	21	50	68	62	65	108	61	36	39	63	0	655
No. 14		57	2	70	60	75	5	90	57	30	20	18	120	604
No. 15		64	11	62	65	50	19	85	52	46	10	10	0	474
No. 16		92	10	57	55	38	0	81	19	28	16	16	50	462
January 5.														
No. 1	Situations of Engineer Boy, Keyham, and Victualling Yard Apprentice, Plymouth.	82	39	96	75	92	140	160	100	75	80	26	200	1165
No. 2		95	6	100	70	85	120	130	88	95	80	76	165	1110
No. 3		85	46	100	85	82	130	130	100	70	65	37	140	1070
No. 4		100	27	90	85	88	109	103	60	77	33	91	200	1063
No. 5		77	36	95	70	85	107	100	85	78	70	17	180	1000
No. 6		72	11	74	63	65	97	122	86	80	38	72	200	980
No. 7		95	10	88	70	72	86	129	71	57	44	83	170	975
No. 8		85	49	53	54	70	90	159	78	40	27	42	170	917
No. 9		67	11	58	70	90	95	107	64	61	50	31	200	904
No. 10		95	35	96	70	80	62	125	86	65	53	35	100	902
No. 11		82	44	95	70	80	8	121	86	60	38	17	200	901
No. 12		87	14	95	73	78	13	110	64	90	37	5	195	861
No. 13		87	11	84	68	85	92	70	85	54	25	15	180	856
No. 14		92	24	90	72	80	1	90	71	74	49	22	190	855
No. 15		85	14	95	68	82	46	83	55	65	33	11	200	837
No. 16		90	12	75	64	85	20	129	89	50	50	10	160	834
No. 17		85	6	52	54	97	52	123	71	32	20	55	180	827
No. 18		90	26	85	57	55	33	117	79	45	29	30	180	826
No. 19		100	12	95	60	70	40	79	76	73	36	27	150	818
No. 20		85	27	96	60	80	6	120	59	70	28	12	168	811
No. 21		90	23	90	68	98	42	97	46	74	38	78	60	804
No. 22		61	10	87	58	60	70	67	65	36	62	24	190	790
No. 23		80	27	100	53	88	12	59	56	55	49	0	200	779
No. 24		64	12	95	65	73	18	43	79	67	38	2	200	756
No. 25		85	1	65	66	80	3	90	54	50	38	8	200	740
No. 26		67	18	80	56	70	0	70	65	70	23	25	195	739
No. 27		75	23	55	67	49	46	89	42	52	30	32	176	736
No. 28		52	5	80	55	85	41	90	45	35	26	40	180	734
No. 29		75	34	85	57	85	21	110	70	43	32	25	90	727
No. 30		90	6	90	70	55	6	90	54	50	28	4	178	721
No. 31		74	10	50	64	90	15	70	63	42	23	11	190	702
		74	1	80	75	62	24	93	60	38	25	10	160	702
No. 33		72	6	90	58	75	28	46	44	55	7	14	200	695
No. 34		74	19	95	80	90	3	72	32	38	2	0	180	685
No. 35		77	10	70	74	65	31	66	73	45	34	15	120	680
No. 36		86	10	65	57	68	8	92	45	34	10	0	200	675
No. 37		79	25	70	52	85	8	105	66	75	7	3	90	665
No. 38		62	6	75	80	85	0	72	57	50	33	7	125	652
No. 39		62	10	75	50	65	25	87	75	58	45	3	94	649
No. 40		57	8	80	65	70	0	26	56	53	34	12	187	648
No. 41		67	2	72	54	60	4	79	40	13	38	7	182	618
No. 42		71	8	90	70	85	12	65	52	35	4	5	110	607
No. 43		59	18	90	50	60	0	50	49	37	11	0	180	604
No. 44		64	7	60	57	65	3	38	51	62	34	0	155	596
No. 45		95	22	80	80	78	14	60	36	25	15	29	50	584
No. 46		59	5	55	59	85	0	10	23	44	11	2	173	526
No. 47		62	8	75	70	80	12	40	38	5	7	16	95	508
January 5.														
No. 1		100	29	100	75	65	94	175	85	72	77	74	150	1096
No. 2		90	40	85	68	58	115	150	71	54	53	80	175	1039
No. 3		87	39	100	80	55	132	132	49	75	38	61	150	998
No. 4		87	28	100	72	60	80	115	79	80	38	108	125	972

TABLE G. (7.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic (elementary).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Reading.	Euclid.	Arithmetic (higher).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
January 5—cont.	**Maximum**	100	50	100	100	100	150	200	100	100	100	150	200	1450
No. 5	Situation of Engineer Boy, Portsmouth	90	9	96	80	58	104	136	95	70	65	61	100	964
No. 6		98	48	100	68	60	125	124	70	80	38	67	75	953
No. 7		90	15	100	75	60	129	107	55	65	25	96	125	942
No. 8		85	29	96	72	60	128	117	66	70	47	64	100	934
No. 9		78	42	100	66	60	105	122	82	68	55	67	75	920
No. 10		95	39	85	65	62	56	115	58	62	41	68	150	896
No. 11		78	48	92	74	62	119	72	55	62	50	26	150	888
No. 12		100	22	96	68	65	76	108	88	60	52	41	100	876
No. 13		100	34	100	68	60	34	122	77	52	70	16	100	833
No. 14		90	17	80	75	62	53	94	42	63	45	34	150	805
No. 15		95	46	55	70	57	71	106	32	68	40	57	100	797
No. 16		59	8	80	65	55	30	90	70	48	47	43	200	795
No. 17		59	8	70	52	60	67	63	100	54	46	14	150	743
No. 18		75	22	60	74	62	84	101	67	36	29	55	75	740
No. 19		87	34	92	67	65	13	93	80	52	49	1	100	733
No. 20		56	13	90	54	62	36	89	49	52	20	32	175	728
No. 21		87	30	70	73	65	0	113	84	56	40	9	100	727
No. 22		93	25	70	66	64	21	95	61	36	45	37	100	713
No. 23		72	35	70	57	58	7	134	76	45	41	66	50	711
No. 24		85	11	70	75	55	0	88	48	60	38	23	150	703
No. 25		80	13	72	60	60	28	77	68	60	27	15	125	685
		70	30	90	50	62	2	89	77	62	28	0	125	685
No. 27		78	32	87	68	65	0	107	74	40	57	23	50	681
No. 28		85	7	74	55	60	39	87	53	34	47	39	75	655
No. 29		82	21	70	70	63	11	76	50	58	22	6	125	654
No. 30		85	7	60	52	55	70	74	90	48	47	11	50	649
No. 31		85	6	60	63	60	22	77	63	37	22	28	125	648
No. 32		80	12	70	70	62	0	72	23	62	17	4	175	647
No. 33		82	19	100	73	60	0	88	61	43	45	0	75	646
No. 34		85	30	60	66	60	0	123	68	46	22	27	50	637
No. 35		71	25	60	54	52	0	121	81	63	32	11	50	620
No. 36		67	22	74	73	60	0	65	30	66	50	11	100	618
No. 37		87	21	75	63	57	10	45	40	44	21	22	125	610
No. 38		82	4	54	58	58	3	96	42	44	45	23	100	609
No. 39		92	21	68	50	52	4	93	37	38	30	4	100	589
No. 40		80	7	78	60	55	0	58	40	40	13	0	150	581
No. 41		75	18	80	62	63	10	41	58	32	19	7	100	565
No. 42		85	40	70	60	62	0	92	41	42	16	3	50	561
No. 43		85	10	50	58	60	0	94	58	70	25	0	50	560
No. 44		79	23	80	60	60	21	35	65	35	16	3	75	552
No. 45		79	18	50	54	55	0	47	68	32	23	0	125	551
		87	12	65	62	58	0	45	70	25	41	11	75	551
No. 47		75	8	55	55	65	10	91	54	32	18	6	75	544
No. 48		61	2	55	52	60	0	45	28	45	6	1	175	530
No. 49		67	16	78	60	57	0	39	50	64	6	1	75	513
No. 50		73	9	68	65	55	0	47	35	30	6	2	75	465
No. 51		60	12	52	62	58	0	52	32	25	10	0	75	438
January 5.														
No. 1	Situation of Engineer Boy, Sheerness.	92	38	100	82	70	133	143	94	90	84	46	195	1167
No. 2		92	16	96	90	72	107	108	84	73	37	90	170	1035
No. 3		95	21	68	74	70	91	130	94	60	67	40	75	885
No. 4		75	14	70	70	70	76	120	58	65	44	34	168	864
No. 5		75	21	90	74	70	50	120	90	64	48	32	75	809
No. 6		100	41	68	74	68	100	97	48	52	27	58	75	808
No. 7		77	6	80	58	68	97	123	69	60	12	11	75	736
No. 8		95	18	62	58	90	50	122	82	54	21	57	0	709
No. 9		90	18	80	58	55	4	78	41	40	19	10	190	683
No. 10		92	6	75	58	65	3	37	41	57	12	0	200	646
No. 11		72	30	90	72	90	23	68	38	45	25	2	75	630
No. 12		100	23	60	62	65	0	104	65	45	11	0	75	610
No. 13		66	9	50	55	65	9	54	34	30	16	12	198	598
No. 14		55	6	55	62	75	—	60	60	35	14	0	75	497
No. 15		78	18	75	53	60	0	88	30	40	10	6	0	458
No. 16		65	12	70	52	53	—	42	30	52	5	0	0	381
No. 17		62	2	70	64	80	4	4	35	40	12	0	0	373
June 5.														
No. 1		85	26	95	70	68	139	162	62	68	62	106	200	1143
No. 2		95	30	100	75	78	130	143	57	60	47	133	75	1023
No. 3		90	30	100	70	58	123	170	59	65	84	113	50	1012
No. 4		92	36	85	60	68	140	123	53	58	66	60	75	916

TABLE G. (7.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic (elementary).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Reading.	Euclid.	Arithmetic (higher).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
June 5—cont.	**Maximum**	100	50	100	100	100	150	200	100	100	100	150	200	1450
No. 5	Situations of Engineer Boy, Woolwich, and Victualling Yard Apprentice, Deptford.	80	36	92	54	55	7	104	42	70	46	56	200	842
No. 6		95	23	97	75	58	103	5	55	58	48	73	75	765
No. 7		95	16	54	54	60	24	81	36	47	35	32	200	734
No. 8		92	9	80	65	65	50	81	41	65	48	47	75	718
No. 9		85	2	96	65	65	3	65	51	66	33	3	150	684
No. 10		65	12	90	68	70	52	102	52	55	32	34	50	682
No. 11		84	29	70	64	82	25	119	26	55	33	35	50	672
No. 12		85	35	60	60	68	12	89	24	46	30	44	100	653
No. 13		77	6	50	70	72	45	84	44	31	40	32	100	651
No. 14		87	14	70	55	63	0	68	43	20	26	44	100	590
No. 15		59	39	76	56	70	13	38	13	45	10	6	75	500
No. 16		66	7	60	65	65	3	15	17	40	27	0	100	465
No. 17		56	12	50	56	50	0	81	15	30	8	0	100	458
June 8.														
No. 1	Situation of Engineer Boy, Keyham.	90	49	60	63	70	146	114	58	68	54	91	200	1063
No. 2		100	41	90	78	80	132	150	57	65	51	52	137	1033
No. 3		95	26	70	65	50	133	156	48	30	55	78	200	1006
No. 4		72	26	95	66	80	136	79	65	70	49	47	200	985
No. 5		82	12	97	80	60	78	118	63	58	88	55	170	961
No. 6		85	15	90	66	80	54	126	63	60	43	78	200	960
No. 7		85	10	80	65	60	143	120	50	50	33	65	190	951
No. 8		90	14	95	70	60	103	98	60	40	70	46	190	936
No. 9		95	26	80	65	70	81	120	33	70	47	28	165	880
No. 10		95	36	85	57	70	33	121	56	50	32	29	171	835
No. 11		85	36	82	70	70	37	102	28	60	36	22	200	828
No. 12		72	16	90	68	60	99	80	66	65	47	34	118	815
		80	5	95	62	60	108	66	57	56	44	62	120	815
No. 14		70	8	73	75	70	96	54	52	54	30	32	200	814
No. 15		77	46	65	60	60	60	145	46	20	42	24	160	805
No. 16		80	14	90	75	40	96	72	23	37	30	65	180	802
No. 17		82	36	85	65	40	146	97	55	55	46	4	90	801
No. 18		90	16	65	67	60	93	90	20	17	17	60	195	790
No. 19		95	10	85	68	60	53	73	50	27	21	38	200	780
No. 20		77	9	82	63	70	118	103	32	48	43	60	50	755
No. 21		82	34	87	63	80	93	81	24	62	20	40	85	751
		77	28	85	55	60	85	84	20	20	4	33	200	751
No. 23		77	10	70	60	90	45	79	26	40	18	36	195	746
No. 24		95	13	50	60	70	77	102	16	45	14	18	180	740
No. 25		67	24	83	63	70	35	67	50	28	22	52	173	734
No. 26		82	44	95	68	70	17	106	34	64	39	28	85	732
No. 27		70	30	92	70	50	14	108	40	73	30	12	134	723
No. 28		80	5	85	64	60	120	25	34	15	24	40	165	717
No. 29		62	6	55	65	40	90	74	31	25	57	30	180	715
No. 30		82	26	88	65	60	16	106	43	30	37	32	116	701
No. 31		80	37	97	65	60	8	55	34	20	22	0	190	668
No. 32		77	29	85	68	60	66	95	28	46	18	41	45	658
No. 33		90	19	80	75	70	31	40	51	18	23	25	130	652
No. 34		72	30	65	63	60	30	65	19	25	39	23	153	644
No. 35		85	8	82	62	90	27	52	20	25	21	6	165	643
No. 36		70	9	95	68	50	93	68	28	18	32	2	100	633
No. 37		80	29	68	63	60	77	80	29	15	6	42	80	629
No. 38		82	2	55	65	70	48	31	20	25	9	29	180	616
No. 39		53	11	97	70	60	73	55	37	16	11	24	95	602
No. 40		77	20	82	68	50	11	82	24	27	12	25	120	598
No. 41		62	25	55	68	40	29	56	12	10	11	45	174	587
No. 42		62	4	52	65	60	21	52	20	40	13	27	168	584
No. 43		75	4	60	62	70	50	25	20	35	27	20	130	578
No. 44		70	28	70	60	50	5	33	32	40	1	3	185	577
No. 45		77	34	90	65	50	67	64	31	20	25	23	25	571
No. 46		62	2	65	58	65	63	14	22	40	34	15	130	570
No. 47		87	11	80	60	70	0	51	9	14	7	26	140	555
No. 48		85	6	60	58	60	11	27	19	15	15	10	170	536
No. 49		72	41	65	70	60	22	19	19	10	4	10	95	487
No. 50		82	6	50	58	35	5	93	21	25	10	22	60	467
June 8.														
No. 1		100	30	95	65	80	150	116	45	40	54	87	150	1012
No. 2		75	43	93	65	80	147	172	47	30	47	88	100	987
No. 3		100	48	98	66	79	149	159	52	68	30	62	75	986
No. 4		95	41	100	68	78	115	182	43	30	59	32	125	968
No. 5		95	36	90	64	80	122	110	41	40	37	108	100	923
No. 6		100	49	100	70	90	49	120	49	50	40	39	125	881

TABLE G. (7.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic (elementary).	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Reading.	Euclid.	Arithmetic (higher).	English Grammar.	English Composition.	Geography.	Algebra.	Health Marks.	Total.
June 8—cont.	**Maximum**	100	50	100	100	100	150	200	100	100	100	150	200	1450
No. 7		95	22	90	75	72	90	43	50	38	42	63	200	880
No. 8		100	22	80	63	92	54	101	41	50	10	66	200	879
No. 9		100	34	100	73	60	114	115	37	50	31	25	125	864
No. 10		95	36	95	68	48	87	116	32	18	20	82	150	847
No. 11		77	35	93	68	60	126	110	43	20	35	58	100	825
No. 12		90	29	65	67	65	72	118	31	65	30	53	125	810
No. 13		100	43	78	62	70	34	129	51	40	42	3	150	802
No. 14		100	23	75	65	65	53	134	38	38	20	86	100	797
No. 15		85	26	95	64	85	23	101	44	30	40	48	125	766
No. 16		97	19	53	63	70	107	105	19	10	57	87	75	762
No. 17		95	36	83	62	82	98	93	37	39	22	64	50	761
No. 18		85	34	64	62	62	107	110	43	20	34	64	75	760
No. 19		100	16	70	63	45	115	83	29	25	20	43	150	759
No. 20		95	12	95	60	63	7	75	31	32	22	52	200	744
No. 21		80	20	93	69	55	47	61	30	18	11	35	200	719
No. 22		80	43	70	68	57	77	88	44	8	26	79	75	715
No. 23		85	7	85	63	80	17	120	46	65	26	64	50	708
No. 24		96	38	87	65	52	31	72	29	45	16	21	125	677
No. 25	Situations	85	7	55	72	68	91	69	30	40	22	35	100	674
No. 26	of Engineer	90	16	100	67	90	46	87	15	10	17	33	100	671
No. 27	Boy, Ports-	92	23	85	65	69	11	105	16	65	14	0	125	670
No. 28	mouth,	85	17	75	58	55	46	105	36	60	16	41	75	669
No. 29	and	100	18	93	65	50	72	88	27	25	10	16	100	664
No. 30	Victualling	80	19	85	69	90	50	65	31	34	5	24	100	652
No. 31	Yard	84	11	95	62	60	97	75	33	15	18	24	75	649
No. 32	Apprentice,	72	0	100	75	75	14	75	50	25	51	10	100	647
No. 33	Gosport.	80	25	65	62	40	27	57	22	34	16	34	175	637
No. 34		83	27	95	65	85	29	79	24	5	24	11	100	627
No. 35		77	22	95	70	75	7	83	37	25	38	12	75	616
No. 36		58	13	57	67	60	49	62	16	28	14	66	125	615
		100	44	68	65	72	4	69	38	25	23	7	100	615
No. 38		85	8	75	70	100	16	89	34	12	17	28	75	609
No. 39		92	5	64	60	50	7	66	9	20	24	11	200	608
No. 40		90	18	72	65	85	72	56	34	20	9	43	25	589
No. 41		93	7	75	70	78	25	67	10	25	7	45	75	577
No. 42		95	29	78	60	55	19	87	12	20	15	10	100	560
No. 43		85	25	92	60	62	8	65	16	34	8	0	100	555
		60	2	55	63	50	3	52	28	32	6	29	175	555
No. 45		60	25	60	66	75	27	79	7	30	4	11	100	544
No. 46		59	13	68	65	85	80	70	20	35	3	42	—	540
No. 47		54	4	55	60	68	11	40	24	25	19	38	125	523
No. 48		52	12	85	60	70	3	68	20	35	2	13	100	520
No. 49		77	23	56	58	80	43	46	12	10	2	6	100	513
No. 50		92	40	75	64	60	0	51	16	28	3	4	75	508
No. 51		80	33	70	73	60	17	47	16	20	8	7	75	506
No. 52		62	11	75	62	58	6	27	12	5	20	3	150	491
No. 53		51	4	98	68	79	19	18	35	18	21	0	75	486
No. 54		90	22	100	63	65	20	24	11	10	12	14	50	481
No. 55		87	7	60	58	65	0	80	28	10	7	0	75	477
No. 56		52	25	55	60	55	0	62	5	5	5	7	125	456
No. 57		90	4	65	63	49	11	36	14	12	3	0	75	422
June 8.														
No. 1		80	10	55	62	65	118	85	36	28	66	34	176	815
No. 2		80	43	95	60	65	98	95	26	32	31	54	75	754
No. 3		100	18	95	68	65	126	106	36	28	32	79	0	753
No. 4		92	11	80	58	60	91	100	30	30	35	49	75	711
No. 5		100	46	80	65	58	4	75	42	28	5	0	180	683
No. 6		90	37	75	65	75	70	92	33	23	6	40	75	681
No. 7		80	28	90	62	75	9	90	53	38	14	48	75	662
No. 8		85	18	60	60	70	19	68	16	16	2	20	190	624
No. 9	Situation of	87	0	55	64	58	10	63	0	44	14	25	196	616
No. 10	Engineer	58	8	70	62	32	20	37	43	62	6	0	200	598
No. 11	Boy,	95	21	96	68	75	0	14	52	55	41	4	75	596
No. 12	Sheerness.	74	12	55	60	55	1	42	15	24	7	21	190	556
No. 13		72	21	60	65	50	21	29	35	22	26	38	75	514
		90	21	85	53	40	8	85	16	18	2	21	75	514
No. 15		80	6	60	70	58	24	100	17	18	13	44	0	490
No. 16		80	39	53	60	72	0	36	15	18	8	0	75	456
No. 17		50	7	70	60	72	17	6	23	40	21	0	75	441
No. 18		77	5	70	55	60	12	72	18	49	7	0	0	425
No. 19		87	1	75	65	45	5	38	29	32	14	4	0	395
No. 20		77	9	80	55	58	6	35	11	18	9	0	0	358
No. 21		51	17	60	70	48	—	27	15	2	3	3	0	296

LIST OF ALL PERSONS who have obtained CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS in the various PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS during the year 1863.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *competition*.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
*†Acton; Eugene Arthur Roger.	Seamen's Registry	Clerk	December 31.
Acton; Harold Edmund	Science and Art Department.	Do.	October 23.
†Adams; Frederick William	Customs	Clerk (Bristol)	February 16.
Adams; Henry Beattie	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	October 21.
*†Adams; John James	Customs	Extra Clerk	April 28.
*†Adrian; Alfred Douglas	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	November 3.
†Allan; Duncan	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	June 9.
†Allan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 14.
*†Allanson; James Audus	Do.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	August 5.
*†Allen; Clement Francis Romilly.	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter	January 27.
Allen; Thomas Burnett	Admiralty	Clerk (Hong Kong)	April 20.
*†Alvarez; Richard Anthony	Do.	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	July 18.
Anderson; Thomas	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
†Andrew; John Monk	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 28.
*Andrews; Charles Hammond	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Hong Kong)	April 1.
*†Anson; George Hamilton	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 2.
Ard; Henry	Do.	Non-commissioned Officer Clerk.	January 15.
†Arrow; John Garner	Friendly Societies Registry.	Temporary Clerk	January 17.
Arscott; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 20.
†Ashwin; Albert Cecil Mosely.	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	August 11.
†Austin; George Coode	War Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	August 1.
†Bacchus; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Searchers' Office)	December 1.
Bacon; George Henry	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 18.
†Bailey; Joseph Brooke Allanson	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	April 28.
*†Bain; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	July 11.
†Baines; Frederick Edward Ottey.	Do.	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	March 23.
†Baker; Charles	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	November 10.
Baker; Frederick	War Office	Temporary Registry Clerk	January 8.
Bambridge; Miss Hannah Matilda.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 30.
†Band; Henry	Do.	Railway Clerk	July 18.
Barnes; John William	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 10.
†Barton; Robert Montague	Poor Law Board	Supplementary Clerk	June 19.
Bateman; Alfred Edmund	Ecclesiastical Commission.	Temporary Clerk	December 10.
†Baverstock; William	National Debt Office	Clerk	December 28.
Bayly; Francis Albert	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Do.	February 7.
†Beaman; Frederick Tyrell Hulme.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 7.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Bearne; Reginald	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk	August 17.
Bedall; Benjamin Joshua	Registrar-General's Office.	Indexer	December 23.
Beecroft; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 20.
Beenham; Charles Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 24.
Bell; Adolphus Frederick Wright.	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 16.
Bell; John Albert	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Accountant General's Department).	November 5.
Bell; John Gilbert	Do.	Do.	December 28.
†Bell; Thomas William	Post Office	Clerk (Circulation Office)	March 6.
Bennett; Arthur John	Convict Service	Clerk	June 9.
†Bennett; George Wheatley	Customs	Clerk (Warehousing and General Duty Department).	March 27.
†Bennett; Robert Wheeler	Do.	Clerk	November 28.
Bensley; Samuel	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	March 2.
†Bentham; George Buchan	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 2.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Berkeley; Essex Digby	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	December 14.
*†Bertie; Honourable Francis Leveson.	Foreign Office	Do.	November 6.
†Bethune; Walter Ross Munroe.	Audit Office	Do.	July 4.
*†Bettis; Samuel	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	April 6.
Bible; Leonard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 15.
*Bicknell; Edward James	Board of Trade	Clerk	December 9.
Bilton; Charles	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	November 5.
†Bird; Samuel Robert	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	November 30.
*†Blackburn; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	June 17.
Blackwell; John Rudd	Do.	Assistant of Excise	April 6.
Blackwell; Robert Peel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 6.
†Blake; Ernest Edward	Colonial Office	Clerk	July 4.
Blake; Richard John	Customs	Examining Officer	April 30.
Blakely; Edward Theobald	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 28.
*Blandford; George Maitland	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	March 2.
†Blyth; Henry Shipley	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 15.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Bolton; Thomas Richard	Board of Trade	Clerk	December 9.
Bostock; Daniel	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	September 1.
*Boulger; Brian Augustus	Inland Revenue	Temporary Extra Clerk (Income Tax Office).	April 15.
*†Bravazon; *Lord*	Foreign Office	Clerk	July 30.
†Brabner; Alfred	Customs	Clerk (Warehousing and General Duty Department).	June 22.
Bradley; Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 24.
Bradstreet; William Carolus	Board of Trade	Clerk	December 9.
†Brenan; James	Poor Law Commission (Ireland).	Extra Clerk	December 21.
Bridger; John	Convict Service	Clerk	March 27.
Brietzcke; Christopher	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	January.
Brodrick; Henry	Do.	Clerk (Whitehall)	June 4.
Brooksby; Alfred	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 18.
Brown; Alfred	Post Office	Do.	June 17.
Brown; Charles Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 17.
†Brown; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	November 18.
Brown; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 16.
Brown; John	Do.	Temporary Clerk	June 8.
†Brown; Malcolm Janson	Do.	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
†Brown; Thomas	Constabulary of Ireland (Receiver's Office).	Clerk	April 2.
*Browne; Jemmett	Board of Trade	Do.	December 9.
Browne; Lewis	Seamen's Registry	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
*Bruce; Charles	British Museum	Assistant (Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts).	August 3.
Bryant; William John Daniel	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	September 1.
Buckle; Anthony	Do.	Do.	August 27.
Bull; Alexander Charles	Convict Service	Clerk	August 11.
Bullock; Samuel	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 28.
Bunn; William Durrant	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	June 24.
Burke; William	War Office	Probationary Clerk (Purveyor's Department).	July 10.
Burls; Edwin Grant	India Office	Temporary Clerk	October 20.
Butler; Arthur Gardiner	British Museum	Transcriber	July 21.
Butterfield; Henry Steward	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	March 2.
Byrne; Joseph John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	November 6.
C.			
*†Caillard; Alfred	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	April 18.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Campbell; Elphinstone Chardin.	Admiralty Registry	Clerk	November 2.
*†Candy; Francis Henry	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	November 20.
Cannon; Edward	Convict Service	Clerk	August 22.
Capel; Edward Charles Algernon.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	November 3.
*†Carlyle; Hildred Edward	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
†Cashel; RichardMagillicuddy	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Transcribing Clerk	March 16.
†Caulfeild; Marcus Piers Francis.	Admiralty	TemporaryClerk(Whitehall)	June 24.
†Chadd; James	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk	January 8.
*†Chapman; Valentine Walbran.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	May 27.
†Chate; Augustus Charles Winstanley.	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	March 30.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Clapham; Douglas	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	September 23.
Claridge; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 5.
Clark; David	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 6.
†Clarke; Edward	Customs	Clerk and Examining Officer (Scarborough).	July 7.
Clarke; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 28.
Claxton; Robert Berkeley Baillie.	Emigration Office	Temporary Extra Clerk	February 27.
†Clayton; William Barrie	War Office	Temporary Clerk	February 13.
	Do.	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	August 1.
*†Cobb; Frederick Stewart	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
†Coles; George Dodgson	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	April 15.
*†Collier; Edward Alfred	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	August 1.
Collings; Joseph Becket Edmund William.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	May 2.
†Collins; Edward	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	November 28.
	War Office	Probationary Clerk (Purveyor's Department).	November 28.
*Collinson; Marc	Patent Office	Extra Clerk	April 14.
Collisson; Henry Matthew	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	May 1.
Colvin; Clement Sneyd	India Office	Temporary Clerk	May 13.
*Compton; George Frank	Post Office	Do.	March 27.
Cookes; Thomas Stephen	Do.	Do.	October 23.
*Cooper; James	Customs	Examining Officer	February 4.
Cooper; Thomas Smith	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 4.
*†Cooper; William James	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 13.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Cope; Edmund William	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	July 11.
†Copeland; William Frederick	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 26.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Corbett; Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	April 6.
Corkran; Sutton Fraser	British Museum	Transcriber	July 25.
*Cornwall; Hamilton	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Temporary Clerk	March 31.
	Do.	Clerk	April 10.
Costelloe; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 10.
†Couche; Henry	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Department).	March 28.
*†Coultas; William	Seamen's Registry Office.	Third-class Clerk	November 26.
†Cowley; Arthur Scott	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	June 17.
†Crafer; Reginald Grey	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 31.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Crane; Albert Charles	Royal Mint	Extra Temporary Clerk	August 19.
Crees; James Stephens	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	July 14.
Croker; John James Tripp	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
†Crosbie; Henry Colburn	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London).	February 20.
Crozier; Charles	Probate Court	Assistant in Record Department.	April 20.
Curry; Joseph	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Curwen; Eldred Vincent Morris.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	February 28.
Custance; Henry Neville	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Statistical Abstractor	July 14.

D.

*†Dallas; George Edward	Foreign Office	Clerk	December 1.
†Daly; Edward Charles	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Dublin)	November 27.
D'Arcy; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	May 21.
†Davidson; James	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 28.
*Davies; Charles Langdon	Royal Mint	Extra Temporary Clerk	September 16.
Davies; James Acworth	Admiralty Registry	Clerk	April 24.
Davies; Robert Owen	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 10.
†Davis; Westbrook	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 28.
†Davy; Thomas Hyne	Customs	Clerk (Plymouth)	March 27.
†Dawson; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	February 21.
Day; Thomas Alexander	Office of Woods	Temporary Clerk, Quit Rent Office (Dublin).	January 5.
Dean; Edward Charles	Colonial Convict Service.	Draughtsman	June 24.
†De Fraine; Thomas Harding	Post Office	Railway Clerk	July 24.
†Denney; John	Customs	Clerk (Searchers' Office)	June 25.
*†Dennys; Nicholas Belfield	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter	January 27.
*†De Ridder; Edgar Anthony	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	July 18.
Dickson; William	Council of Military Education.	Clerk	August 8.
Dilley; Joseph John	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
†Dixon; Benjamin Shipman	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	February 25.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Dixon; Henry George	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in a Divisional Office	January 24.
Dobson; Henry Austin	Board of Trade	Clerk	December 9.
Dohmen; Martin	Consular Service	Supernumerary Interpreter	August 21.
Doull; John	Fisheries Board	Fishery Officer	April 21.
Dunbar; Drummond Miles	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Supernumerary Clerk	July 13.
Dunlop; Henry Wallace Doveton.	Landed Estates Court	Clerk	September 14.
Dunsterville; Edward	Admiralty	Third-class Clerk (Somerset House).	September 28.
*†Dutton; Henry	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	February 27.
†Dyason; Edward Huggett	Do.	Clerk (Tea Department)	June 26.
E.			
†Eardley; Francis	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	May 4.
†Elgood; Alfred Hamel	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 28.
†Ellis; John Chute Buck	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	December 1.
†Elvey; George Highmore	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 18.
Elwood; William Ridley	Customs	Examining Officer	August 4.
Emberson; Arthur Henry	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 18.
†Emery; Charles Gregory	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	April 23.
†Emery; Henry	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 23.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Emmerson; John	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	December 21
†Evans; Henry Montagu	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	December 5.
Evans; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 21.
†Excell; George	Customs	Examining Officer	July 21.
F.			
*Fairfield; Arthur Rowan	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 9.
Farrer; George Tasker	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 5.
†Faulls; Thomas	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 28.
Ferguson; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 18.
†Ferrier; Leman Gillies	Post Office	Clerk (London)	December 15.
†Finlaison; Griffith	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 18.
†Fleck; Charles Philip	Customs	Clerk	November 16.
Fletcher; Frederick	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 18.
†Foot; Charles Bates	Customs	Clerk	November 14.
†Forbes; Alexander	Do.	Clerk and Examining Officer (Dumfries).	May 14.
Foster; John Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 4.
*†Fox; James	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	April 7.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
†Franklin; Lorenzo	Do.	Do.	December 15.
†Fraser; Donald	Customs	Examining Officer (Glasgow)	February 24.
†Frater; Alexander	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	August 6.
*†Freeth; Reginald	War Office	Temporary Clerk	September 11.
	Do.	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	December 9.
Frye; Arthur William	Convict Service	Clerk	September 7.
†Fuller; Charles Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	July 18.
G.			
Galbraith; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 2.
Gallagher; James Crozier	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	July 22.
Garden; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 15.
Gaster; Frederic	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
†Gatley; John	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	March 11.
Gavalla; James	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	January 23.
*†Gavin; Hector Langton Gillan.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	June 17.
Geary; George William	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	October 26.
†Gee; John	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	May 15.
Giappone; Conrad	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	October 21.
*†Gibbings; Richard	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	April 2.
*Gibbons; William	House of Commons	Supernumerary Clerk	February 24.
†Gibbs; Henry James	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	June 10.
Gilbert; William Henry Sainsbury.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 22.
Girardot; Charles Nassau	Factories Department	Sub-Inspector	August 25.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Gladwin; Hamilton Fane	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	March 11.
†Glaisby; John Charles	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Department, Edinburgh).	November 5.
†Godden; Henry William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk (Dublin)	October 7.
†Godfrey; George William	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	May 27.
Godfrey; Nathaniel Goodhart.	Chelsea Hospital	Clerk	April 18.
†Goldie; Charles	Customs	Examining Officer	October 12.
*†Goodwin; Edward Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	March 26.
Gordon; Angus Fletcher	Do.	Temporary Clerk	October 12.
Gordon; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 6.
Gow; James	Board of Fisheries	Third-class Officer	January 24.
Grace; William John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 9.
Grant; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	July 3.
Grant; Robert Henry	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Hong Kong)	April 1.
Gray; Joseph	Board of Trade	Junior Clerk	November 9.
Greatrex; Frederick Titchfield.	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Clerk	June 30.
Green; Morton	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 22.
Gregory; John Philip	War Office	Do.	September 14.
†Grier; Robert	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	March 26.
Grove; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 5.
*Groves; Frederick William	India Office	Temporary Clerk	August 1.
†Gurdon; William Brampton	Treasury	Clerk	April 17.

H.

Haig; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 23.
*Hake; Henry	Customs	Examining Officer	March 20.
Hally; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 1.
*†Hamilton; William Harvey Campbell.	Do.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	March 12.
Hance; Albert	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Temporary Clerk	February 14.
*†Hance; Edward Walker Brandard Malkin.	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	September 1.
Handley; Edward	Do.	Assistant of Excise	February 19.
Harbord; Honble. William	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	August 20.
†Harrald; William	Customs	Extra Clerk (London)	April 13.
†Harrison; Alfred	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	October 29.
†Harrison; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	March 31.
*†Hastie; James Hepburn	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	December 9.
Hawkins; Augustus Richard	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	October 24.
†Headland; Henry	Do.	Do.	May 20.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Heather; Henry	Convict Service	Scripture Reader	June 29.
Heathfield; Ernest	Probate Court	Assistant in Record Keeper's Department.	November 27.
†Helm; Elisha Ward	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 14.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Henderson; John	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Messenger	December 8.
Hennessy; John James	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 28.
†Henry; Jeremiah	Admiralty	Assistant Schoolmaster	August 15.
†Herbert; Charles	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	November 25.
†Herbert; William Dicks	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
Hibbs; Dennis	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 12.
Hill; Henry Wood	War Office	Temporary Clerk	September 7.
Hill; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 24.
*†Hinde; Allan	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	November 28.
*†Hitchins; Charles Wilson Mills.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	April 8.
†Hobbins; Robert	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	May 1.
†Hodder; Edwin	Post Office	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Hogan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 13.
Hogg; David	Convict Service	Clerk	January 28.
†Holder; Charles Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	February 19.
Holding; John James	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Holmes; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 7.
*†Home; Charles George	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	March 26.
Hooke; Thomas Charles	Do.	Provincial Clerk	June 18.
Hopkins; Harry Percy	Adjutant-General's Office.	Clerk	April 17.
†Hopper; William Henry	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	July 18.
Horton; John Hill	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	December 9.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hosken; James Jabez	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 2.
Hough; Frederic	Do.	Do.	October 10.
†Howell; John Davis	Do.	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	March 26.
†Hubbard; William Francis	Customs	Clerk (Tea Department)	February 19.
Hudson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 13.
†Hughes; Hugh	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 8.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Hughes; William George Walter.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 17.
†Hurley; John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
Hurley; William Callow	Do.	Provincial Clerk	January 30.
Hurrell; Reymes	Seamen's Registry	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Hutton; William	National Education Office (Ireland).	Supplementary Clerk	April 2.
*†Hynes; William	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	August 22.

I.

†Innes; Charles	Customs	Clerk (Greenock)	December 12.
Irvine; Alexander Carleton	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 21.
Isaac; Evan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 2.

J.

†Jackson; John	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk	March 5.
Jackson; Percy Edward	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
†James; Edward	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	March 26.
†Jameson; William Johnston	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Solicitor's Office, Dublin).	August 21.
Jay; Peel Cockburn Hamilton	Seamen's Registry	Temporary Clerk	December 9.
*†Jennings; Alfred John	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	August 11.
*†Jerningham; Hubert Edward Henry.	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	March 26.
†Johnson; Frederic Robert	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	March 12.
Johnson; Henry	Emigration Office	Temporary Extra Clerk	February 10.
†Johnson; Herbert	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	August 20.
*Johnson; Robert Godschall	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	July 1.
†Johnson; William Henry Grazebrook.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	May 7.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
*Johnston; Samuel Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	January 14.
Jolly; Nathan	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 26.
†Jones. William Hergurst	Customs	Examining Officer (Glasgow)	June 2.
†Justice; James Norval	Do.	Clerk (Aberdeen)	February 6.

K.

Kay; James	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	September 1.
Kean; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 14.
†Kearns; Walter Edward	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 17.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
†Keates; James	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehouse Department).	June 30
Kelleway; Frank	Do.	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
†Kelly; James Graves	Post Office	Clerk (Mail Office)	August 3.
Kennedy; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 1.
*†Kennedy; Henry George	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	August 4.
Kettle; Joseph Augustus	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	October 8.
King; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 9.
†Kingsford; Algernon Godfrey	Do.	Temporary Clerk	June 22.
Kirk; Joseph	War Office	Non-commissioned Officer Clerk.	January 28.
†Kirkpatrick; James	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	May 27.
*†Kitson; Benjamin Meredith	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office)	May 6.
Knobel; William Roberts	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
L.			
Lander; John Gilbert	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	March 18.
†Law; Patrick Francis	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 2.
*Lawless; Edward John	Do.	Probationary Clerk (Purveyor's Department).	December 9.
†Lawrell; Walter Glyn	Do.	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 2.
*Leach; Frederick	Quartermaster-General's Department.	Temporary Clerk	December 18.
*†Ledingham; John Herbert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
Lee; Francis	Registrar-General's Office.	Sorter	September 23.
Leeds; Captain William Montague.	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	August 28.
†Leigh; William Stonier	Customs	Examining Officer	September 16.
Leighfield, Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 12.
*†Lely; John Mountney	Audit Office	Clerk	December 23.
Leslie; William Burnett	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 4.
*†Lethbridge; Ebenezer	Record Office	Clerk	April 6.
Levack; Alexander	Board of Fisheries	Third-class Officer	January 24.
†Lewis; David	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	September 1.
†Lewis; Edward Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Newport)	March 27.
†Lewis; Frederick William	Joint Stock Company's Registration Office.	Clerk	September 1.
Lewis; Joseph	Convict Service	Scripture Reader	July 6.
*†Lewis; William Lyon	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	April 2.
Leycester; Rafe Neville	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	November 16.
*Lillie; Alexander	Customs	Gauger	August 27.
Lindley; George Pashley	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	October 28.
*†Lindon; Herbert Valentin	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 2.
Lister; Thomas Brdleya	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 30.
*†Long; Theodore	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	March 25.
†Longman; Samuel	Customs	Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks).	November 26.
†Lowe; George	Do.	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	February 21.
Lynne; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 10.
†Lyons; Michael	Registry of Deeds (Dublin.)	Transcribing Clerk	March 16.
*Lyons; Wilson Dobie Wilson	Board of Trade	Clerk	December 9.
M			
†McCarthy; Jeremiah	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	May 6.
†McCord; William	Customs	Clerk (Newcastle)	January 3.
†McDermott; Edward	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	July 18.
MacDiarmid; Duncan Overton	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	June 10.
McDonald; John Stuart	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 18.
†McGuire; Thomas Stephen	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin).	April 11.
†McKenna; Philip	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	January 23.
McKenzie; James	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	October 31.
Maclaurin; Henry	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	May 25.
McMillan; Samuel	Customs	Examining Officer	March 20.
†MacNevin; Richard Charles	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Income Tax Office, Dublin).	May 18.
Madden; John Eeles	Landed Estates Court (Ireland).	Junior Clerk to Judge	October 28.
†Mahony; Charles John	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Dublin)	November 2.
Mallinson; John Booth	Do.	Assistant of Excise	December 8.
Marrable; Thomas	War Office	Clerk (Royal Engineer Department).	June 29.
Martin; Edward	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	December 18.
*†Martin; Temple Chevallier	Metropolitan Police Court.	Assistant Clerk	December 15.
†Martin; Thomas	Customs	Clerk (Leith)	May 8.
†Masham; William George	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	June 10.
†Matheson; Robert Edwin	Registrar-General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk	June 22.
†Maule; William Heming	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 28.
Maunder; George William	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office).	August 27.
†Mayhew; Thomas Hartwell	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	October 30.
Melville; John	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer	March 17.
*†Mercer; Andrew Darling	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	March 17.
Mercer; Thomas William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	September 1.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Meyers; Isaac Levy	Customs	Extra Clerk	June 18.
*†Michell; Robert	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 2.
Millard; Lionel Gowing	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 22.
Miller; George	Do.	Provincial Clerk	February 13.
Minns; Charles	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 1.
†Mitchell; Frank William Drew	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	June 25.
*Monkhouse; William Cosmo	Board of Trade	Junior Clerk	December 9.
*†Mooney; Laurence Francis	Post Office	Clerk (London)	December 15.
†Moore; Augustus	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office)	April 25.
†Moore; William Arthur	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	May 27.
*Moran; Gabriel Robinson	Convict Service	Clerk	August 1.
†Mordy; Charles	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Warehousing Department).	December 18.
Morphew; Charles Alfred	War Office	Temporary Clerk	October 2.
Morris; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 24.
Morse; William Kendle	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 18.
Mulley; William Henry	Seamen's Registry	Do.	December 31.
*†Murray; Henry Whalley	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Fire Insurance Office)	July 23.
*Murray, Michael	Customs	Extra Clerk	May 30.
Murray; Timothy	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 28.
†Murtagh; Edward	Customs	Clerk (Dublin)	December 31.
N.			
Nelson; Frederick David	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 25.
*†Nesfield; David William	Audit Office	Clerk	April 25.
†Noel; Frederic Augustus Douglas.	Do.	Do.	February 11.
Northcroft; Andrew Alexander.	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Northrop; Wilkinson	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	September 1.
Noyes; Augustus	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	July 28.
†Nunn; George Gilbert	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 28.
O.			
*†Oakes; Montague Nevill	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	May 29.
O'Brien; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 12.
†O'Connor; Arthur John Baptist.	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	September 1.
†Ogilvie; Kenneth Chisholm	Post Office	Clerk (Dublin)	March 14.
†O'Hara; Thomas	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	May 4.
O'Hea; Augustus Patrick O'Grady.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	August 22.
O'Mara; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 12.
Orwin; Levi	Convict Service	Clerk	August 4.
O'Shaughnessy; Arthur William Edgar.	British Museum	Assistant (Department of Zoology).	August 4.
O'Sullivan; Humphrey	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 18.
*Ough; George Neal	Board of Trade	Clerk	December 9.
Owen; Evan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 7.
Owers; Henry John	Royal Mint	Extra Temporary Clerk	August 19.
†Oxenford; John	India Office	Clerk	December 23.
P.			
†Pacey; Henry Paul	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	February 14.
Pannell; Albert Charles	Do.	Assistant of Excise	August 15.
†Pardoe; John	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 9.
	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
†Park; William	Customs	Extra Clerk (London)	May 8.
Parker; William	Do.	Clerk (East and West India Docks).	August 15.
*†Parkin; Henry Albert	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
†Parlour; Edward Bateman	Do.	Clerk (Circulation Office)	April 15.
Parrott; Jasper William	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 19.
Patey; Charles Henry Bennett	Post Office	Do.	July 29.
Peach; John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	December 30.
Peake; John	Seamen's Registry	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Peake; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 11.
*†Pearson; George	Customs	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office).	May 4.
Peck; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 20.
Penny; William Byers	Convict Service	Clerk	February 27.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Percival; Bertram	War Office	Non-commissioned Officer Clerk.	February 17.
Petty; Charles	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	May 18.
Phelps; Charles Turner	Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Steward	February 9.
Phillips; George	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	August 12.
Pinn; Alfred Sturton	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 14.
†Poole; Edward Hugh	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
†Power; John Walter	Inland Revenue	Asistant Surveyor of Taxes	March 27.
	Do.	Do.	October 15.
Prest; Henry Edgar	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	March 2.
Price; Thomas Edward	Seamen's Registry	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Prout; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 2.
*Pugh; Charles	Customs	Examining Officer	November 19.
Pugh; Mary	Convict Service	Deputy Superintendent (Parkhurst).	October 20.
Purdy; Thomas William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	March 31.
Pye; William Abraham	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 23.

Q.

Quilter; James William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	June 10.
†Quinlivan; Denis	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	January 23.
Quinn; Charles	Do.	Assistant of Excise	September 25.

R.

†Raby; Edwin	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 28.
†Ralph; Henry Harrison	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk	August 19.
Ransom; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 25.
Reavell; Edmund Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 7.
Reed; John Robinson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	August 19.
†Reeve; Edward Bowers	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	August 1.
Renshaw; Arthur Dallison	Royal Mint	Extra Temporary Clerk	August 15.
Renshawe; Frederick Augustus.	War Office	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	May 27.
*Richardson; Charlotte	Convict Service	Schoolmistress	July 3.
*†Robertson; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Edinburgh)	July 11.
Rodman; Edwin	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	February 12.
Rogers; Richard	Do.	Temporary Clerk	May 25.
*Roscoe; Edward	Board of Trade	Clerk	December 9.
Rostron; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 23.
Ryan; Michael	Do.	Do.	December 18.

S.

†Safford; John Burham	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	March 19.
Saul; John	Do.	Assistant of Excise	October 20.
Saunders; Daniel	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Saw; John Robert	Registrar-General's Office.	Sorter	December 30
Saward; William	Royal Mint	Extra Temporary Clerk	August 26
Schmid; Karl Edward	Consular Service	Supernumerary Interpreter	September 14.
*Scott; Edward John Long	British Museum	Assistant (Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts).	September 9.
†Scott; Edward Lionel	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	October 29.
	Do.	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Department).	December 9.
Scott; John Luther	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	March 24.
†Scriven; John Bagot	War Office	Clerk, Pall Mall (Accountant-General's Office).	August 1.
Seale; Mrs.	Convict Service	Deputy Superintendent (Brixton Prison).	August 21.
†Sealy; Isaac John	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 12.
†Seymour; Michael Stephen	National Education Office (Ireland).	Sub-Inspector of Schools	May 4.
Shairp; Thomas	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	January 23.
Shea; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	November 14.
Sheppard; William	Council of Military Education.	Clerk	June 26.
†Sheppard; Victor	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	September 18.
Sherwin; William Ambrose	Convict Service	Clerk	May 7.
Shields; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	April 29.
Sibbald; John Gordon Edward	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	September 14.
Simner; William	Poor Law Board	Inspector's Clerk	August 8.
Simpson; Robert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 19.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Skeels; John William	Customs	Examining Officer	February 6.
Skoulding; Charles Edmund	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 24.
Slater; Henry Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	April 18.
†Slater; Peter	Registrar-General's Office (Scotland).	Clerk (Statistical Department).	July 21.
†Smith; Albert	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	June 9.
†Smith; Alfred	Customs	Clerk (Newhaven)	October 14.
†Smith; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 11.
Smith; Spencer Compton	House of Commons	Committee Clerk	May 11.
Smith; Thomas Winniatt	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 10.
†Solbé; Edward	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter	January 27.
*†Soppitt; Henry	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 2.
Spence; John Milne	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	February 2.
†Stanfield; Field	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Department).	March 28.
†Stephenson; Robert D'Ouston.	Customs	Clerk (Hull)	April 20.
†Stewart; James Raphael	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland).	Clerk	May 9.
Stone; William Augustus	Admiralty	Clerk in Dockyard abroad	July 10.
*†Strange; Edward Alexander Dunn.	Post Office	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Sweeney; Owen	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	November 2.
Syme; John Arthur	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 11.
Symes; Richard Glascott	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist	April 2.
Symes; Sandham	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	April 25.

T.

Tabrum; Frederick Wright	Patent Office	Extra Clerk	June 3.
†Taylor; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Dublin)	August 21.
†Taylor; Thomas	Registry of Deeds	Transcribing Clerk	July 6.
Taylor; William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	September 31.
Tebb; Robert	War Office	Probationary Clerk (Purveyor's Department).	July 13.
Thomas; Francis Rhys	Do.	Temporary Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	September 23.
Thomas; William Godfrey	Do.	Clerk (Manufacturing Department).	January 22.
†Thomas; William Robert	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	December 5.
Thompson; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	June 24.
Thompson; Richard	Registrar-General's Office (England)	Clerk	September 3.
Thoms; Bernard Nathaniel.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	July 30.
Thomson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	December 31.
†Thomson; John	Do.	Clerk (Assessor of Stage Carriages Department).	March 9.
Thomson; John James	Copyhold, Inclosure & Tithe Commission.	Clerk	May 18.
†Tombs; Alfred William	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 9.
†Tombs; John Joseph	Do.	Clerk (London)	December 15.
Tomkinson; Samuel William	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 14.
Topham; Richard	Landed Estates Court (Ireland).	Second Clerk to Judge	November 6.
†Trafford; Frederic	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 18.
Treffry; Frederic	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	September 23.
†Troup; James	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	August 4.
†Tupper; Francis Gerard St. George.	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 2.

V.

*†Vidal; Owen Alexander	Consular Service	Student Interpreter	August 4.
*†Vincent; John Lewis	Judge Advocate General's Office.	Clerk	June 27.
Vizard; Philip Edward	Court of Exchequer	Clerk in Master's Office	December 14.
*Von Siebold; Alexander	Consular Service	Supernumerary Interpreter	August 21.

W.

Walbancke; Henry Augustus	Probate Court	Copying Clerk	November 2.
Wallace; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 24.
†Walpole; Horatio George	India Office	Clerk	June 19.
Walsh; Philip Buchanan	Consular Service	Assistant	August 21.
Wardale; Thomas Youngs	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	March 19.
Waring; John	Do.	Do.	April 9.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Waters; Arthur	Seamen's Registry	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Watson; Edwin	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	March 2.
Watson; James	Convict Service	Farm Bailiff	July 6.
*†Watters; Thomas	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter	January 27.
Webster; Walter	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	December 31.
Wells; Bernard	Inland Revenue	Extra Clerk (Solicitor's Office).	March 20.
West; Albion Axtell	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 19.
†West; Charles Spencer	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Secretaries' Office)	August 4.
Wheeler; William Edward	Customs	Gauger	August 4.
Whinfield; William Henry	Royal Mint	Temporary Clerk	February 13.
White, Frederick Schumm	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House)	September 4.
†Whiteacre; William	Customs	Clerk (Liverpool)	July 7.
Whitehorne; Samuel Risby	War Office	Commissariat Clerk	November 2.
Whiting; John Charles	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	June 8.
Whittaker; William Henry	Board of Trade	Do.	December 8.
Wickenden; James	Do.	Do.	December 18.
Wigelsworth; George William.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 3.
*†Wight; James Ford	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Office)	March 28.
†Willan; Francis Burton	Customs	Clerk (Warehousing and General Duty Department).	August 25.
†Willdey; Charles John	Post Office	Clerk (Circulation Office)	March 16.
Williams; Augustus Frederick.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	June 5.
†Williams, Charles Lawrence	Registrar-General's Office (England).	Clerk	May 16.
*†Williams; Joseph Powell	Post Office	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	March 16.
*Wilson; John	War Office	Temporary Clerk	February 4.
Wilson; William Robert	British Museum	Transcriber	May 21.
Wing; Frederick William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	January 9.
Winkup; Joseph Lewis	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 29.
*†Winny; Charles James	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	April 11.
*Winstanley; Henry Dyer Payne.	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	November 17.
Winter; James	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	June 24.
*†Woodgate; Arthur George Kennedy.	Post Office	Temporary Clerk	December 9.
*†Woods; Percy	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	August 26.
Woodward; John White	War Office	Temporary Registry Clerk	January 8.
†Wootton; Arthur Fanshawe	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	November 18.
Wrench; Henry George	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	January 28.
Wright; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 14.
Y.			
†Yeld; Edward	Post Office	Clerk (London)	December 15.
†Yeld; George Anson	Do.	Temporary Clerk	December 11.
Yeld; Thomas Alleyne	Do.	Provincial Clerk	December 28.
†Yeomans; Montague	Customs	Clerk (Warehousing and General Duty Department).	February 20.
Yoxall; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	October 30.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

LIST of CANDIDATES who, in the year 1863, have obtained HONORARY ADDITIONS to their CERTIFICATES either for EXTRA SUBJECTS voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

NOTE.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*, p. 13.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Acton; E. A. R.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	Italian (composition and speaking). French (translation and speaking).	Highly creditable. Creditable.
†Adams; J. J.	Customs	Extra Clerk	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
†Adrian; A. D.	Poor Law Board.	Supplementary Clerk.	Latin translation Greek translation French translation	Creditable. Creditable. Very creditable.
†Allanson; J. A.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	Latin translation	Fair.
†Allen; C. F. R.	Foreign Office.	Student Interpreter.	Greek translation Greek composition (prose and verse). Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Alvarez; R. A.	Admiralty	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	French translation	Fair.
Andrews; C. H.	Do.	Clerk in Dockyard abroad.	Mensuration of superficies and solids. Algebra (including the binomial theorem).	Very creditable. Creditable.
†Anson; G. H.	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	Italian (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair.
†Bain; A.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Book-keeping by double entry. Mensuration	Creditable. Very creditable.
†Berkeley; E. D.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	Greek translation Geography	Creditable. Creditable.
†Bertie; Hon. F. L.	Foreign Office	Do.	German (writing from dictation and grammar). German (composition, and speaking).	Very creditable. Fair.
†Bettis; S.	Customs	Clerk (East and West India Docks Department).	English grammar and analysis of sentences.	Fair.
Bicknell; E. J.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	French	Useful colloquial knowledge.
†Blackburn; T.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	French translation Latin translation	Fair. Creditable.
†Blandford; G. M.	Admiralty	Clerk (Somerset House).	French translation English grammar and language. English literature	Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
Boulger; B. A.	Inland Revenue.	Temporary Extra Clerk in Income Tax Office.	French translation French composition German translation Geography English composition Arithmetic (including vugarl and decimal fractions). Logarithms Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Very creditable. Creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Fair. Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Brabazon; *Lord* -	Foreign Office.	Clerk - -	German (composition and speaking).	Fair.
			English history -	Creditable.
			Geography - -	Fair.
†Browne; J. -	Board of Trade.	Do. - -	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			French composition -	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			English history - -	Fair.
Bruce; C. - -	British Museum.	Assistant in Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts.	German composition -	Creditable.
			German conversation	Very creditable.
			Greek translation -	Fair.
			French translation -	Creditable.
			French (composition and speaking).	Fair.
			Italian (translation and composition).	Creditable.
			Italian conversation -	Fair.
			Spanish translation -	Fair.
			Sanskrit - -	Creditable.
†Caillard; A. -	Post Office -	Clerk (London)	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Creditable useful knowledge.
			German translation -	Creditable.
			Italian translation -	Fair.
			Précis - - -	Creditable.
			Geography - -	Creditable.
			English composition -	Creditable.
†Candy; F. H. -	Customs -	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office, London).	French translation -	Fair.
			Précis - - -	Creditable.
†Carlyle; H. E. -	Post Office -	Clerk (Savings Bank Department).	German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
†Chapman; V. W.	Admiralty -	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	Latin (translation and composition).	Fair.
†Cobb; F. S. -	Post Office -	Clerk (Savings Bank Department).	German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Very creditable.
			French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair.
			Arithmetic (higher) -	Creditable.
			English composition -	Fair.
†Collier; E. A. -	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk - -	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair.
			German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Creditable and useful knowledge.
Collinson; M. -	Patent Office	Extra Clerk -	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Creditable.
Compton; G. F. -	Post Office -	Temporary Clerk	English history - -	Creditable.
Cooper; J. - -	Customs -	Examining Officer.	Latin translation -	Fair.
†Cooper; W. J. -	Post Office -	Clerk (London)	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			English composition -	Fair.
Cornwall; H. -	Commander-in-Chief's Office.	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Coultas; W. -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - -	Calculation of percentages.	Creditable.
			Shorthand - - -	Fair.
†Dallas; G. E. -	Foreign Office.	Do. - -	German (composition and writing from dictation).	Very creditable.
			German conversation -	Fair.
Davies; C. L. -	Royal Mint -	Extra Temporary Clerk.	Précis and indexing -	Very creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Dennys; N. B. -	Foreign Office.	Student Interpreter.	Spanish translation -	Fair.
			Italian translation -	Fair.
			Portuguese translation	Fair.
			English composition -	Creditable.
†De Ridder; E. A.	Admiralty -	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	French translation -	Fair.
			Geography - - -	Fair.
†Dutton; H. -	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Mensuration - -	Creditable.
Fairfield; A. R. -	Board of Trade.	Clerk - -	French (translation, conversation, and speaking).	Very creditable.
			German (composition and speaking).	Creditable.
			Modern history, from 1789.	Fair.
†Fox; J. - -	Post Office -	Clerk (Circulation Office).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
	Do. - -	Clerk (London)	French (translation and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
†Freeth; R. - -	War Office -	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	Greek translation -	Fair.
†Gavin; H. L. G. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair useful knowledge.
†Gibbings; R. -	Customs -	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	English grammar and the analysis of sentences.	Very creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
Gibbons; W. -	House of Commons.	Supernumerary Clerk.	Algebra (including the binomial theorem).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Law of evidence -	Very creditable.
†Goodwin; E. R. -	Post Office -	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
Groves; F. W. -	India Office	Temporary Clerk	Geography - - -	Fair.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including geometrical progression).	Fair.
			Latin translation -	Creditable.
			French (translation) -	Fair.
			English language -	Creditable.
			English literature -	Creditable.
			Précis - - -	Very creditable.
Hake; H. - -	Customs -	Examining Officer.	French translation -	Fair.
†Hamilton; W. H. C.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Secretaries' Office).	Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
†Hance; E. W. B. M.	Do. - -	Clerk (Receiver-General's Office).	Latin translation -	Creditable.
			French translation -	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
†Hastie; J. H. -	War Office	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	French translation -	Fair.
†Hinde; A. - -	Admiralty -	Temporary Dockyard Clerk.	English history - -	Very creditable.
			Geography - -	Creditable.
			Algebra (to the binomial theorem).	Creditable.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Hitchins; C. W. M.	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	English history Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Plane trigonometry Statics and dynamics Conic sections (analytical). Differential calculus	Creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Creditable. Fair. Fair.
†Home; C. G.	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Hynes, W.	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk	French translation	Fair.
†Jennings; A. J.	Customs	Clerk (Examiner's Office).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Creditable knowledge.
†Jerningham; H. E. H.	Post Office	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office).	French (translation, composition, and speaking). German (translation, composition, and speaking).	Familiar knowledge of the language. Useful practical knowledge.
Johnson; R. G.	Foreign Office	Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.	French (translation and composition). Spanish (translation composition, and speaking). Italian translation	Familiar knowledge of the language. Very useful practical knowledge. Creditable.
Johnston; S. H.	Census Office (Ireland).	Temporary Clerk	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). Algebra (including quadratic equations). Geography English history	Very creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Kennedy; H. G.	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter.	Latin composition Greek translation Greek and Roman literature. English composition Algebra (including the binomial theorem). Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair. Creditable. Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Kitson; B. M.	Customs	Clerk (Tea Office).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (including quadratic equations). Trigonometry (as far as solution of triangles). Latin translation French translation	Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair. Creditable.
Lawless; E. J.	War Office	Probationary Clerk in Purveyor's Department.	Geography	Fair.
Leach; F.	Quartermaster General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	Geography English history Latin translation Euclid (Books I. to IV.) Algebra (to quadratic equations).	Creditable. Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Ledingham, J. H.	Post Office	Clerk (Savings Bank Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). French translation English grammar	Very creditable. Creditable. Fair.
†Lely; J. M.	Audit Office	Clerk	Latin composition Greek translation Greek composition	Very creditable. Creditable. Very creditable.
†Lethbridge; E.	Record Office	Do.	Algebra Euclid Trigonometry Conic sections (analytical). Differential calculus and theory of equations Latin composition Greek translation	Very creditable. Very creditable. Fair. Creditable. Fair.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Lewis; W. L. -	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	French translation -	Creditable.
			French composition -	Fair.
Lillie; A. - -	Customs -	Gauger - -	Latin translation -	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair.
			Statics - - -	Fair knowledge of the elements.
†Lindon; H. V. -	War Office -	Clerk (Pall Mall)	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Creditable.
†Long; T. - -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	French translation -	Creditable.
			Latin translation -	Fair.
Lyons; W. D. W. -	Board of Trade.	Clerk - -	Arithmetic (including the higher branches).	Very creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. to III.)	Creditable.
			English history -	Creditable.
†Martin, T. C. -	Metropolitan Police Court (Bow St.)	Do. - - -	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Very creditable.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
†Mercer; A. D. -	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Latin translation -	Fair.
†Meyers; I. L. -	Customs -	Extra Clerk -	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Very useful and creditable knowledge.
†Michell; R. -	War Office -	Clerk (Pall Mall)	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Very useful practical knowledge.
Monkhouse; W. C.	Board of Trade.	Clerk - -	Latin translation -	Fair.
			Algebra (including progressions).	Creditable.
			Euclid (Books I. and II.)	Fair.
†Mooney; L. F. -	Post Office -	Clerk (London)	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
Moran; G. R. -	Convict Service.	Clerk - -	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
			British history - -	Fair.
†Murray; H. W. -	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Fire Insurance Office).	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Creditable.
			French (translation and composition).	Fair useful knowledge.
Murray; M. -	Customs -	Extra Clerk -	Latin translation -	Fair.
†Nesfield; D. W. -	Audit Office	Clerk - -	German (composition and speaking).	Useful practical knowledge.
†Oakes; M. N. -	Adjutant-General's Office.	Temporary Clerk	French translation -	Fair.
Ough; G. N. -	Board of Trade.	Clerk - -	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
†Parkin; H. A. -	Post Office -	Clerk (Savings' Bank Department).	Euclid (Books I. to IV.)	Fair.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Fair elementary knowledge.
			French translation -	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
†Pearson; G. -	Customs -	Clerk (Imports and Exports Office.)	Latin translation -	Fair.
			French translation -	Creditable.
			French composition -	Fair.
			Précis - - -	Fair.
Pugh; C. - -	Do. -	Examining Officer.	Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Fair.
Richardson; C. -	Convict Service.	Schoolmistress -	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Fair useful knowledge.

Name of Successful Candidate.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Robertson; T.	Inland Revenue.	Clerk (Edinburgh).	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
			Algebra (as far as quadratic equations).	Fair.
Roscoe; E.	Board of Trade.	Clerk	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
			English history	Fair.
Scott; E. J. L.	British Museum.	Assistant in Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts.	Sanskrit	Creditable.
†Soppitt; H.	War Office	Clerk (Pall Mall)	Algebra (including quadratic equations).	Creditable.
†Strange; E. A. D.	Post Office	Clerk (London)	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Creditable.
			English composition	Fair.
†Vidal; O. A.	Foreign Office.	Student Interpreter.	History of England and the constitution.	Creditable.
			History of the Middle Ages.	Creditable.
			Political economy	Fair.
			Law of real property	Fair.
†Vincent; J. L.	Judge Advocate General's Office.	Clerk	Latin translation	Fair.
			Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
			Arithmetic (higher branches).	Creditable.
Von Siebold; A.	Foreign Office.	Supernumerary Interpreter.	French translation	Creditable.
			Dutch (translation and composition).	Creditable.
†Watters; T.	Do.	Student Interpreter.	Latin composition	Creditable.
			Greek translation	Very creditable.
			English literature	Very creditable.
†Wight; J. F.	Post Office	Clerk (Money Order Department).	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Fair.
†Williams; J. P.	Do.	Clerk (Savings Bank Department).	English composition	Fair.
			Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).	Creditable.
			Précis writing	Creditable.
Wilson; J.	War Office	Temporary Clerk	French (translation, composition, and speaking).	Very useful practical knowledge.
			Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series).	Creditable.
†Winny; C. J.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	Book-keeping by double entry.	Fair.
Winstanley; H. D. P.	Board of Trade.	Temporary Clerk	French translation	Creditable.
			German translation	Creditable.
†Woodgate; A. G. K.	Post Office	Do.	English history	Fair.
†Woods; P.	Admiralty	Temporary Clerk (Somerset House).	Latin translation	Fair.
			French composition	Fair.

Appendix II.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 26th February 1863.

Date of communication with candidate not to be the governing date as to age.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 18th instant, reporting that ———, whom it had been proposed to nominate as an assistant warder in the naval prison at Lewes, is not within the limits of age prescribed for such situation, that my Lords are of opinion that, although ——— was more than 45 years of age on the day on which he attended for examination, as he had not reached that age when the first communication on the subject was made to him, he should not, on the ground stated, be considered ineligible for the appointment, and my Lords request therefore, that if he is in other respects qualified, he may be granted a certificate of qualification.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 4th March 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, stating that as ———, whom it was proposed to appoint as an assistant warder in the naval prison at Lewes, was under the age of 45 years when the first communication on the subject was made to him, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are of opinion that he should now be considered eligible,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they do not think that, consistently with the Order in Council under which they act, they can recognize the fact of a communication having been made to a person relative to an appointment in the public service as giving to that person the privilege of being eligible in respect of age at any subsequent time.

I am, &c.

Referred to the Civil Service Commissioners by Treasury Endorsement of 12th March 1863.

SIR, Admiralty, 5th March 1863.

Effect of the Superannuation Act of 1859.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith a copy of a memorandum from the Director of Works relative to the appointment of persons in his department who may have been permanently employed before the passing of the Superannuation Act, although not borne on his establishment so as to entitle them to pensions.

These persons, when removed from time to time to the establishment of the Director of Works, are required to pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, in order to entitle them to the benefits of the Superannuation Act. My Lords would, therefore, propose for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury whether all such persons who entered the service prior to the passing of the Superannuation Act, and who have been continuously employed in the Works Department until their appointment to

the establishment, may not be allowed to count their previous service, as in the permanent Civil Service of the Crown, so as to obtain the benefit of the Superannuation Act, without the necessity of passing an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Treasury.

ADMIRALTY.

Effect of the Superannuation Act of 1859.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Treasury.

Civil Service Commission,
16th March 1863.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Civil Service Commissioners the Admiralty letter of the 5th instant, with its enclosure, relative to persons employed in the department of the Director of Works, Somerset House, referred to them by your endorsement of the 12th instant;

I am directed to submit, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the following observations:—

In the first place, it appears clear that, if any person has been admitted to a junior situation in the department since the date of the Order in Council which constituted this Commission (21st May 1855) without a certificate from this office, such admission has been irregular. Further, it is apprehended that, if persons nominated to temporary situations, whether before or after the date of the Order, have since its date been transferred to junior situations on the establishment of the department, certificates were required.

Certificates required for all persons appointed to junior situations since 21st May 1855.

Of course the Commissioners can only point out the omission, which lapse of time may no doubt have rendered it difficult to supply. They could not, consistently with their practice in other cases, grant certificates for persons whose first employment commenced after the date of the Order in Council, without examination.

It is evident, however, that the question as to which the authorities of the Admiralty are anxious is not as to the requirement of the Order in Council, but as to the operation of the Superannuation Act. It must of course be for my Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to determine whether, considering what is termed the "quasi permanent" character of Colonel Greene's department, persons employed in it before the passing of the Act might not be considered as "in the public service" before the passing of the Act, although they entered without certificates. If so, the power of the Treasury to grant them superannuation allowance is not abridged by the Act (see Section 3), although it must be at the discretion of their Lordships to do so or not, and it may also be necessary (under the latter part of Section 17), in order to give a title to those admitted before the passing of the Act, that arrangements should be made for the examination of those admitted since the passing of the Act.

As to this latter class, there is no doubt that they must obtain certificates in order to acquire a title to superannuation, and, as already stated, the certificates could not be granted without examination.

The Admiralty letter and memorandum are herewith returned.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,
5th June 1863.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed to forward a certificate of qualification for Mr. ———.

Objections to the appointment of candidates who have been unsuccess-

It may have escaped the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the standard of qualification for most of the clerkships

ADMIRALTY.

ful in competitions.

in the Admiralty was lowered considerably in July 1861. The compensation for this it was supposed would be found in the extension of the system of competition.

But if beaten candidates in such competitions were to be habitually appointed, without further examination, the result would be the admission of clerks at a standard lower than that which was originally sanctioned.

The Commissioners have thought it their duty to draw the attention of their Lordships to this point, lest their Lordships should inadvertently defeat the object which they had in view in placing the examinations on their present footing.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 22nd April 1863.

Grant of certificates to Coast Guard mounted men.

THERE being a class of persons now permanently employed in the Coast Guard as mounted men, &c., who have never been subjected to the Civil Service examination, as their qualifications could not be tested by such an examination, and who will, consequently, forfeit all claim to superannuation if they cannot produce the certificate required by the Act;

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inquire, as the position of these men is peculiar, whether an arrangement cannot be made for granting certificates to these men, as in the case of the dockyard artificers, with a view to enabling them to be pensioned, under the Superannuation Act.

In the event of your acceding to this proposition, their Lordships will direct the Coast Guard department to furnish you with the requisite certificates of examination in every case.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Secretary, Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 30th April 1863.

Duties, &c. of Coast Guard mounted men.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, as to suggested arrangements for the certification of the class of persons permanently employed in the Coast Guard as mounted men, &c.;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that before expressing a decided opinion as to the best course to be pursued under the circumstances, they would be glad to be favoured with such particulars as the Board of Admiralty may be able to furnish, respecting the number of men composing the class in question, the nature of their duties, the grade or occupation of life from which they are selected, and the local authorities under whom they act.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 8th May 1863.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith a list of the persons permanently employed in the Coast Guard as mounted men, and a description of their duties, &c., as requested in your letter of the 30th April.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE. ADMIRALTY.

Coast Guard Office, 6th May 1863.

Duties, &c. of Coast Guard mounted men.

I ENCLOSE a list showing the names of the 25 men at present forming the corps of mounted guard attached to this service, with their dates of appointment, &c., and in compliance with the request contained in Mr. Mann's letter, I beg to state that, with the exception of three or four of the very early appointments, the men have been selected from the army, or from men of good character discharged from the army on pension or otherwise.

The nature of their duties is to patrol on horseback the bye lanes in the neighbourhood of their stations, to convey important intelligence along the coast to the adjoining coast guard stations, &c., &c., and occasionally to accompany the commander of the division on his inspecting duty.

The local authorities under whom they act are commanders of the Royal Navy holding the appointments of Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, under the control and direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I may here observe that it will become a question for future consideration whether there is any necessity for filling all the vacancies which may occur in this body of men.

(Signed) A. P. RYDER, Com. Comp. General.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,
15th May 1863.

SIR,

Powers of Commissioners not affected by the Superannuation Act.

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, referring to a class of persons employed in the Coast Guard as mounted men, &c., and who have not yet been examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, and inquiring whether an arrangement cannot be made for granting certificates to these men, as in the case of the dockyard artificers, with a view to enabling them to be pensioned under the Superannuation Act;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to submit the following observations for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

In the first place the Commissioners are led, by the allusion in your letter to the purpose for which their certificates are required in the present case, to think it may be desirable, in order to remove any misapprehension which may possibly exist as to the effect of the Superannuation Act upon their proceedings, to observe that in their judgment the provisions of that Statute do not impose upon the Commissioners any duties, or confer upon them any powers, other than such as are imposed and conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 21st May 1855. By that Order it is provided that no person be admitted, after its date, to a junior situation in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments, without a certificate from the Commissioners that he is within the prescribed limits of age, of good health and character, and possessed of the knowledge and ability requisite for the discharge of his official duties. The Superannuation Act recognizes the obligations created by the Order in Council, and provides that, with certain exceptions, the possession of the Commissioners' certificate shall be an indispensable condition to the grant of pensions to persons appointed after the passing of the Act to permanent situations in the Civil Service; but it does not, the Commissioners conceive, authorize the issue of certificates in any other cases, or upon any other terms, than those contemplated by the Order in Council.

As the Commissioners do not entertain any doubt that the class of men for whom their certificates are now requested, have been nominated to junior situations within the meaning of the Order, it is only necessary that rules upon the points above mentioned should be settled by their Lordships. The Commissioners will, therefore, be glad to learn what limits of age and subjects of examination their Lordships propose to fix; observing, with respect to the former point, that in several

Subjects of examination and limits of age for Coast

ADMIRALTY.

Guard mounted men.

departments an extension of the ordinary maximum limit by five years is allowed in the case of candidates who have served in the army; and with respect to the latter point, that as the men are required, amongst other duties, to carry important intelligence between different stations, the ability to read and write would probably be found practically useful. It will be remembered that in the case of dockyard artificers, to which reference has been made, the Commissioners expressed a doubt whether they would be justified in accepting official reports as adequate evidence of knowledge and ability, where any of the requisite qualifications could be tested by examination papers.

With regard to physical fitness and moral character, the Commissioners will be prepared, in the case of the men already employed, to receive as sufficient evidence upon these points satisfactory reports from the Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, under whom the men may have respectively served. On future nominations arrangements can be made more in accordance with the practice of the Commissioners in similar cases.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 28th May 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, respecting the class of persons employed as mounted men, &c. in the Coast Guard, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, that as they conclude that you are willing to grant certificates to the men already in the force, upon receiving certificates from the Inspecting Commanders of their fitness, their Lordships will order such certificates to be sent to you accompanied by a specimen of each man's handwriting; and, as regards future appointments, they will send the candidates to you for examination.

The candidates will be, as hitherto, selected from cavalry regiments, and the requirements will be, a knowledge of reading and writing, with a character for strict integrity and sobriety, and a limit of age between 20 and 35, which will fully meet the wants of the service.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 1st June 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, relative to the examination of persons employed as mounted men, &c. in the Coast Guard;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

(1.) That they will be prepared to grant certificates to the men already in the force, upon receiving satisfactory reports of their fitness in respect of health and character from their Inspecting Commanders, accompanied by specimens of each man's handwriting.

(2.) That for future appointments they will consider the prescribed qualifications to be those mentioned in your letter, viz., reading and writing, and the limits of age to be between 20 and 35.

I am, &c.

C. H. Pennell, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

ADMIRALTY.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 15th June 1863.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith the accompanying certificates, received from the Coast Guard Office, of the character and fitness of the mounted men at present in the force, with a view to obtain the necessary certificates from your department, agreeably with the arrangement recently made with their Lordships.

Subjects of examination and limits of age for Coast Guard mounted men.

I am, &c.

Mr. Pennell to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 26th June 1863.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you, with reference to the last clause of the Order in Council of the 21st of May 1855, that it is considered desirable to appoint ——— to be warder at Lewes naval prison, without requiring him to obtain a certificate, in consequence of his special qualifications for the situation, although he has passed the prescribed age.

Appointments cannot be made to junior situations under the last clause of the Order in Council.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Admiralty.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 1st July 1863.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, intimating by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that it is considered desirable to appoint ——— to be warder of Lewes naval prison, although he has passed the prescribed age, and referring to the last clause of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855;

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that the Commissioners are unable to regard the proposed appointment as falling within the scope of the clause referred to, which is limited expressly to those situations "for which there are no pre-"scribed limits of age," and to "persons of mature age having acquired "special qualifications for the appointment in other pursuits."

That clause appears intended to provide for an exceptional class of situations, but not for an exceptional mode of appointment to ordinary situations, such as that of warder, for which limits of age and subjects of examination have been regularly prescribed.

I am, &c.

Mr. Pennell to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 12th August 1863.

WITH reference to the appointment of Mr. ——— as assistant dockyard schoolmaster, in February 1862, when you declined to give him a certificate because he had left the Educational Department without paying the expenses of his education in training schools;

Appointment to Civil Service of Teachers trained at the public expense.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state that this payment has now been made on his account by the Board, and to request that you will therefore furnish the necessary certificate.

I am, &c.

ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 16th October 1863.

Open competition for entry as Engineer Students.

I AM commanded by my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of their Lordships' Circular Order, No. 60, amending the regulations for the entry, education, and promotion of engineer students in the factories and Royal Navy.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Circular No. 60, W.

Admiralty, 12th October 1863.

(The Education and Promotion of the Engineers of the Royal Navy.)

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under their consideration the present regulations for the entry and promotion of engineers in the Royal Navy; and, with the view of improving the education and increasing the efficiency of that class of officers, as well as improving the education of the engineer boys in the Government factories, have established the following regulations, which are to be substituted for those now in force:—

1. The term "engineer students" is to be substituted for that of "engineer boys."

2. Vacancies for appointments as engineer students will be open to public competition.

3. The lists of candidates will be kept by the superintendents of the dockyards, to whom all applications must be addressed.

4. Candidates must not be less than 15, or more than 16 years of age, on the first day of the month after the examination. Proof of age will be required by certificate of birth, extract from baptismal register, or declaration before a magistrate, which must be produced at the time of the examination.

They must also produce evidence of respectability and good character, on a form which will be furnished by the superintendents of the dockyards. They will not be admitted for examination until they have been pronounced fit for Her Majesty's service by the medical officers in the yards.

5. Examinations will be held in January and June. The following will be the subjects of examination, and the maximum number of marks for each subject:—

* Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and square and cube roots	250
* Orthography	100
* Handwriting	100
* Grammar and English composition	200
Geography	100
Translation of French into English	100
* Euclid—first six books	200
* Algebra, including quadratic equations	200
Total	1,250

6. Candidates possessing a competent knowledge of all these subjects will be selected for entry in the dockyards, according to the number of marks gained in the examination. Those who fail at the first examination will be allowed a second, if not over age.

Education and promotion of Engineers of the Navy.

7. Engineer students will be employed in the factories for a period of six years, with a view to their becoming naval engineers, if, on examination at the end of that time, they are found to possess the necessary qualifications. In the course of the six years they will be employed in the fitting and erecting shops, and will attend in the drawing office, the foundries, the smitheries, and other shops, to acquire a general knowledge of the work done in them. They will also attend at the dockyard school two afternoons and two evenings in the week, to pursue such studies as may from time to time be determined on. Means will also be afforded them of acquiring the groundwork of the knowledge required by a naval engineer respecting the working of marine engines and boilers, the practical use of the various instruments used in the engine room, including the indicator, and of becoming generally acquainted with the duties of a naval engineer.

8. Engineer students will be examined twice a year by the inspector of schools, and the marks obtained for these examinations will cumulate up to the final one for entry as assistant engineer. The final examination will embrace the subjects mentioned in paragraph 5 1,250 marks.

* Plane trigonometry	150
* Hydrostatics	100
* Mechanics	200
Dynamics	100
Elementary chemistry	100
* Properties of steam	100
* General good conduct and industry	300
Total	2,300 marks.

Engineer students must gain 1,000 marks before they obtain a certificate of qualification. These numbers must include at least half of the numbers allotted to the subjects marked with an asterisk (*). The certificates will be of two classes. To obtain a first-class certificate a student must gain 1,800 marks, which must comprise three-fourths of the numbers in the subjects marked. A first-class certificate will be regarded, in respect of promotion, as equal to one year's sea service. The chief engineer and inspector of machinery will also examine the engineer students twice a year as to their progress in practical studies, and no engineer student will be entered in the navy until the chief engineer certifies that by his skill as a workman, his knowledge of steam machinery, and his good and steady conduct, he is fully qualified for the appointment of assistant engineer.

Education and promotion of Engineers of the Navy.

9. Engineer students who may fail to attain the required standard for the scholastic examination at the end of six years, will be allowed to present themselves a second time at the next half-yearly examination of the inspector of schools; if they fail to obtain their certificates at the second examination, they will cease to be eligible for the naval service.

10. The weekly pay of engineer students will be 8*s.* during the first year of their training, and if they are reported deserving by the chief engineer and inspector of machinery, it will be increased 2*s.* a week each year until the sixth, and then increased 8*s.*, making their wages 24*s.* a week for the last year.

11. Engineer boys at present in the factories (in future to be designated engineer students) will be placed, as nearly as circumstances will admit, on the same footing as the engineer students who may hereafter be entered; they will be required to give the same attendance in the school as other engineer students, and their five years' training will be lengthened to make up for the time they may spend in school during working hours; those who, at the expiration of their time have not acquired sufficient skill as workmen to qualify them for examination for assistant engineers, will be allowed to remain until they are so qualified, but in no case will they be retained after reaching the age of 21. They will have to undergo the same periodical examinations before the inspector of schools and the chief engineer and inspector of machinery as those who enter as engineer students.

12. Persons from the private trade who may be desirous of entering the navy as assistant engineers, must be at least 21 years of age, and must apply, as at present, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, furnishing information as to where they have been brought up, and certificates of character and efficiency; orders will then be given for such as may be thought fit to be examined, as at present, by the dockyard officers, who are to take whatever further means may be necessary to satisfy themselves fully as to the candidates possessing the requisite practical qualifications. The exigencies of the service will determine in some degree the nature of this examination. If the candidates pass they will be entered on probation for twelve months and placed on the books of the ships of the steam reserve. They will have to attend the dockyard school whenever their services can be spared, they will also be afforded opportunities of improving their mechanical knowledge, and if on the spot, they, as well as any other engineers, will be allowed to present themselves for examination before the inspector of schools at any of his half-yearly visitations at the dockyards. The examination will embrace the same subjects as the final one for engineer students: those who pass it will receive a certificate either of the first or second class; a first-class certificate will be regarded, in respect of promotion, as equal to one year's sea service. Those who obtain either a first or a second class certificate will not be required to pass another examination, except on engineering subjects, to qualify them for promotion to any of the higher grades. Those who cannot get a certificate from the inspector of schools will not be eligible for promotion to chief engineers, unless under special circumstances the Admiralty should grant them a dispensing order, but they may rise to the rank of engineers, provided they can pass the professional examinations.

13. Although it is not essentially required of the engineer officers, whether brought up in the dockyard factories or not, who obtain second-class certificates, to present themselves again at any of the half-yearly examinations, it will be open to them to do so, and if they can obtain a first-class certificate it will be regarded, in respect of promotion, as equal to one year's service at sea in the grade they may have attained at the time of passing the examination. A chief engineer's qualification for a first or second rate, as well as his eligibility for filling superior situations, will be in some measure determined by the class of certificate he may have obtained.

14. These regulations will apply to engineers now in the navy, and to those who may become engineers, whether brought up in the dockyard factories or not.

15. The inspector of dockyard schools and the chief engineers and inspectors of machinery, will make to the Admiralty annual reports of the progress and conduct of the engineer students and engineers attending the schools.

Practical Qualifications of Engineer Officers, Passing and Promotion at home and abroad.

A candidate for the appointment of second-class assistant engineer must produce certificates of servitude in a factory, or proof of his acquaintance with engine work, and of his practical abilities as a mechanic, as well as testimonials of good conduct and character; he must possess all the qualifications requisite to enable him, after a short experience in the working of marine engines, to execute efficiently the duty of second-class assistant engineer of any of Her Majesty's ships; he must be able to keep accounts and make rough working sketches of engines and boilers; he must understand the general principles of the engine, and be acquainted with the names of the various parts and their uses, and be willing to exert himself as a mechanic and workman, in the several contingencies that may arise in the engine-room.

ADMIRALTY.

Education and promotion of Engineers of the Navy.

A second-class assistant engineer who has served as such in one or more of Her Majesty's ships, on full pay, for three complete years, may be examined as to his qualifications for the appointment of first-class assistant engineer, by order of the commander-in-chief or senior officer present; if at home, by the chief engineer and inspector of machinery of one of Her Majesty's dockyards and the inspector of machinery afloat, in the presence of the superintendent, or of such other officer as may be nominated for the purpose; and if abroad, by an inspector of machinery afloat and two chief engineers, in the presence of a captain or commander. The candidate must possess all the qualifications required of a second-class assistant engineer, be fully competent to perform the various duties of a first-class assistant engineer, and to take charge of a watch in the engine-room when the steam is up at sea.

An officer must serve for two complete years, on full pay, as first-class assistant engineer, in one or more of Her Majesty's ships, before he is eligible for promotion to engineer, when he may be examined under regulations similar to those laid down for promotion to first-class assistant engineer. He must possess all the qualifications required of a first-class assistant engineer, be fully competent to perform the various duties of an engineer, well acquainted with the principle upon which marine engines work in all their parts, able to adjust all the various working parts, and set right defects which may arise in the engines and boilers, and in every way competent to take charge of the engines, in the absence of the chief engineer.

When a first-class assistant engineer who possesses a certificate from the inspector of schools presents himself for examination for promotion to engineer, he may also pass an examination in engineering knowledge, which will qualify him for chief engineer.

An officer must serve for three complete years, on full pay, as engineer in one or more of Her Majesty's ships, before he is eligible for promotion to chief engineer, when he may be examined touching his fitness for that rank by the chief engineer and inspector of machinery of one of Her Majesty's dockyards and the inspector of machinery afloat, in the presence of the superintendent, or of such other officer as may be nominated for that purpose; but he cannot receive a commission as chief engineer until he has a certificate from the inspector of schools, or has been granted a dispensing order from the Admiralty. He must possess all the qualifications requisite to enable him to execute efficiently the duty of chief engineer of any one of Her Majesty's ships; he must be able to make notes in the register of every particular of the working of the engines and boilers, draw rough sketches of any part of the machinery, with figured dimensions, fit to work from; be able and willing to exert himself practically as a mechanic and workman when occasion requires, either in driving the engines, or packing, repairing, or adjusting the working parts of the machinery, or making good the defects of boilers; he must possess a thorough knowledge of the construction and working of marine engines and boilers in all their parts, and be so far acquainted with the elements of theoretical mechanics as to comprehend the general principles on which the machine works; he must understand how to apply the indicator, and draw the proper conclusions from the diagrams; and he must be acquainted with the principles of expansion, and able to prove, or at least to illustrate, the advantages to be derived from the use of expansive gear.

An engineer, or a first or second class assistant engineer, who may be serving abroad, where the requisite number of proper examining officers cannot be obtained, may be provisionally examined, under the directions of the senior officer present, by an inspector of machinery afloat, or by one, two, or three chief engineers, according as such officers may be on the spot, in the presence of a captain or commander, or of the officer commanding the ship in which the candidate may at the time be borne; and no engineer officer is to be considered eligible for advancement to a rank or class for which he has not passed at least a provisional examination; neither will he be eligible for confirmation in any rank which he may have attained after passing provisionally, until he shall have passed the established examination before proper officers, in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

Engineer officers of ships about to leave England for service abroad may present themselves for examination for promotion to superior ranks twelve months before completing the respective periods of service specified above.

A certain number of engineers who may be considered fit and deserving may, at their own request, be selected from time to time by the Admiralty as "engineers for special charge." As a general rule, they will not be appointed to ships bearing chief engineers; but they are not, after being so selected, to be considered eligible for promotion to the rank of chief engineer.

By command of their Lordships,
C. PAGET.

To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 21st November 1863.

Qualifications of Store Issuer.

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd ult., respecting the qualifications and limits of age for the appointment of store issuer; I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that the qualifications for this situation are to be the same as those

required for leading men of storehouses, viz., "writing, first four rules "of arithmetic (simple and compound), rule of three, practice, vulgar "and decimal fractions." I am to state that 50 is fixed as the limit of age for store issuers. ADMIRALTY. Qualifications of Store Issuer.

I am, &c.

Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 4th February 1864.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of the regulations and subjects of examination for draughtsmen in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty, which have been substituted for those hitherto in use. Qualifications of Draughtsmen.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS and SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION for Draughtsmen in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty.

No person will be eligible for appointment who is under 17 or above 25 years of age (excepting those who are temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30 years of age, provided that they were under the age of 25 when first so employed).

No person can receive an appointment without first obtaining a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. A moderate acquaintance with geography.
4. Practical geometry (so far as relates to perpendiculars, parallels, the mode of dividing lines, and of determining a position from two or more angles).
5. Map and chart projection (*i.e.*, the principles of the projection of Mercator's chart, and the mode of computing the scale for a Mercator's chart of certain limits of latitude and longitude, and laying off these in degrees, &c.).
6. Topographical plan-drawing (*i.e.*, the principles of topographical plan-drawing by scale and compass bearing); copying such plans by squares on the same, or reduced, or enlarged scales; adapting them to altered relative positions of points; also fair practical proficiency in topographical and perspective drawing with pencil, pen, and brush.
7. Translation from French, Spanish, or some modern language desirable, but not positively necessary.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

J. Winter Jones, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, British Museum, 27th January 1863.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, the three principal trustees of the British Museum, with whom rests the appointment of all subordinate officers and servants in that institution, think, after due consideration, that the maximum age at which candidates are now eligible to the place of assistant may be advantageously extended, and that, instead of being limited to 25, it should be raised to 30 years of age; and I am to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will be pleased in future to admit candidates whose age does not exceed 30 years to be examined for the situation of assistant. Alteration of upper limit of age for Assistants.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Principal Librarian, British Museum.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 8th July 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— to the situation of assistant in the British Museum; Early re-nomination of a candidate who had failed.

British Museum.

Early re-nomination of a candidate who had failed.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to remind you that ——— was examined for the same situation less than two months ago, and was then rejected, having failed decidedly in one of the prescribed subjects, and shown very imperfect acquaintance with some of the others.

I am further to acquaint you that the practice of re-nominating unsuccessful candidates within a short time after their failure has been found so inconvenient that most of the chief departments of the state have laid down rules against it. Accordingly, the Lords of the Treasury have fixed three months as the shortest period after which they will grant a second nomination, and in the Admiralty and War Office an interval of six months is required.

While inviting your attention to this point, I am at the same time to state that the Commissioners are prepared, if it is desired, to issue immediate directions for the examination of Mr. ———, although they do not think it probable that he can have made sufficient progress in the last few weeks to make it possible for them to grant his certificate.

I am, &c.

Mr. Panizzi to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, British Museum, 14th July 1863.

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the principal trustees of the British Museum to state that the principle advocated by the Civil Service Commissioners of allowing a reasonable interval to elapse before a candidate, who has failed in a first examination, is submitted to a second on being re-nominated, meets with their concurrence, and I am, therefore, to request that the re-examination of Mr. ——— may be deferred till next October.

I am, &c.

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. Waddington to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Whitehall, 2nd January 1863.

* * * *

Qualifications of Officers.

Sir George Grey is of opinion that, inasmuch as the character of the duties to be discharged by the officers of the Broadmoor Asylum are analogous to those of the officers of the Department of Convict Prisons, the limits of age and the several subjects of examination should be identical.

I am, &c.

Chelsea Hospital.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

A. J. Moorhead, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea,
Sir, 26th February 1863.

Qualifications of Clerks.

With reference to your letter of the 19th September 1855, transmitting a certificate of the qualification in writing from dictation and in copying from manuscript for Mr. ———, who was thereupon appointed a temporary clerk in my office, I am directed to acquaint

you that he has now been nominated to a junior clerkship on the establishment, and it is, therefore, presumed he will be required to appear again for examination before the Civil Service Commissioners. CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

He will continue to be employed upon the same duties as those which he has performed for the last seven years, for which he is qualified, and in his case it is considered that it would be sufficient that he possess, in addition, a competent knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, reduction, and practice ; and I am to request that you will acquaint me when Mr. ——— should attend for examination. Qualifications of Clerks.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Moorhead.

Civil Service Commission,
2nd March 1863.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, proposing subjects of examination for candidates nominated as established clerks in the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to suggest that, as the arithmetical rules termed reduction and practice are included, proportion should not be omitted. With this addition, the subjects will be somewhat lower than those ordinarily fixed for permanent clerkships, but the Civil Service Commissioners will limit the examination accordingly.

The Commissioners have never made a general rule exempting candidates from a second examination in subjects in which they have once passed ; and having referred to the papers sent in by Mr. ——— on his former examination, they think it will be necessary that he should go through the whole of the examination prescribed for the situation to which he is now nominated. Candidates not exempted from re-examination in subjects in which they have once passed.

An order dated for Thursday next is enclosed, and the Commissioners will be obliged if you will direct Mr. ——— to call at this office to-morrow or on Wednesday.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Moorhead.

Civil Service Commission,
4th March 1863.

SIR,

REFERRING to my letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed what limit of age the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital consider it desirable to establish for permanent clerkships.

If it should be thought proper to fix upon 25, the age named by the Treasury, War Department, and many other public offices, an extension to 30 might be allowed in favour of those who, having been employed while under 25 as temporary clerks, have served continuously. Mr. ———, whose age appears to be 28, would gain the benefit of the exception. Extension of limit of age for previous service.

I am, &c.

Mr. Moorhead to Mr. Maitland.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea,
5th March 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it is considered that the age of 25 should be fixed as the limit for

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Extension of limit of age for previous service.

permanent clerkships on the establishment of my office, but that an extension to 30 might be allowed in favour of those who, like Mr. ———, have been employed continuously as temporary clerks while under the age of 25.

I am, &c.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Civil Service Commission,
2nd November 1863.

SIR,

Local examinations of candidates by Officers of the Constabulary.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 28th ultimo, relative to the examination of inferior officers of the Irish Convict Service and to my reply dated the 30th ultimo,*

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to submit that it would be a great benefit, both to individuals and to the public service, if the arrangement therein agreed upon were extended so as to include the comparatively rare cases in which persons resident in distant parts of Ireland are nominated to inferior situations in the Convict Service of England. The arrangements proposed in your letter would be applicable to these cases in every respect, except that as the Commissioners would not have the same opportunity of learning beforehand the name of the officer appointed to conduct the examination, it would be necessary for them to forward the examination papers with a blank address, requesting that it might be filled up according to the discretion of the Inspector General of Constabulary.

I am therefore to request that you will move the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, if he should think fit, to issue such instructions as may be necessary to enable the Civil Service Commissioners to avail themselves of the assistance of the officers of constabulary in the manner above proposed.

I am, &c.

Major-General Sir Thomas Askew Larcom, R.E., K.C.B., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 6th November 1863.

I AM directed by the Lords Justices to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the examination of persons resident in Ireland who are nominated to inferior situations in the Convict Service of England; and I am desired to acquaint you that their Excellencies readily assent to the proposition of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the examination of candidates as above mentioned should be held by the officers of the Constabulary in Ireland; in this arrangement the Inspector-General of Constabulary fully concurs, and instructions have been issued accordingly.

I am, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 20th April 1863.

Officers of the Colonial Con-

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter from the

* Printed under head of "Convict Prisons Department, Ireland," at p. 139.

Colonial Office, dated 9th instant, and to request that you will communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to some arrangement being made by the local authorities in the colonies for the grant of certificates of qualification to such officers as have been appointed to the Convict Service on the spot, as well as to those who have been appointed from this country by the Secretary of State without obtaining certificates from you; which certificates are required before officers can acquire a claim to superannuation under the Act 22 Vict. c. 26.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Convict Service must obtain certificates.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

(Extract.)

Downing Street, April 9th 1863.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the attention of his Grace has been recently called to the fact that several persons, both in this country and in Western Australia, have been appointed to the convict establishment in that colony without their having conformed to the regulations relating to retiring allowances contained in the 17th section of the imperial Act cap. 26. of 22 Vict.

As this omission has arisen from no fault of their own, and as it is manifestly impossible in the case of persons who have been appointed in the colony, that they could comply with the requirements of the imperial Act in this respect, the Duke of Newcastle would be glad if their Lordships would obtain the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners for the examination of these men by competent persons in the colony.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq.,
&c. &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,
22nd April 1863.

SIR,

THE Civil Service Commissioners having been requested by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to some arrangement being made by the local authorities in the colonies for the grant of certificates of qualification to such officers of the Convict Service as have been appointed on the spot, as well as to those who have been appointed from this country by the Secretary of State without obtaining certificates from this office;

Qualifications of Officers in the Colonial Convict Service.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they do not anticipate any difficulty in the management of the proposed examination, but that it is necessary they should first know the subjects of examination and limits of age approved by the Duke of Newcastle. The enclosed tables* will show the regulations existing in the Convict Service at home.

The Commissioners will also be glad to have, if procurable, nominal returns of the persons to be examined; and they further wish for the official designations of the persons who in the several localities are to be entrusted with the actual conduct of the examinations. The Commissioners will then send the papers to the Colonial Office for transmission, requesting that they may be forwarded unopened, and accompanying them with instructions which they hope will be sufficiently clear to prevent mistakes.

I am, &c.

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* Tables A. and B. from the 8th Report of the Commissioners.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

C. Fortescue, Esq., M.P., to Mr. Horace Mann.

Qualifications of Officers in the Colonial Convict Service.

SIR, Downing Street, 6th May 1863.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd ultimo respecting the proposed arrangement for the examination of certain officers in the Colonial Convict establishments.

I am to request that you will state to the Civil Service Commissioners, that the list of subjects of examination, forwarded in your letter, appears to his Grace so appropriate, that it will be quite as applicable to the case of officers now holding appointments in the colonies as to persons who may originally receive similar appointments in England.

His Grace cannot furnish the designations of the persons who should be entrusted with the actual conduct of the examinations in Western Australia and Gibraltar, but would recommend that the Governors should be authorized to select fitting persons for the purpose.

With respect to age, the Duke of Newcastle considers the limits fixed for the Convict Service in England very reasonable, and he will instruct the Governors to observe the same in any appointments which they may hereafter make in the colonies. But with regard to men who are already holding their offices, his Grace thinks that it must be assumed that they were not of an age to which exception need be taken.

His Grace fears that he cannot with any certainty furnish the Commissioners with an exact nominal statement of the persons to be examined, but he directs me to transmit to you, for their information, the two latest returns received from the Governors of Western Australia and of Gibraltar of the whole Convict establishments there, which returns may probably serve to give the Commissioners a general idea of the position and number of the persons who have been appointed to offices in those establishments since the passing of the Superannuation Act.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 16th May 1863.

WITH reference to the proposed arrangements for the examination of certain officers of the Colonial Convict establishments, and to your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting nominal returns of the persons now employed in various capacities in such establishments, and indicating the subjects of examination approved by the Duke of Newcastle, and the provision as to age which his Grace considers to be suitable under the circumstances;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will, in accordance with his Grace's views, consider the subjects now prescribed for the various situations in the Convict Service in England as applicable to similar situations in the colonies. The Commissioners will also regard the limits of age now in force in this country, as sanctioned by his Grace, for future appointments in the Colonial Service. With respect to appointments already made, they do not anticipate that any difficulty upon this point will arise.

They observe, however, in the returns which accompanied your letter, that three of the persons mentioned were holding situations not included amongst those for which rules as to age and examination have been fixed by the English department, viz., a storekeeper's temporary clerk, a printer, and the superintendent of Perth prison. If the present holders of these situations are in a position to require certificates, it is necessary that regulations on these points should be made.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Qualifications of Officers in the Colonial Convict Service.

The Order in Council of 21st May 1855, under which the Commissioners will act in conducting these examinations, also requires them to ascertain that every candidate certificated by them is "free from "any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere "with his official duties," and that "his character is such as to "qualify him for public employment." Upon these points the Commissioners suggest that, for the present occasion, the Governors might be instructed to send official reports; that relating to health being furnished by the medical attendant in cases where the establishment includes such an officer.

As the return enclosed with your letter does not give precise information of the names of the persons for whom at the present time certificates are necessary, the Commissioners think that the best course to adopt will be that a sufficient number of sealed packets, containing examination papers for each description of officer, should be forwarded from the Colonial Office to the Governors of the various prisons, with directions that such as were not required should be returned unopened, along with the performances of the candidates actually examined. If his Grace sees no objection to this proposal the Commissioners will be glad to receive an estimate of the number of officers of each class for whom packets should be prepared.

The Commissioners readily assent to his Grace's recommendation that the examinations should be superintended by responsible persons selected by the Governors, and they have no doubt that the instructions enclosed with each packet will enable them to perform their task without any difficulty.

I am, &c.

T. F. Elliot, Esq., to T. Walrond, Esq.

SIR, Downing Street, 28th May 1863.

Colonial Convict service extension of age for previous service.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has recently passed respecting the appointment of persons to offices in the Convict establishments in Western Australia and Gibraltar;

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will state to the Civil Service Commissioners that, in cases where men thus selected have already been some years in employment in any of the Government prisons, his Grace is of opinion that they should be allowed to re-enter for another period, if efficient, without observing the limit of age fixed for persons first entering into the service.

The Duke of Newcastle considers that the public convenience will be promoted by the adoption of this course, as it will facilitate the selection of experienced officers, and will also enable him to furnish employment for deserving men who may have a fair claim to consideration.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 29th May 1863.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the limits of age fixed for persons appointed to offices in the Convict establishments of Western Australia and Gibraltar;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that they willingly accede to his Lordship's wish, that the limits should be extended in the cases of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

I am, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Qualifications of Officers in the Colonial Convict Service.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Downing Street, 13th June 1863.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, referring further to the proposed arrangements for the examination of the officers of the Convict establishments in Western Australia and Gibraltar, who have been appointed since the passing of the Imperial Superannuation Act, cap. 26, of 1859.

With regard to the three persons adverted to in your letter as holding situations not included amongst those for which rules as to age and examination have been fixed by the English department, viz., a storekeeper's temporary clerk, a printer, and the superintendent of Perth prison ; I am directed to explain that the two first hold appointments of a purely temporary character, and that the third is the chief officer in charge of the prison at Perth. The Duke of Newcastle would have thought it doubtful whether officers of that description would require to pass an examination. Should the Commissioners be of opinion, however, that they ought to undergo one, his Grace apprehends that the same examination as the one fixed for assistant warders would suffice for the temporary clerk and for the printer. For the head of a prison the Duke of Newcastle does not perceive that any scheme of examination is provided by the rules settled for the English prisons ; but as the gentleman who is now in charge of Perth prison went out originally in the capacity of storekeeper, the examination of a steward would probably be the most suitable to his particular case, his subsequent appointment to the charge of the prison being viewed as a promotion.

As all three of these officers have already been for some time in the service, they will come within the rule suggested in my letter of the 6th instant, to the effect that, although the limits of age which prevail in England should be attended to in any fresh appointments they should not exclude persons who have already been admitted into the service.

With respect to the absence of any physical defect or disease, I am to state that the Governors of Western Australia and Gibraltar will be required to furnish the required certificates ; but that if in any of these cases which are now under notice it should unfortunately appear that an officer is at the present time suffering under ill health or any physical infirmity, the fact of his having already been some time in the public service will have to be weighed. There will be the question whether his defect must have existed at the time of his admission, and if it were so, the further question whether his having been allowed for any prolonged period to serve the public will not distinguish his case from that of a mere candidate for admission.

Returns are annexed, in conformity with the wish of the Commission, showing the names and number of persons for whom certificates are required, so far as they can be given ; but I am to explain that the returns may be liable to correction, as some of the persons who at first sight would appear to be subject to be examined, may have previously served in the prisons of this country prior to the passing of the enactment, and may therefore, if their service have continued without interruption, be exempt from its operation.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Under Secretary, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 30th June 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, continuing the correspondence with reference to the arrangements for the certification of

various officers in the Convict establishments of Western Australia and Gibraltar ;

Colonial Office.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state in the first place, with respect to the three officers whose liability to examination was left in doubt by my previous communication, that as the Commissioners are not informed of any circumstances which distinguish the position of the "storekeeper's temporary clerk" and the "printer" from that of other officers of a similar description to whom the Order in Council has been held to apply, they will include them in the number of candidates for whom examination papers are to be sent, and will regard the subjects prescribed for assistant warders as applicable to these appointments. They will also, unless informed of his Grace's wish to the contrary, assume that the same limits of age are to be established for the future. With respect, however, to the case of the "superintendent of Perth prison," the Commissioners, upon the further information contained in your letter, are of opinion that this appointment is not a junior situation within the meaning of the Order in Council, and that consequently, the holder of it does not require their certificate of qualification.

Qualifications of Officers in the Colonial Convict Service.

It is assumed that the "mark accountant," whose name also appears in the list, should be treated in all respects as a "clerk," and the papers for his examination have been prepared accordingly. Should any special qualifications, however, be necessary, the Commissioners will have no difficulty in supplying additional papers.

With regard to the eligibility of the candidates in respect of age and health, I am upon the former point to repeat the assurance of the Commissioners, that no difficulty is expected to arise ; and upon the latter point to state, that they will consider the medical and other reports which may be transmitted to them with every desire to meet his Grace's views under the special circumstances.

With the exception above mentioned and that of the medical attendants, I am to forward herewith packets of examination papers, &c. for each of the persons named in the list appended to your letter, together with 30 additional packets for the examination of such assistant warders as may have been appointed since the commencement of the present year and before the establishment of the existing regulations.

Local examination of officers in the Colonial Convict Service.

I am, &c.

Mr. Elliot to Mr. Horace Mann.

Sir, Downing Street, 24th July 1863.

In answer to your letter of the 30th ultimo, and with reference to previous correspondence upon the case of officers in the Convict establishments abroad, who have been admitted into the service without the requisite certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners, as well as upon the proper rules to be observed hereafter in the admission of officers appointed to those establishments on the spot;

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of the instructions which have been addressed on the subject to the Governors of Gibraltar and of Western Australia.

I am, &c.

Enclosure.

Sir, Downing Street, July 1863.

My attention has lately been drawn to a fact which materially concerns the bulk of the officers employed in the Convict establishment in the colony under your government. Superannuation allowances can only be claimed by persons who belong to the

COLONIAL OFFICE.

permanent Civil Service; and by the 17th clause of the Act 22 Vict. cap. 26. it is enacted, that, with the exception of those officers of high rank who hold their appointments directly from the Crown, no person shall be deemed a member of the permanent Civil Service, unless he is admitted into it with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

Local examination of officers in the Colonial Convict Service.

This rule applies to every person appointed after the date of the Act, which was passed on the 19th of April 1859.

The consequence is, that every officer who entered upon the public service in the Convict establishment in the interval between the 19th April 1859 and the present time, unless he had previously undergone an examination and received a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, is wholly disqualified from hereafter receiving a superannuation allowance.

This is an evil for which, is the interest of the officers themselves, I was most anxious to provide a remedy. I enclose for your information and guidance copies of a correspondence on the subject with the Civil Service Commissioners. You will see that they have been able to concur with me in supplying the defect by means of now admitting the officers concerned to undergo an examination and procure the required certificates; and I forward to you a packet which the Commissioners have supplied of the necessary examination papers.

Civil Service Commissioners, 22nd April 1863.
Colonial Office, 6th May 1863.
Civil Service Commissioners, 16th May 1863.
Civil Service Commissioners, 29th May 1863.
Colonial Office, 13th June 1863.
Civil Service Commissioners, 30th June 1863.

I need scarcely say that the object is not to determine whether or not they may remain in the public service. Every man who, having been already admitted into the service, has honestly and correctly discharged his duties, is fully entitled to retain his situation. The object is to qualify him for an essential privilege, of which, without this measure, it would be impossible by the terms of the law to give him the benefit.

You will find that in the correspondence with the Commissioners I have provided for the case of men already in the service, who may have entered it at a higher age than would be allowable in future cases, and that I have also adverted to the questions which may possibly arise about their physical qualifications. The subjects of examination are so simple, and the papers have, I feel no doubt, been prepared with so much consideration for the peculiar circumstances of the present difficulty, that I feel persuaded that no officer of ordinary intelligence need be under any fear of failing to satisfy the examiners.

It will be desirable that the heads of the department should most distinctly explain to the men the reasons why this measure is now adopted, and should also endeavour to allay apprehensions on the subject. To your discretion I leave the selection of the examiners, feeling sure that you will make the best choice of which the means at your disposal will admit.

While such are the remarks which I have to make to you in respect of the existing officers of the establishment, I have to instruct you that, in order to comply with the terms of the existing law relative to superannuation, no fresh officers are to be appointed by you except at the ages, and without undergoing an examination in the subjects, fixed for the same classes of appointments in England, as shown in the schedule appended to the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners dated the 22nd of April last.

Their examinations must then be transmitted to the Commissioners through this office, with a view to their granting the certificates required by law. You will not fail to observe that it will be necessary to forward at the same time the certificates as to the physical fitness of the new officer for his duties, and as to his character, which you will see to be necessary by one of the passages in the Commissioners' letter dated the 16th of May. In fact, they must receive sufficient information on the four following points:—1st, the age of the new officer; 2ndly, his freedom from any physical defect which would interfere with the discharge of his duties; 3rdly, his character; and, 4thly, his possession of the requisite knowledge and ability, as proved by his examination, for the proper discharge of his official duties.

I enclose for your use some copies of the Act 22 Vict. cap. 26., and also of an Order in Council dated the 21st of May 1855, which Order forms the basis of the rules still followed by the Civil Service Commissioners in the admission of new officers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Elliot to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Downing Street, 1st June 1863.

Qualifications of Draughtsman in Colonial Convict Service.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to inform you, that Serjeant ——— and Corporal ——— have been selected by his Grace to fill respectively the appointments of foreman of works and of draughtsman on the Convict establishment in Western Australia; and I am to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will fix some day on which it will be convenient for them to examine these men.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Qualifications of Draughtsman in Colonial Convict Service.

The Duke of Newcastle considers that the subjects of examination mentioned in the enclosure which accompanied your letter of the 22nd of April, as a test of qualifications for a foreman of works, may be equally applied to the examination of the draughtsman; with the addition of some test of his qualifications in the kind of drawing required by his profession.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,
3rd June 1863.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant, relative to the examination of two candidates, of whom one is nominated to the situation of foreman of works, and the other to the situation of draughtsman in the Convict establishment in Western Australia;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that in compliance with his Grace's wishes, they will consider the subjects of examination to be the same for both situations, with the addition of plan drawing in the case of the draughtsman, and that, unless otherwise informed, they will understand your letter as signifying his Grace's desire that the limits of age should likewise be the same in both cases, viz., from 24 to 40, with the same exception in favour of previous service.

The Commissioners will regulate in accordance with these rules any examinations which they may be called upon to conduct for the situations in question.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Elliot to Mr. Walrond.

SIR,

Downing Street, 5th December 1863.

Objections to the supply of examination papers to be used as occasion arose.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to furnish this department with papers for the examination of ———, who has been appointed an assistant convict warder at Gibraltar, as reported in the despatch from the Governor, of which a copy is enclosed.

With regard, however, to the more general request of the comptroller and visitors of the Convict establishment, to have a certain number of examination papers supplied to them, and kept ready on the spot at Gibraltar, his Grace fears that this might open a door to abuse; and looking to the rapid means of communication with Gibraltar, he is not inclined to view the proposed measure as necessary.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,
10th December 1863.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit papers for the examination of ———, nominated to the situation of assistant warder at Gibraltar.

With regard to the general request of the comptroller and visitors of the Convict establishment to have a certain number of examination papers supplied to them, and kept ready on the spot at Gibraltar, the

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Commissioners concur in the opinion of the Duke of Newcastle, that this might open a door to abuse ; and learn, with satisfaction, that his Grace does not regard the proposed measure as necessary.

I am, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Downing Street, 29th April 1863.

Qualifications of Extra Porter.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you that it has become necessary to fill up a vacancy in the appointment of extra porter in this office.

This is the first vacancy which has occurred in this office in that class of persons since the establishment of the system of examination, and his Grace would be glad if you would have the goodness to take the necessary measures for the examination of the candidate for this appointment. The subjects which his Grace would propose are—

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. The four first rules in arithmetic.

The Duke of Newcastle would be glad that the examination should take place as soon after the 10th of May as possible.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 2nd May 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th ult. * *

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will be prepared to conduct the examination of candidates for the situation in question, in accordance with the wishes of his Grace.

* * * *

In the meantime the Commissioners will be glad to be informed of the limits of age which his Grace proposes to fix. The accompanying table will show that the usual range for such situations in other departments of the Civil Service is from 21 to 35, though in a few instances the maximum limit is as high as 40. In the absence of special circumstances the Commissioners have usually expressed their opinion that, with reference to superannuation and for other reasons, the limit of 35 is preferable ; but they will of course be prepared to adopt that which his Grace may consider most suitable.

I am, &c.

Mr. Elliot to Mr. Horace Mann.

SIR, Downing Street, 12th May 1863.

IN answer to your letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Grace concurs in their suggestion, that 35 should in future be the maximum limit of age for the porters to be appointed to this office.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN, Downing Street, 1st May 1863.

Qualifications of Copying Clerks.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you would be good enough to make arrangements for the examination from time

to time, as it may become necessary, of any persons who may be employed in this office as copying clerks. COLONIAL OFFICE.

No occasion at present exists ; but it is necessary that the arrangement should be made as applicable to future cases, in order to warrant the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in granting a retired allowance to a person of that class, whose original employment dates prior to the passing of the present Superannuation Act. Qualifications of Copying Clerks.

The subjects on which his Grace proposes that the candidates for such employment in this office should be examined are,—

1. Handwriting and orthography ; and
2. Copying from dictation, with a view partly of testing correct punctuation.

The maximum age it is further proposed to limit to 30 in ordinary cases.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,
5th May 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, conveying the request of the Duke of Newcastle that the Commissioners would make arrangements for the examination of persons employed in the Colonial Office as copying clerks ; and to state that before proceeding further the Commissioners would be glad to be furnished with information respecting the precise position occupied by the class of persons in question with respect to the permanent establishment of the Colonial Office. The Commissioners are uncertain, from the term employed to describe the class, whether or not it may be assumed that the persons composing it are appointed in the ordinary way to permanent junior situations in the office, or whether their services are obtained, as in some other departments, through the instrumentality of a law stationer. The Commissioners are induced to make inquiry upon this point, as the distinction may be of importance in determining the applicability of the Order in Council in the case now brought before them. Position occupied by Copying Clerks.

I am, &c.

Mr. Elliot to Mr. Horace Mann.

Downing Street, 11th May 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Duke of Newcastle your letter of the 5th instant, and in reply, I am directed to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners that the persons referred to in that letter are not of the class of officers who would be appointed in the ordinary way to permanent junior situations in this office, neither are they persons whose services would be obtained through the instrumentality of law stationers ; but the class would consist of persons whose services as copyists would be engaged for so long as they might be required in this office. Their employment here might possibly be continued but for a short period ; but, on the other hand, it might be indefinitely prolonged, and in the latter case provision is made under the regulations of this office entitling such persons, after given periods of service, to small annual gratuities. Their position may, therefore, be described as that of removable copying clerks attached to this office.

I am, &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,
20th May 1863.

SIR,

Qualifications of Copying Clerks.

ADVERTING to your letter of 1st May, containing a scheme proposed by the Duke of Newcastle for the examination of copying clerks in the Colonial Office, and to a subsequent letter dated 11th May, explaining the nature of their duties and position ;

I am directed to state that, as the appointments described in your last letter, though of a temporary character, are clearly junior situations in the Civil Service, and therefore fall within the provisions of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, in the same way as the temporary clerkships in other departments, the Civil Service Commissioners will be prepared to examine any persons who may be nominated by his Grace to such situations.

With regard to the qualifications which his Grace proposes to prescribe, I am desired to remark that, while the superior limit of age is fixed by your letter at 30, the inferior limit is left undetermined. I am also to observe that among the intellectual qualifications required for appointments of this class in all other departments of the Civil Service, a moderate amount of arithmetic, extending at least to the first four rules, is included. The Commissioners think it right to invite his Grace's attention to this point ; but they will be prepared, if such be his Grace's wish, to confine their examination to the subjects specified in your letter ; viz.,

(1.) Handwriting and orthography.
(2.) Copying from dictation, with a view partly of testing correct punctuation.

I am to add, however, with reference to that paragraph in your letter of 1st May, in which you speak of the proposed arrangement as necessary "in order to warrant the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in "granting a retired allowance to a person of that class," that as the usual certificate granted in such cases specifies temporary employment, it may be a question whether such certificates meet the requirements of the 17th sect. of the Superannuation Act. The Commissioners desire to express no opinion on this question, beyond referring to the fact that temporary clerks in other departments, such as the Admiralty and the War Office, holding similar certificates, are believed not to be entitled to superannuation.

I am, &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers to Mr. Walrond.

SIR,

Downing Street, 10th June 1863.

Examination of Hong Kong Cadets in Chinese, in the Colony.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a despatch from the Acting Governor of Hong Kong, reporting the result of an examination in the Chinese language of the Civil Service cadets who were recently appointed to the public service of that Colony, and of three other officers receiving Government aid.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

MY LORD DUKE,

Hong Kong, 9th April 1863.

IN my despatch, No. 12, of the 27th January last, I mentioned my intention to report on the progress of the Civil Service cadets, Messrs. Smith, Tonnochy, and Deane.

2. By the great kindness of the Rev. Dr. Legge, I am now enabled to do so, and I enclose the letter in which this gentleman announces the result of his examination of the cadets.

3. I have received this report with much satisfaction.

4. I have adopted Dr. Legge's suggestion, and arranged for the occasional attendance of the cadets at the police magistrate's court.

5. Your Grace will perceive that the opportunity was taken to inquire into the progress made by the other Government servants who are in receipt of teacher's allowance, Mr. ———, dispenser at the Civil Hospital, Mr. ———, clerk to the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. ———, clerk of the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

6. These officers having public duties to engage their time, and, moreover, not having the preliminary educational advantages of the others, may be said to have done as much as could be expected from them.

I have, &c.

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. T. Mercer.

Colonial Office.

Examination of Hong Kong Cadets in Chinese, in the Colony.

Mr. Walrond to Sir F. Rogers.

Civil Service Commission,
12th June 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will convey to the Duke of Newcastle their thanks for the information communicated in your letter of the 10th instant, and its enclosures.

The Commissioners learn with pleasure that Messrs. Smith, Tonnochy, and Deane, for whom they granted certificates last year, have passed examinations in Chinese to the satisfaction of the Acting Governor of the Colony.

I am, &c.

Mr. Elliot to Mr. Walrond.

Downing Street, 4th August 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, six copies of a printed paper respecting the examination of candidates for Ceylon writerships. This paper exhibits the scheme of examination for candidates nominated by the Secretary of State as well as for those gentlemen who may be appointed by the Governor of Ceylon, and it also embodies all the information which is contained in the Governor's minute of the 3rd March last, which was referred to the Civil Service Commissioners in a letter dated the 6th December 1862. I am to call your attention to a slight alteration which has been made in the preliminary examination of candidates in this country by the omission of Geography.

I am, &c.

Amended scheme of examination for Ceylon Writers.

Enclosure.

Ceylon Writerships.

Scheme of Examination for Candidates nominated by the Secretary of State.

I. Preliminary examination.
1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Translation from one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, or Italian; the selection being left to the candidate.
4. The preparation of a précis or abstract of official papers.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

II. Final examination.
1. Languages and literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Modern history, subsequent to 1500 A.D., including that of the British colonies and possessions.
Exercises designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
3. Elements of constitutional and international law.
Elements of political economy.
4. Pure and mixed mathematics, not including the highest branches.
Accounts and book-keeping.
5. Geology, civil engineering, and surveying.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, candidates are at liberty to select any number, not exceeding three, in which they desire to be examined.

Candidates are eligible between the ages of 18 and 25.

Amended scheme of examination for Ceylon Writers.

Scheme of Examination for all Gentlemen who may be nominated to be Writers by the Governor.

I. English composition, to test accuracy and purity of style.
II. Accounts and book-keeping ; arithmetic in all its branches.
III. Euclid, books I.–VI. ; algebra, as far as quadratic equations, inclusive.
IV. Geography.

And in any one of the subjoined branches which they may select.

a. An European language ; Greek, Latin, French, or German, at their choice ; or Sanscrit if they prefer it.
b. Modern history, subsequent to 1500 A.D., including that of the British colonies and dependencies, and India.
c. Elements of constitutional and international law.
d. Elements of political economy.
e. Civil engineering and surveying.

This examination will not be competitive, but a standard of proficiency will be laid down by fixed marks, which the candidates will be expected to reach. The examiners will be appointed by Government from time to time, when found necessary.

Education and promotion of Ceylon Writers.

1. With a view to facilitate the study of the native languages, all writers appointed henceforward, whether from England or by the Governor, will, from the date of their being attached to the Colonial Secretary's office or a cutcherry, receive a pundit allowance of 3*l.* a month during 18 months. Such allowance will be drawn by the writer only on his certificate that the teacher has been actually and *bonâ fide* employed. During these 18 months of study writers will not be required to attend at the public offices more than two hours daily, a period which is considered sufficient to give them an opportunity of learning the details of public business without interfering with their reading. To ensure a better class of instruction than is now ordinarily attainable by writers, the pundit allowance will be payable only to masters holding certificates from the Board of Examiners of their competency to act in that capacity.

2. During these 18 months writers will be expected to present themselves monthly for examination in the native languages, before some member of the Board of Examiners deputed for that purpose, who will report on their progress to Government. Such member will have a native pundit associated with him, if it should be found advisable.

3. An examination will be held quarterly by a Board of Examiners in the subjects to be hereafter specified, which examination will be conducted on a system of fixed marks, and, so far as possible, by printed papers. The Board will consist of a member of the Executive Council, who will be *ex officio* president, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Assistant Auditor-General, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and the Singhalese and Malabar Colonial Chaplains, assisted by two pundits, one for each language, and by such other person as the Governor may direct.

4. Every writer will be at liberty to appear before this Board at the examination which occurs not later than 18 months from the date of his being attached to one of the public offices. If he pass the examination, and produce to Government a certificate from the Board of Examiners to that effect, the period devoted to study shall count as an equal period of active service, and his rank in the service and claim to pension be guided thereby. If he fail to pass, or decline to present himself, his claim to count his service shall be deferred, as at present, until he does pass. His full time of attendance at the office will also be regularly enforced thenceforward.

5. No writer will be appointed to any office on the civil establishment until he produces to Government the certificate aforesaid.

6. For convenience of study and of attending the examinations, writers on their first appointment, will be attached to one of the public offices at Colombo. On passing the examination, or after 18 months, if they have not passed, they may be detached to the provincial cutcherries, or otherwise disposed of, according to the requirements of the public service.

7. The examinations referred to in the 3rd section will be in the following subjects :—

1st. Précis writing and conduct of official business.
2nd. The system of accounts employed in Government offices.
3rd. Government regulations and minutes in force in the colony. Such ordinances as are likely to be specially required by officers in the 3rd and 4th classes of the service, viz., those relating to police courts and courts of requests and fiscals' duties ; also the Customs' Acts and those regulating tolls, stamps, and licences ; the law of evidence.
4th. Native Languages.—Reading and writing in one language, together with a thorough and detailed examination in its grammar, translation from English into the same language, and *vice versâ*. The proficiency of the candidate in conversation will be tested by *vivâ voce* examination.

8. The Board of Examiners shall give, on the first of July of each year, notice of the books and documents they intend to use during the ensuing one.

9. On passing this examination a writer's pay will be increased to 300*l.*

10. Any gentleman appointed a writer who is of Singhalese, Tamil, or Eurasian parentage, or who has been exclusively educated and brought up in Ceylon, shall be required to pass the foregoing examination in whichever of the native languages has not

been spoken by or familiar to him as a child. His knowledge of the latter language will be tested by conversation only.

11. If a writer should fail to pass, he must continue to present himself monthly before the examiners appointed by the Government, and at least once in six months before the assembled Board. If he cannot pass within three years from his being attached to one of the public offices, his pay will be withdrawn, and the Secretary of State will be recommended to cancel his appointment.

Education and promotion of Ceylon Writers.

12. Gentlemen, not writers, who have been or may be appointed to act in any office in the 3rd and 4th classes, will be required to pass the examination specified in clause 7, before being confirmed in their offices, if such offices are of the value of 300*l.* or upwards.

An exception to this rule may be made in favour of the Assistant Auditor-General; but in no case will an officer be promoted from that post unless he have passed the examination.

13. To rise from the 3rd to the 2nd class of the junior branch of the Civil Service, all officers will be required to pass a further examination in the following subjects:—

1st. Native languages.
   a. An examination in the language previously taken up by them of the same scope and character as the former one.
   b. A similar examination in the other language, omitting writing in the native character.
2nd. Government regulations and minutes; the ordinances in force in the colony.
3rd. Forms of courts and judicial procedure.
4th. An epitome of Roman Dutch Law. Digest of Kandian customs and mercantile law.

Their progress and attainments in the other subjects of the former examination will also be liable to be inquired into.

1st July 1863.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, Colonial Office.

Civil Service Commission,
6th August 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting by desire of the Duke of Newcastle six copies of a printed paper respecting the examination of candidates for Ceylon writerships;

And in reply I am to request that you will convey to his Grace their thanks for the communication with which he has favoured them.

I am to add that, in compliance with his Grace's wish, the Commissioners will consider geography as no longer included among the subjects of the preliminary examination.

I am, &c.

COMMONS (HOUSE OF).

Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart., to Mr. Maitland.

House of Commons, 9th February 1863.

Sir,

Qualifications of Clerks.

As, owing to the serious indisposition of one of the head clerks in my department, I am obliged to appoint a supernumerary clerk, I shall shortly have occasion to submit a young gentleman to the Civil Service Commissioners for examination, and I have to request that you will intimate to them my wish, if it coincide with their views, that such examination should be the same as for a permanent clerkship.

I beg leave further to express a wish that in future Euclid and Greek be in all cases omitted from the subjects required, thereby placing the examination both for established and temporary clerks on the same footing.

I am, &c.

COMMONS (HOUSE OF).

Qualifications of Clerks.

Mr. Maitland to Sir Denis Le Marchant.

Civil Service Commission,
10th February 1863.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date relative to the examination of candidates nominated to temporary clerkships ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they will regulate in compliance with your wishes the examinations which they may have to conduct for the situations in question.

I am, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

A. B. Cane, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Irish Constabulary, Receiver's Office,
7th March 1863.

SIR,

Clerks to be no longer examined in book-keeping.

A VACANCY having occurred in this office by the death of Mr. O'Brien, senior clerk, I wrote to the Honourable Mr. Brand, requesting that he would be so good as to fill it up without any delay, as the deceased had been absent from illness since last September, and the public service had been inconvenienced in consequence.

I at the same time called Mr. Brand's attention to the very great delay which occurred in filling up the three previous vacancies, and I enclose a copy of his reply, stating that it is owing to the difficulty of finding candidates with a knowledge of book-keeping. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that this branch of knowledge should henceforth not form a subject for examination, as the inconvenience resulting from delay is far greater than any advantage derived from a theoretical knowledge of book-keeping.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Receiver of Constabulary.

Civil Service Commission,
11th March 1863.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, in compliance with your wish, they will consider book-keeping as no longer included among the subjects of examination for clerkships in your office.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Treasury.

Civil Service Commission,
11th March 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a letter addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners by the Receiver of Constabulary in Ireland, and of their reply.

I am, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).

Qualifications of Officers.

Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B., to Mr. Walrond.

Dublin Castle, 20th May 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Excellency is desirous that persons nominated for employment in the Four Courts Marshalsea and the convict prisons in Ireland, should undergo an examination in the following subjects, viz. :—

Clerks :—

Writing from dictation, arithmetic, including the rule of three and practice, and the arithmetical tables.

Assistant Schoolmistresses :—

The same as now fixed for assistant schoolmasters.

Hatchmen, Warders, and Matrons :—

Reading.

Writing and orthography (not requiring a high degree of accuracy).

Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).

Messengers and Night Watchmen :—

Reading.

Writing.

His Excellency is of opinion that the limits of age for such appointments should, in future, be as follows :—

Clerks - - - - - - -	18 to 40 years.
Assistant schoolmasters and schoolmistresses - - - - - -	25 to 40 „
Matrons - - - - - - -	25 to 36 „
Hatchmen, warders, messengers, and night watchmen - - - - -	24 to 40 „

Persons nominated for employment as hatchmen, warders, and night watchmen, should also be medically examined, to ascertain that they are physically fit for their duties.

Several of the persons at present acting in the above-named offices in the prisons, having been appointed since the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26., without having been examined, his Excellency is desirous that opportunity should now be afforded them for such examination. There would however be considerable inconvenience in these officers being called away from their duties, especially from so distant a place as Spike Island, to be examined in Dublin, and as it is understood that in English convict prisons the chaplains are employed to conduct examinations, a similar arrangement might be found convenient in the present case.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Civil Service Commission,
26th May 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th instant, and received on the 25th instant, forwarding, by desire of the Lord Lieutenant, a scheme of examination for persons nominated for employment in the Four Courts Marshalsea and the convict prisons in Ireland ;

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

Qualifications of Officers.

And in reply, I am to state that the Commissioners will regulate in accordance with the wishes of his Excellency such examinations for the situations in question as it may be their duty to conduct.

I am to add, with reference to the medical examination of hatchmen, warders, and night watchmen, that the Commissioners are required, by the Order in Council under which they act, to ascertain with regard to every candidate whom they examine that he is "free from any "physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with "the proper discharge of his duties," and that they will consider the mention of the subjects in your letter as indicating a wish that special attention should be paid to this point in the examination of persons nominated to the above-named places.

Local examination of candidates for the Convict Prisons.

As regards the persons mentioned in the last paragraph of your letter, who have been appointed to offices in the prisons since the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26., without having been examined, I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners readily accede to his Excellency's request that an opportunity should now be offered them for such examination; and will direct, in accordance with your suggestion, that it should, in this case, be conducted by the chaplains of the several prisons, by means of printed papers which will be transmitted from this office, accompanied with full instructions for their use.*

I am, &c.

Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Dublin Castle, 1st August 1863.

REFERRING to your letter of the 26th May last, relative to the examination of persons nominated for employment in the Four Courts Marshalsea, and the convict prisons in Ireland, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, returns of persons appointed to offices in the under-named convict prisons since the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26., viz.:—

Spike Island convict prison, Cork.
Mountjoy male convict prison, Dublin.
Mountjoy female convict prison, Dublin.

Referring to my letter of the 20th May, I am directed to observe that as there are three chaplains attached to each of these prisons, it appears desirable, with a view to obviate any difficulty that might arise, that the examination of the officers in Spike Island prison should be conducted by the inspector, Captain John Barlow, and that those of the officers belonging to the Mountjoy male and female prisons which are situate in Dublin should be held, as usual, at the office of the Queen's University, Dublin Castle. His Excellency therefore requests that the necessary instructions may be given accordingly on any day that may be convenient to the Commissioners at the latter end of August.

I am also desired to state that a return of persons appointed to offices in the Four Courts Marshalsea, since the passing of the above-named Act, has also been called for, but has not yet been received.

I am, &c.

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* See also a reference to the examination of officers of Spike Island Prison, under Convict Service (England), p. 145.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Civil Service Commission,
8th August 1863.

Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).

Sir,

In reply to your letters of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th instant, relative to the examination of certain officers in the Four Courts Marshalsea and the convict prisons in Ireland ;

Local examination of candidates for the Convict Prisons.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they see no objection to the arrangements which you propose, viz. :—that the examinations of officers in Spike Island prison should be conducted by the inspector, instead of by the chaplain ; and that the officers of the Mountjoy male and female prisons, and of the Four Courts Marshalsea, and likewise the candidates for Spike Island prison named in your letter of 5th instant, should be examined at one time, at the office of the Queen's University, Dublin. * * *

I am, &c.

Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Walrond.

Dublin Castle, 28th October 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Justices to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the present practice of calling on candidates for inferior appointments in the Convict Service to present themselves for examination either in Dublin or at Spike Island, is found to be seriously inconvenient to candidates, many of whom reside at great distances from either of those places, and cannot afford the travelling and other expenses.

Their Excellencies, therefore, having communicated with the Inspector General of Constabulary on the subject, suggest that such examinations should, in future, be conducted by officers (usually county inspectors) of the constabulary force, to be on each occasion selected by the Inspector General and named in the letter from this office to the Commissioners.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.

Civil Service Commission,
30th October 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, relative to the examination of candidates for inferior appointments in the Convict Service ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Justices, that they readily assent to the proposal that the examination of these candidates should be conducted by officers of the constabulary force.†

* * * *

I am, &c.

CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND).

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Civil Service Commission,
21st November 1862.

Convict Service (England).

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to compete for the situation of assistant messenger at Dartmoor Prison ;

† This arrangement was afterwards extended to examinations for the Convict Service, England. See p. 122.

CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND).

Medical marks assigned in a competition.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that they will examine the candidates as requested. They would, however, suggest, that as the subjects of examination are very few and simple (reading, writing, and spelling, with simple addition and subtraction), and the qualifications required must be to a considerable extent physical, it would be desirable that a certain proportion of the marks (perhaps one fourth or one third of the whole) should be placed at the disposal of the medical officer of the prison, to be assigned by him in such proportion as he may think proper to the different candidates. Of course, a candidate physically unfit must under any circumstances be excluded; but it is evident that of those who remain some will be fitter in respect of bodily strength than others, and where physical qualifications are of primary importance, it seems desirable that such superior fitness should be taken into account.

The plan proposed was acted upon in examinations for the Irish Constabulary before these examinations were undertaken by the Civil Service Commissioners. It has also been adopted by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in examinations for dockyard apprenticeships.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Whitehall, 19th January 1863.

HAVING laid before Secretary Sir George Grey your letter of the 21st November last, relative to the examination of the four candidates nominated to compete for the situation of assistant messenger at the convict establishment at Dartmoor;

I am directed to acquaint you that he concurs in the opinion expressed by the Civil Service Commissioners, that as the qualifications required of the candidates for the office in question must be to a considerable extent physical, it is desirable that a certain proportion of the marks should be placed at the disposal of the medical officer of the prison, to be assigned by him in such proportion as he may think proper to the different candidates; and Sir George Grey is also desirous that this principle should be carried out in the examination of candidates for all the subordinate offices in the Convict Service.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 24th January 1863.

Assignment of medical marks.

HAVING laid before the Civil Service Commissioners your letter of the 19th instant relative to the assignment of marks for physical qualifications in certain competitive examinations;

I am directed to state that a letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, requesting him to take measures for the medical examination of the four candidates whose examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic took place at Dartmoor Prison about a month ago. The marks when ascertained will be added to those which have been already assigned, and the result will be communicated in the ordinary way.

The Commissioners will be able to adopt the same plan in future competitive examinations for similar situations, but with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, they would observe that when one candidate only is nominated, it is of course impossible to ascertain

more than his actual fitness or unfitness, and that marks which are intended to test relative merit are inapplicable. The Commissioners believe, as they had occasion to state in a recent letter, that candidates for the Convict Service, when medically examined in London, are very carefully examined, but if it be wished that any specific test should be adopted they will endeavour to enforce it.

CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND).

Assignment of medical marks.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, R.E., K.C.B.

Civil Service Commission,
22nd January 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter yesterday received from the Home Office. You will observe that a considerable time has elapsed since the suggestion which it approves was offered for the consideration of the Home Secretary; but it appears now to be necessary that the candidates should be medically examined, and that marks should be assigned to them. The Commissioners will be much obliged if you will cause them to be summoned to Dartmoor, having previously instructed the medical officer of the prison to inspect them again, and to assign to each such number of marks as may seem to him proper, taking 100 as his maximum. If you will afterwards have the kindness to send the marks to this office, they will be added to those which have been assigned for reading, writing, &c.

Medical marks assigned in a competition.

This plan was some time ago adopted in the Dockyard examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and is believed to work well.

I am, &c.

Sir J. Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,
27th January 1863.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 22nd instant, I beg to transmit, for information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a report from the medical officer of Dartmoor prison, assigning a number of marks for physical qualifications to each of the candidates competing for the situation of assistant messenger in the above-named establishment.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR,

Dartmoor Prison, 24th January 1863.

I HAVE the honour to state that having re-examined the three candidates for the office of assistant messenger, I have been led to award the following marks to each, taking 100 as the maximum of health:—

	A.B.	C.D.	E.F.
Head	15	25	25
Chest	25	20	20
Abdomen	25	25	25
Muscular system	25	23	25
	90	93	95

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) HENRY ROOME, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

The Governor, Dartmoor Prison.

CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND).

The Under Secretary of State, Home Office, to Mr. Maitland.

Whitehall, 26th March 1863.

SIR,

Medical marks assigned in a competition.

ADVERTING to your letter of 24th January last, relative to the assignment of marks for physical qualifications in certain competitive examinations for appointments in the Convict Service;

I am now directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed copy of a letter and its enclosure which has been received from the Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons upon this subject.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 5th February 1863.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting for my perusal a communication from the Civil Service Commissioners with regard to assigning a number of marks for physical qualifications in certain competitive examinations in the Convict Service, and requesting to be furnished with my report thereon, for information of Secretary Sir George Grey. In reply, I beg to state that I quite concur in the suggestion of the Civil Service Commissioners relative to the assignment of marks for physical qualifications in certain competitive examinations, and that when candidates are nominated singly, and when they reside in London or in the neighbourhood of the Convict prisons, they are very carefully examined by the prison medical officers, who reject all but those who appear to be able to perform the duties of a prison officer. I transmit a blank form of medical certificate, which will show the nature of the examination.

I am, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq. (Signed) J. JEBB.

Sir J. Jebb to Mr. Maitland.

45, Parliament Street,

SIR, 20th February 1863.

Alteration of upper limit of age for Matrons.

I BEG to state that, in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of suitable candidates for the office of assistant matron in the Convict Service, we are prevented from removing a large body of female convicts to Parkhurst prison through the want of officers. I would therefore suggest, for consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the limit of age be extended to 40, which would enable me to obtain several who are very eligible for the duties, but at present disqualified on account of age. I would submit that, for the future, the qualifications on account of age be from 24 to 40 years, in place of from 24 to 36.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir J. Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 21st February 1863.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, expressing your wish that the limits of age for the situation of assistant matron in the Convict Service should hereafter be 24 and 40, instead of 24 and 36, as at present;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate their decisions as to the eligibility of candidates in conformity with your wish.

I am, &c.

Sir J. Jebb to the Civil Service Commissioners.

CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND).

45, Parliament Street,
7th May 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

Examination of persons appointed since date of Superannuation Act, and not yet certificated.

I BEG to state that, owing to a variety of circumstances, there are many officers, male and female, who have been appointed to the Convict Service without having been subjected to the examination prescribed by the Superannuation Act of 1859.

As one of the causes to which this state of things is mainly attributable, I would mention that for a long period after the passing of the Act I was quite unaware that any such condition as a civil service certificate had been established, so as to comprise those from whom would be required qualifications so peculiarly practical as are necessary in persons entrusted with the care of convicts.

I may also add that the very great pressure of business which has for some time prevailed in my department has prevented me from giving the necessary consideration to this subject.

The number of officers of various kinds who entered the service between April 1859 and February 1862, when a regular system of examination commenced, and who have not obtained a certificate, is 196, as detailed in the accompanying papers.

I am most anxious that some arrangement should be made for placing them on a satisfactory footing, in respect of claim to pension, &c., to which all consider themselves fairly entitled.

These officers have all undergone a long probation, which enables the governor or superintendent, under whom they may have been serving, to speak with confidence of their fitness for their duties, and I would, therefore, submit that if, under such circumstances, an examination should still be considered indispensable, the test should be limited to reading and writing. As regards the points of moral character, intelligence, and general eligibility, I trust that the certificate of the governor or superintendent and medical officer would be accepted in lieu of the course ordinarily pursued.

With respect to deputy-governors, it is my intention to communicate further with the Secretary of State, as I am strongly of opinion that, being generally selected from military officers of rank and experience, their fitness for the duties devolving upon them is as sufficiently guaranteed by their professional training as in the case of chaplains and medical officers.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to Sir J. Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
16th May 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, adverting to the fact that many officers have been appointed to the Convict Service without having been subjected to the examination prescribed by the Superannuation Act; stating, as some of the causes of this state of things, that you had been unaware for a long period of the establishment of such a condition, and that a pressure of business has prevented you from giving the requisite consideration to the subject; and suggesting that, under these circumstances, the examination, if necessary, of these officers should be limited to reading and writing, certificates from the prison officers being accepted as sufficient evidence of health and character.

CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND).

Effect of Superannuation Act of 1859.

In reply, I am, in the first place, to advert to a misapprehension which appears to exist as to the authority under which the Commissioners act in conducting the examinations and granting certificates of qualification. The Superannuation Act of 1859 does not, as seems to be supposed, prescribe any examination which was not previously necessary under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 21st May 1855. By this Order it was required that all persons proposed to be appointed after its date to junior situations in any department of the Civil Service should be examined and certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners, and the Superannuation Act of 19th April 1859 makes the possession of their certificate granted under the Order in Council a condition to the receipt of a pension under the Act, with certain exceptions therein described ; but it does not enable the Commissioners to grant their certificates in any other cases, or upon any other terms, than those which are indicated in the Order in Council.

Examination of persons appointed since date of Superannuation Act, and not yet certificated.

(2.) In dealing, therefore, with the cases which are the subject of your letter, the Commissioners, before granting the certificates requested, are required to ascertain that the persons in question are (1), within prescribed limits of age ; (2), free from physical defect ; (3), of satisfactory character ; and (4), possessed of the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of their duties. With respect to the second and third of these points, the Commissioners will be satisfied with favourable reports from the medical officers and the governors or superintendents, as suggested, but with respect to the fourth point, they scarcely think that the circumstances referred to as explaining the delay which has occurred are such as to justify them in dispensing with any portion of the very moderate examination which, after full consideration, has been prescribed as suitable for the various classes of officers. As it appears, on reference to the list which accompanied your letter, in 37 of the cases mentioned the examination is already restricted to reading and writing, and that in only eight of the residue is more required than simple addition and subtraction, the Commissioners do not anticipate that difficulty will be felt in satisfying these elementary requirements.

The Commissioners do not, of course, suggest that any further delay than is absolutely necessary should be incurred in carrying out the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, but as a short interval must, under any circumstances, elapse before the examination papers can be placed before the candidates, they would probably, if early notice be given them of the nature of their examination, be able sufficiently to prepare for it.

I am to add that, upon receiving your answer, the Commissioners will regard the persons included in the list which accompanied your letter as nominated to the positions which they occupy, and will cause packets of examination papers to be prepared and sent to you for transmission to the local governors and superintendents, to be used as in ordinary cases.

I am, &c.

Sir J. Jebb to Mr. Horace Mann.

45, Parliament Street,
19th May 1863.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter of the 16th instant, on the subject of officers who have been appointed to the Convict Service without the required certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners ; and in reply I would beg to state that I willingly

avail myself of the terms submitted for my consideration, and have, therefore, to request that you will cause packets of examination papers to be prepared and sent to me for transmission to the governors and superintendents of the different prisons.

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With reference to the extended period before the examination takes place, I would suggest that a month be granted for preparation for the same.

Examination of persons appointed since date of Superannuation Act, and not yet certificated.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of the Audit Office to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Audit Office, 18th May 1863.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to transmit the following papers, viz. :—

Appointment of Temporary Officers in Convict Service without certificates.

Copies of Queries, Nos. 5 and 26, on the Account of the Directors of Convict Prisons in England, and of the replies thereto ;

List of persons appointed to the Convict Service whose names are not traced in the lists of persons to whom certificates of qualification have been granted by the Civil Service Commissioners ;

Copy of Query No. 4, on the Account of Spike Island Convict Prison, Ireland, and of the reply thereto ;

And I am to request that they may be laid before the Civil Service Commissioners for their consideration and opinion.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Query No. 5, on the account of the Directors of Convict Prisons (England) for the year 1862-63.

Portsmouth prison. (Five names given) appointed temporary assistant warders in April 1862.

Woking prison. ——— appointed plumber 14th May 1862.

Woking prison. ——— appointed plumber 26th May.

It is observed that the names of these persons do not appear in the lists furnished by the Civil Service Commissioners of persons to whom certificates have been granted. Explanation is requested.

ANSWER.

These are only temporary officers, engaged to meet a sudden emergency, who are not entitled to superannuation or other retiring allowance, and are on a different footing altogether from officers permanently appointed. It is understood that none but permanent civil servants require the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Query No. 26, arising out of answer to Query No. 5. Appointment of temporary warders at Portsmouth prison and plumber at Woking prison.

Information is requested as to the time these temporary officers have been employed, and when their service is likely to terminate.

ANSWER.

Upwards of 12 months, but it is probable that, owing to a permanent increase of the staff being contemplated, a different arrangement will ensue.

As regards the plumber at Woking, he is at weekly wages, and his services may be dispensed with at a week's notice. He understands that he is not entitled to gratuity or pension.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Copy of Query No. 4 and answer on the account of Peter Hay, Esq., Governor and Accountant of Spike Island Convict Prison, for the year 1862-3.

Query. ——— and ——— appointed 3rd class warders on 24th September 1862; also ——— as 1st class warder on 4th November 1862.

The above names do not appear in the lists sent by the Civil Service Commissioners to this office of those persons who have received certificates of qualification.

ANSWER.

It has never been the practice in the Irish Convict Service to require the certificates indicated.

In the case of a new appointment, the man is placed on six months' probation ; he is reported on monthly, and at the end of six months the governor of the prison reports

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finally on his fitness to perform the duties of his office, when, if not found fit, he would not be continued in the service.

(Signed) PETER HAY, Governor.

22nd April 1863.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Audit Office.

Civil Service Commission,
27th May 1863.

SIR,

Temporary Officers require certificates.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to thank you for your communication of the 18th instant, relative to certain persons appointed to the Convict Service without obtaining certificates of qualification;

And in reply I am to state that the Commissioners find nothing in the circumstances alleged to warrant their regarding those persons as exempt from the operation of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855.

I am to add, with regard to the persons employed in Spike Island prison, that arrangements have recently been concluded for the examination of all clerks, assistant schoolmistresses, matrons, hatchmen, warders, messengers, and night watchmen, in the Convict Service of Ireland.*

I have, &c.

Sir J. Jebb to Mr. Walrond.

45, Parliament Street,
19th May 1863.

SIR,

Alteration of limits of age for Assistant Messengers.

WITH reference to the limits of age fixed for assistant messengers in the Convict prisons, namely, from 16 to 24 years, I beg to submit, for consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, that they be altered to 14 and 20 years.

As the vacancies in the above named office are filled by the sons of deserving prison officers, which is the only opening for them in this department, and the amount of salary being only 26*l.* per annum, it is impossible to keep them after they reach manhood.

The minimum age which I now propose will fully meet the requirements of the service, and throw open the situation to many more eligible lads as candidates.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Director General of Convict Prisons.

Civil Service Commission,
28th May 1863.

SIR,

Suggested omission of arithmetic and spelling in examination of Matrons.

WITH reference to the scheme of examination for assistant matrons in the Convict Service proposed in your letter of the 25th January 1862, and now in force;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to inform you that it has been found necessary to exempt the female attendants at Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum from examination in arithmetic and spelling, owing to the difficulty experienced in finding competent candidates; and I am to state that, if you are of opinion that the same reason applies to the similar situations in your department, the Commissioners see no objection to extending to them the same exemption, and will in that case limit the examination of assistant matrons to reading and writing.

I am, &c.

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* The correspondence is printed under the head "Convict Prisons Department (Ireland)," at p. 137.

Sir J. Jebb to Mr. Walrond.

Convict Service (England).

45, Parliament Street,
30th May 1863.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, acquainting me, by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it has been found necessary to exempt the female attendants at Broadmoor Asylum from examination in arithmetic and spelling, owing to the difficulty experienced in finding suitable candidates, and stating that if, in my opinion, the same reason applies to similar situations in my department, the Commissioners see no objection to extending to them the same exemption, and will in that case limit the examination of assistant matrons to reading and writing. Suggested omission of arithmetic and spelling in examination of Matrons.

In reply, I beg to acquaint you, for information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that I think the subjects of examination at present in force for assistant matrons in the Convict Service should be continued, it being essential for the proper discharge of their duties that they should have a knowledge of simple addition and subtraction, and be able to spell tolerably well.

I am, &c.

Sir J. Jebb to Mr. Walrond.

45, Parliament Street,
18th June 1863.

Sir,

With regard to the limits of age fixed for candidates for the office of assistant warder and civil guard in the Convict Service, namely, 24 to 40, I would beg to submit, for consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, in consequence of the number of very eligible candidates who are disqualified on account of having exceeded the maximum age, viz., 40, and the great difficulty I have to contend with in procuring candidates who possess the special qualifications required for the duties of prison officers, the maximum age be extended to 42. Alteration of upper limit of age for Warders.

I would mention that the discipline staff in the convict prisons is composed of the same class of officers as in the military prisons, and the maximum age for appointments in the latter establishments is 45 years.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Sir Joshua Jebb.

Civil Service Commission,
22nd June 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, received this morning ; I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, although in ordinary cases they would have preferred a lower limit of age, they attach due weight to the circumstances which you state, and that they will in future consider 42 years as the maximum limit for the situations of assistant warder and civil guard.

I am, &c.

D. O'Brien, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

45, Parliament Street,
6th July 1863.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the subject of examination for the office of deputy superintendent in the Female Convict prisons, I would beg to suggest, for consideration of Qualifications of Deputy Superintendent.

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Qualifications of Deputy Superintendent.

the Civil Service Commissioners, the following qualifications for the above-mentioned office, namely :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, also the arithmetical tables).
4. Elementary grammar.

I would recommend the limit of age, from 25 to 40 years.

I am, &c.

Lieut.-Col. E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E., to Mr. Walrond.

45, Parliament Street,
22nd July 1863.

SIR,

Qualifications of Compounder.

A CANDIDATE having been recommended to the Secretary of State for nomination to the office of compounder at Dartmoor Prison, I beg to submit, for consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, the following subjects of examination and limits of age for the above-mentioned office :—

1. Reading.
2. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
3. Elementary arithmetic, the arithmetical tables, practice, decimals, and fractions.

Limits of age, from 24 to 40 years.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Director-General of Convict Prisons.

Civil Service Commission,
24th July 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst., proposing subjects of examination and limits of age for the situation of compounder at Dartmoor Prison ;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, subject to the question which will be stated below, the Commissioners concur in the proposed scheme, and will regulate accordingly any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the situation in question.

The only point on which the Commissioners wish for further information is, whether the examination in arithmetic is intended to include or to exclude the rules called "reduction," "proportion," and "interest." If, as they believe, the intention is that these rules should be included, they would suggest that the same terms should be used which are employed in almost all the similar cases, viz., "Arithmetic, including "vulgar and decimal fractions."

If this suggestion is adopted, the qualifications for the office of compounder will stand as follows :—

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and orthography.
3. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

Limits of age, from 24 to 40 years.

I am, &c.

Lieut.-Col. E. Y. W. Henderson to Mr. Walrond.

45, Parliament Street,
25th July 1863.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, acquainting me, by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, that

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Qualifications of compounder.

they will examine candidates for the office of compounder in the Convict Service in accordance with the proposed scheme, and that the only point on which they will require further information is, whether the examination in arithmetic is intended to include or exclude the rules of "reduction," "proportion," and "interest."

In reply, I beg to acquaint you, for information of the Commissioners, that, having consulted the medical superintendent of Millbank Prison on the subject, that gentleman is of opinion that the following will be sufficient:—the first four rules (simple and compound), reduction, the arithmetical tables, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions: the qualification most essential for the office in question being an accurate knowledge of dispensing medicines, which is ascertained by the medical officer of the prison to which the candidate is nominated.

I therefore hope that the above explanation will be deemed sufficient.

I am, &c.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION.

The Secretary, Audit Office, to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, Audit Office, 2nd March 1863.

Appointments proposed to be made under the last clause of Order in Council.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed papers relating to the appointment of certain persons who had been employed temporarily under the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners, to situations on the permanent establishment of that Commission,—the Board being desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners as to how far the persons so appointed can be regarded as exempted by the last clause of the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855 from the necessity of obtaining a certificate of qualification.

The Board would at the same time call your attention to their letter of the 22nd April 1858, relative to the circumstances under which the persons in question had hitherto been employed by the Copyhold Commissioners without a certificate of qualification, and to the correspondence which, in reply to that letter, was forwarded to them in your letter of the 14th May 1858.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 7th February 1863.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of their Minute of 16th ult., sanctioning certain additions to the permanent establishment of the office of the Inclosure Commissioners.

Their Lordships desire me to state that they found it necessary from the state of things in the office of the Inclosure Commissioners to create the offices, and to sanction the appointments therein set forth, viz.:—

Mr. A. B. to be assistant accountant.
Mr. C. D. to be building clerk.
Mr. E. F. to be assistant to the chief clerk in copyhold matters.
Mr. G. H. to be assistant to the chief clerk in drainage and inclosure matters.

These offices, not being junior situations in the department, and it being considered desirable by the Inclosure Commissioners, as the heads of the department, that the persons appointed to them should be of mature age; and, having acquired special qualifications, the persons appointed are exempted, under the last clause of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, from the necessity of obtaining a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; but you will observe that my Lords have directed that henceforth these offices shall be filled by promotion in the department.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) F. PEEL.

The Commissioners of Audit.

COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 16th January 1863.

Appointments proposed to be made under the last clause of Order in Council.

WRITE to the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners that, having regard to the circumstances of their department, and the peculiar qualifications and experience required in the offices referred to, my Lords will not object to the promotions recommended by the Commissioners, namely:—

1. That Mr. A. B. should be made a junior or second-class clerk on the establishment, to act as assistant to the accountant; his salary to commence at 200*l.* a year, being about the amount of his present earnings, with the usual increments up to 300*l.*, being the maximum of the class.

2. That Mr. C. D. be appointed a junior or second-class clerk on the establishment, to act as "building clerk," his salary to commence at 160*l.*, being about the amount of his present earnings, with the several annual increments up to the maximum of the class.

3. That an additional junior clerk be appointed to act as an assistant to Mr. C. D., the salary to commence at the minimum of the class.

4. That the assistant to the chief clerk in copyhold matters should be appointed a junior or second-class clerk on the establishment, the salary to commence at 160*l.*, and to rise by the increments of the class to its maximum of 300*l.*

5. That the assistant to the chief clerk in drainage and inclosure matters be appointed a junior or second-class clerk on the establishment, the salary to commence at 160*l.* and to rise by the increments of the class to its maximum of 300*l.*

My Lords, however, desire it to be understood that in sanctioning this increase to the establishment, they assume that henceforth it will not be necessary to commit any part of the proper business of the establishment to clerks not regularly or properly appointed, and also that the provision made in the estimate for "services beyond those of the "establishment" may be considerably reduced. * * *

Mr. Maitland to the Secretary, Audit Office.

SIR, 6th March 1863.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, enclosing a Treasury Minute and letter relative to appointments on the establishment of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners, and requesting, by desire of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners as to how far the persons appointed can be regarded as exempted by the last clause of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855 from the necessity of obtaining certificates of qualification.

By the Minute (dated 16th January 1863), the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury state that, for the reason assigned, they will not object to the promotion recommended by the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners, and proceed to recapitulate the recommendations, which are that Mr. A. B. and Mr. C. D. should be made junior or second-class clerks on the establishment of the Copyhold Commission, with salaries rising from amounts named by the usual increments up to 300*l.*, being the maximum of the class, and with certain specified duties; that the assistant to the chief clerk in copyhold matters, and the assistant to the chief clerk in drainage and inclosure matters should severally be appointed junior or second-class clerks on the establishment, with salaries commencing at 160*l.* a year, and rising by the increments of the class to the maximum of 300*l.*; and further, that an additional junior clerk should be appointed, with specified duties, the salary to commence at the minimum of the class.

By their letter dated 7th February, my Lords, having referred to the appointments of Mr. A. B. and Mr. C. D., add that Mr. E. F. is to be assistant to the chief clerk in copyhold matters, and that Mr. G. H. is to be assistant to the chief clerk in drainage and inclosure matters, each of them thus becoming, it is presumed, by virtue of the Minute, a junior clerk on the establishment.

The letter proceeds to state that the offices specified, not being junior situations in the department, and it being considered desirable by the Inclosure Commissioners, as the heads of the department, that the

persons appointed to them should be of mature age; and, having acquired special qualifications, the persons appointed are exempted under the last clause of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, from the necessity of obtaining a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners. It is then added that their Lordships have directed that the appointments in question should henceforth be filled by promotion, but this direction is not contained in the Minute.

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Appointments proposed to be made under the last clause of Order in Council.

As to the previous position of the four persons nominated, nothing is said in the Minute, and the letter is equally silent; but from the term promotion which is used, it might be inferred that they have held inferior positions on the establishment of the department. This, however, appears, from the correspondence mentioned in your letter, not to have been the case in 1858, as they were then considered not to require certificates from this office, on account of the irregularity of their employment, the nature of their work, &c.

Colonel Dawson, in his letter of 30th April 1858, thus describes them :—"The assistants alluded to are not, properly speaking, clerks, "but draughtsmen, whose work, consisting in the examination of the "plans and copies of plans made to accompany instruments of tithe "apportionment and inclosure awards, fluctuates in quantity, and is "entirely independent of the Commissioners' control." And he adds that "these assistants are appointed only as occasion requires, and "they are subject to dismissal at a day's notice."

Had any change taken place since 1858, it would no doubt have been brought under the notice of the Board of Audit.

The Commissioners have entered into the details which precede because, differing, as they most unwillingly do, from their Lordships as to the application of the last clause of the Order in Council, they are anxious that any misapprehension which they may be under as to the facts of the case may at once be rectified.

Appointments cannot be made to junior situations, under the last clause of the Order in Council.

The clause, as will be seen on reference to the Order, applies only to situations "for which there are no prescribed limits of age," but for junior clerkships in the establishment of the Copyhold Commission limits of age were prescribed as soon as it became necessary that arrangements for the examination of candidates should be made; and on this ground alone it is apprehended that the appointments cannot take effect under the clause referred to. Nor (if a reference to the general scope of the Order may be allowed) was this restriction on the operation of the last clause by any means unnecessary. It was intended that admission to junior situations should be governed by "fixed rules" as to age, and other qualifications, and it would hardly have been consistent to give to each head of a public department the power of dispensing with these rules at his pleasure.

It may also be mentioned that the clause referred to requires not only special qualifications, but "special qualifications acquired in other "pursuits." The last three words are omitted in the Treasury letter, and indeed it cannot very often be the case that persons who, by assiduity in the service of a public department, have been earning "promotion" in that department, have at the same time been acquiring special qualifications of peculiar value in other pursuits.

It has occurred to the Commissioners that the special duties assigned by the Minute to the several persons whose appointment it sanctions may have been considered as taking the junior clerkships which it creates out of the list of junior situations; but this can hardly be the case, as the operation of the Order might soon be indefinitely contracted if such a principle were recognized; and, moreover, the Minute itself assigns special duties to the additional clerk whose appointment is

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Appointments cannot be made to junior situations under the last clause of the Order in Council.

authorized by its third paragraph, for he is to be "assistant to Mr. "———." Nevertheless the letter does not consider him as exempted from examination, and, in fact, a candidate nominated on the 25th ultimo by the Copyhold Commissioners has already been examined at their request.

The Civil Service Commissioners have only, in conclusion, to tender their thanks to the Board of Audit for the opportunity which the Board have been good enough to give them of expressing their opinion in a question of so much general importance.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Audit Office, to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Audit Office, 15th January 1864.

WITH reference to my letter to Mr. Maitland of 2nd March 1863, on the subject of certain appointments in the office of the Copyhold, &c. Commissioners without certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, and his reply thereto; I am directed by the Commissioners of Audit to transmit to you herewith for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, copies of a correspondence relating to an appointment of a similar character which has been recently made in the same office.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission, 3, St. James's Square,

MY LORDS, 31st January 1863.

A VACANCY having occurred in the permanent staff of the Survey department of this Commission, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, in consequence of the removal of Mr. A. B., assistant surveyor, I am directed by the Commissioners to communicate to your Lordships their recommendation that Mr. C. D., who is now employed as a draughtsman, receiving a fixed rate of pay of 10*s.* per diem, should be promoted to the class of assistant surveyors.

The Commissioners further recommend that as Mr. C. D. has already been employed in the Survey department of this Commission nearly five years, and is now in the receipt of 156*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and has performed his duty with zeal, intelligence, and efficiency, his salary as assistant surveyor should commence at 160*l.* per annum, with the usual increase.

Mr. A. B. having, from his length of service, been in the receipt of the maximum salary of assistant surveyor, this change will for a time cause a diminution in the expenses of the Commission.

I am to request your Lordships' sanction to this arrangement.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' obedient servant,

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. (Signed) H. PYNE.

ENCLOSURE 2.

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 7th February 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of 31st ultimo, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they approve of the appointment of Mr. C. D. to be assistant surveyor in your department, at a salary commencing at 160*l.* per annum, with the usual increment.

I am, &c.

The Inclosure Commissioners. (Signed) GEO. HAMILTON.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,

MY LORDS, 19th March 1863.

I AM directed by the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners to refer your Lordships to a letter dated the 31st January last, requesting your Lordships' sanction to the appointment of Mr. C. D. as an assistant surveyor, at a salary commencing at 160*l.*, with the usual increment, and to the reply thereto, dated the 7th February last, approving of the appointment, and to request that your Lordships will be pleased to say whether

this appointment is such an one as may be considered to come within the last clause of the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, upon the appointment being recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications.

I have, &c.
To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. Pyne.

COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION.

Appointments cannot be made to junior situations under the last clause of the Order in Council.

ENCLOSURE 4.

Treasury Chambers, 8th April 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to your letter of 19th ultimo, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that if you are of opinion that the duties assigned to the office of assistant surveyor in your department require the selection of a person of mature age, and having acquired special qualifications for the office in other pursuits, my Lords see no objection to the appointment of Mr. C. D. being treated under the last clause of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, and being recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications.

I am, &c.
The Inclosure Commissioners. (Signed) F. Peel.

ENCLOSURE 5.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission, 3, St. James's Square, 4th June 1863.

MY LORDS,

I AM directed by the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners to refer your Lordships to Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 7th February last, and to Mr. Peel's letter of the 8th April last, and to inform your Lordships that they are of opinion that the duties assigned to the office of assistant surveyor in this department require the selection of a person of mature age, and Mr. C. D. having acquired special qualifications for the office, they have treated his appointment under the last clause of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855; such appointment to bear date from 31st March last, at a salary of 160*l.* per annum; and the Commissioners have to request your Lordships' sanction to this appointment from the said 31st March last.

I have, &c.
To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. Pyne.

ENCLOSURE 6.

Treasury Chambers, 15th June 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they approve of the selection of Mr. C. D. for the office of assistant surveyor in your department, at a salary of 160*l.* per annum, commencing from the 31st March last; Mr. C. D.'s appointment to be treated under the last clause of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855.

I am, &c.
The Inclosure Commissioners. (Signed) F. Peel.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Audit Office.

Civil Service Commission,
26th January 1864.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, with enclosures, relative to an appointment in the office of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners without certificate of qualification.

In their letter of the 6th March 1863, the Civil Service Commissioners stated their views in reference to certain appointments which were then brought under their consideration, some of which were of a similar character; but they have not yet been informed what decision was arrived at in those cases by the Board of Audit and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

With regard to the present case, the Commissioners desire to submit to the Board of Audit the following observations.

From the correspondence transmitted along with your letter, it appears that Mr. C.D. was employed in the Survey department of the Copyhold, &c. Commission for nearly five years at a fixed rate of salary amounting latterly to 156*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The Commissioners apprehend that before being thus employed in the capacity of temporary draughtsman, Mr. C.D. ought to have obtained their certificate of quali-

COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION.

fication. On this point they desire to refer to a Treasury minute, in which the necessity of a certificate in the case of temporary appointments of this description is laid down in the following terms :

Appointments cannot be made to junior situations under the last clause of the Order in Council.

"My Lords have to observe that according to the intention and spirit "of the Order in Council, a person nominated to any junior situation "in the Civil Service, whether it be a temporary or permanent clerk-"ship, cannot be admitted to probation in such junior situation "until he has received a certificate of qualification from the Commis-"sioners."

Whether, if Mr. C.D. had been duly certificated as draughtsman he might afterwards have been promoted to the rank of assistant surveyor without further examination, is a point which the Commissioners do not think it necessary at present to discuss. They proceed to consider the question whether he can be appointed to that office under the last clause of the Order in Council of the 21st of May 1855, which provides that "persons of mature age, having acquired special "qualifications in other pursuits," may be appointed, without examination, to "any situation for which there are no prescribed limits of "age."

The Commissioners do not propose at present to inquire whether the situation of "assistant surveyor," under the Copyhold, &c. Commission, is of the exceptional character here described, or whether, as there seems reason to suppose, it is identical with that of "permanent "draughtsmen," for which limits of age as well as subjects of examination were duly prescribed in June 1858. In the latter case they conceive that it would be impossible to regard it as one to which the last clause of the Order was intended to apply. In the absence of precise information on this point, they are desirous of calling the attention of the Board of Audit to the remaining portion of the clause, in the construction of which they have the satisfaction of observing that their own views are in accordance with those which appear to have been taken by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in their letter of 8th April 1863. In that letter it is implied that no appointment can take effect under this clause, unless the person appointed has acquired special qualifications for the office "in other pursuits." In the answer returned by the Copyhold, &c. Commissioners no reference is made to the three words last quoted.

From this omission, which they think may possibly have escaped the observation of their Lordships, the Commissioners infer that the words could not have been used in reference to Mr. C.D. consistently with the facts of the case ; and on this ground they are under the necessity of concluding, though differing most unwillingly from the view apparently taken in their Lordships' last letter, that as the required conditions are not satisfied, Mr. C. D.'s appointment cannot take effect under the clause to which those conditions are attached.

The Commissioners think it their duty further to remark that if it were conceded that a person who had been employed without certificate in the subordinate ranks of a department, could thereby acquire a claim to be appointed under this clause to one of the higher posts in the same department, the whole object of the Order in Council would, in their opinion, be defeated, and its provisions would become practically a dead letter.

I am to add that, although the office of assistant surveyor under the Copyhold, &c. Commission, is one which requires special qualifications, the Commissioners do not apprehend that there would be any difficulty in testing those qualifications by examination. They have found no difficulty in examining inspectors of coal mines, who are required to

show a knowledge of mining and the management of mines ; or clerks of works under the War Department, who are tested in all the practical details of builders' work ; and if the supposition is correct that the situation of "assistant surveyor" is the same as that of "permanent "draughtsman," it has already been settled, according to the provisions of the Order in Council, that these very persons should give proof of their professional qualifications by passing an examination in land surveying and plan drawing. COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION. Appointments cannot be made to junior situations under the last clause of the Order in Council.

In conclusion, the Commissioners have only to repeat their thanks to the Board of Audit for the opportunity given to them of expressing their opinion on questions bearing so directly on the efficient working of the system which they administer.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Audit Office, to Mr. Walrond.

Audit Office, Somerset House,
2nd February 1864.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 15th ultimo ; and I am to express the thanks of the Commissioners for the information it contains.

With reference to the second paragraph of that letter, I am to state that the payments of salary in question, which had been made without certificates of qualification, were disallowed by the Commissioners of Audit ; and that the correspondence between them and the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject was transmitted to the Treasury in a report dated 13th March 1863, which report is still under their Lordships' consideration.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, in which you convey to the Board of Audit the thanks of the Civil Service Commissioners for the opportunity given to them of expressing their opinion on questions bearing so directly on the efficient working of the system which they administer, I am directed by the Board to state that they will continue to follow the course they have hitherto adopted on this subject, with respect to the accounts of those departments which are rendered to them for examination and audit.

With respect, however, to those departments whose accounts are not rendered to the Commissioners for examination, they have no means of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855 have been complied with.

In such cases the payments for salary come before the Commissioners of Audit only in the accounts of the Paymaster-General ; and as that officer is bound under Treasury instructions to pay upon the orders of certain selected officers of the several departments, the Commissioners must allow in the accounts of the Paymaster-General, without further inquiry, the payments made upon those orders.

I am, &c.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS.

George Dickins, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Custom House, London,
6th March 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE to signify the request of the Board to be favoured with examination papers for ———, who has been nominated by the Lords Qualifications of House Porter.

CUSTOMS.

Qualifications of House Porter.

of the Treasury to the situation of house porter in the Custom House at Dublin ; and I am to add that, with reference to the nature of the employment, the Board consider an examination in reading and writing, the qualifications required of boatmen and watchmen, will be sufficient.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Customs.

Civil Service Commission,
11th July 1863.

SIR,

Loss of one eye disqualifies an out-door officer.

WITH reference to the case of ———, who has been nominated as out-door officer at the port of Greenock ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that it appears, from the medical certificate transmitted with the other papers, that the candidate lost the sight of his right eye by an accident when eight years of age, and I am to inquire whether this defect would be regarded by the Commissioners of Customs as an absolute disqualification for the situation of an out-door officer, or whether, supposing the sight of the left eye to be good, the candidate would be considered as eligible.

I am, &c.

Mr. Dickins to Mr. Walrond.

Custom House, London,
16th July 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th instant, requesting to be informed whether the loss of an eye by a candidate for the situation of an out-door officer in the Customs would be regarded by the Board as an absolute disqualification ;

I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, with reference to the nature of the duties to be performed by an out-door officer in this department, the Board are of opinion that the total loss of sight of one eye would disqualify ——, the candidate referred to, for the situation in question ; and the Board would therefore submit whether, under the circumstances, the Civil Service Commissioners may not see fit to withhold their certificate of qualification.

I am, &c.

J. H. Hale, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Custom House, London,
23rd October 1863.

SIR,

Prosecution of a candidate for altering a certificate of birth.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased, by their order of the 14th instant, to nominate George Priest to the situation of out-door officer in the Customs in London ;

I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that Priest attended on the 17th instant to take up the appointment, when he tendered a certificate representing that he was born on the 19th January 1843, but, as an erasure had been made in the date, a further certificate was obtained from the General Register Office, which showed that Priest was not born until the year 1844, and, as he is therefore under 20 years of age, the minimum limit for admission to the situation, the Board have cancelled the nomination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Dickins to Mr. Walrond.

Customs.

Custom House, London,
7th December 1863.

Prosecution of a candidate for altering a certificate of birth.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 26th October last, in reply to a communication from this department, apprizing you of the circumstances under which the nomination of George Priest had been cancelled;

I am now desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Board deemed it necessary to institute criminal proceedings against Priest under the 36th section of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 98., in consequence of which he was tried, on the 3rd instant, at the Central Criminal Court, upon an indictment charging him with having fraudulently altered and uttered a falsified certificate of his birth in reference to his nomination as an out-door officer, and having been found guilty, he was sentenced by the Recorder to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

I am, &c.

Mr. Dickins to Mr. Walrond.

Custom House, London,
14th December 1863.

Sir,

Qualifications of Extra Clerks.

I am desired by the Board to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased by their order dated the 7th instant to sanction, at the recommendation of the Board, the following alterations in the regulations relating to the age and examination of candidates for extra clerks employed in this department, which are at present the same as those observed for established clerkships, viz., that candidates for the situation of extra clerks be between the ages of 17 and 35 years, and that their examination be limited to the following subjects, viz.:—

1st. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography;

2d. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions:—

it being understood that should any extra clerk admitted under the revised regulations be within the age for admission to the establishment, and obtain a nomination thereto, he would be subjected to the existing examination for established clerkships before the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am further directed to add, that the object which the Board had in view in recommending the above alteration in the regulations was to promote the filling of the situation of extra clerk as far as practicable by steady men of some experience and of business habits, who, after having been instructed in the duties of the department, would be content to continue as extra clerks, and be available for duty in any office where temporary assistance might be required; and in pursuance of the directions of the Lords of the Treasury, I am desired to request the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners in giving effect to the above alteration of practice.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Board of Customs.

Civil Service Commission,
15th December 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, proposing, by desire of

CUSTOMS.

Qualifications of Extra Clerks.

the Board of Customs, and with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that the limits of age for extra clerks in the Customs, not on the establishment, should henceforth be 17 and 35, and that their examination should be confined to the following subjects, viz. :—

(1.) Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.

(2.) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

and, in reply, I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will regulate, in accordance with the wishes of the Board, any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the situation in question.

I am, &c.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Education Department,
24th June 1863.

SIR,

Appointment to Civil Service of Teachers trained at the public expense.

I AM directed to request that you will lay before the Civil Service Commissioners the enclosed copy of a letter from the Committee of Council on Education to Sir Joshua Jebb.

I am to request that this communication may make no difference in the practice of referring to this office for information respecting candidates for employment in the Civil Service who have been pupil teachers or students in training schools. Their lordships withdraw the claims for repayment made in the cases of Messrs. ———, ———, and ———.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, Education Department, 24th June 1863.

I HAVE submitted your letters of the 16th, 17th, and 20th instant (relative to the repayment which is at present required from teachers trained at the public expense when taking employment in prison schools) to the Committee of Council, and I am authorized to state that, as long as the number of such teachers does not materially exceed the present amount, their Lordships will no longer insist on such repayment.

My Lords understand their answer to be confined to schools, which are part of establishments in Great Britain, or which are maintained out of imperial taxation.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the Civil Service Commission.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.

Sir F. R. Sandford to Mr. Walrond.

Education Department,
15th August 1863.

SIR,

Qualifications of Inspector's Assistants.

THE Lord President of the Council is about to appoint several inspector's assistants, pursuant to section iii., in the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, dated the 19th day of May 1863, a copy of which minute is enclosed herewith.

His Lordship desires me to request that you will have the goodness to move the Civil Service Commissioners to take the necessary steps for ascertaining whether they can grant a certificate of health, character, and attainments, to the candidates whom he has selected for the situations in question.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Qualifications of Inspector's Assistants.

It will be perceived that the minute under which these appointments are to be made limits the choice of candidates to a body of men who have taken high places in examinations held under the direction of the Committee of Council. The Lord President therefore, while he wishes the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners to be an extremely strict and rigorous one, is desirous that it should be confined within the limits specified in the underlined passage in the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the several inspectors in whose districts the assistants are to be employed.

Standard vi., referred to in that letter, is defined in Article 48 of the Revised Code of the Committee of Council's minutes, of which I have the honour to forward a copy.

The examination in arithmetic should extend to and include practice and bills of parcels.

The medical inquiry into the health of the candidates should also be made with great care.

The names and addresses of the candidates who, up to this date, have received nominations, are given on the next page.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

SIR, Education Department.

I AM directed by the Lord President to inform you that he is prepared to nominate an inspector's assistant to act in your district pursuant to the minute of 19th May 1863.

These assistants are intended to be employed in the large schools of large towns or other densely peopled districts, where they can act with the inspector, and not need to sleep away from home or travel far. They are on no account to be despatched on independent service, nor under any circumstances whatever to be allowed to perform any part of your duty except that of examining and passing or rejecting individually children presented by the managers of schools under the several standards of the revised code. As far as possible the assistant should be employed only while you are yourself present. If you see occasion to deviate from this rule in certain cases, you will, at least during the first year, leave him behind you to complete examinations begun in your presence, not send him before you to begin them by himself.

It is only by your thoroughly comprehending the limited and subsidiary character of the assistant's duty that you will repel the imputation of setting a young man to judge his elders, and often his superiors in the art of school keeping. The assistant has no such judgment to deliver, he has only to see certain exercises performed, and to mark them one by one for the inspector.

Every one of the prescribed qualifications is absolute, and admits of no exception whatever.

The Lord President permits you to offer for his Lordship's consideration the name of a qualified candidate to act in your district.

You will be good enough to state the particulars of his qualification under each head prescribed by the minute, and also in what place you propose that he shall reside.

Candidates whom the Lord President may approve will have to pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners. The examination will be based on standard vi., and, to that extent, will be extremely rigorous.

No candidate will pass who cannot read well, as regards pronunciation, stops, and tone ; who cannot write and tabulate neatly, eligibly, and quickly ; who cannot work sums with neat and legible figures, quickly, accurately, and by good methods.

The examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners ; there is no appeal from it.

Candidates cannot conveniently be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners between the end of August and the middle of October. If therefore the work of your district requires that an inspector's assistant begin to act in it before the middle of October your recommendation must be made *at once*, in order that the name, if approved by the Lord President, may be *reported to the Civil Service Commissioners before the 20th instant.*

After the examination, the appointment, like others in the public service, is on probation for six months, and may be cancelled for unfitness without misconduct.

You will be called upon for reports of your satisfaction or otherwise with the assistant.

You will bear in mind that moral as well as intellectual qualities are necessary to justify your recommendation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

To ————,
H.M. Inspector of Schools.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Education Department.

Civil Service Commission,
18th August 1863.

SIR,

Qualifications of Inspector's Assistants.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the qualifications to be required of candidates for the situation of inspector's assistant;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that they will regulate, in accordance with the wishes of the Lord President, any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the office in question.

Referring to standard vi., under Article 48, of the Revised Code, on which standard the Lord President desires that the examination should be based, the Commissioners believe that they will best meet his Lordship's wishes by submitting candidates to a rigorous examination in the following subjects:—

1. Reading.
2. Handwriting.
3. Orthography.
4. Arithmetic (including reduction, proportion, practice, and bills of parcels).

Candidates will further be required to produce the usual evidence of good character, and due regard will be paid to your request that the medical inquiry into their health should be made with great care.

With regard to limits of age the Commissioners will consider 30 as the higher limit, in accordance with the minute transmitted with your letter; and I have only to request that they may be informed what is the lowest age at which the Lord President thinks that candidates should be admitted. As soon as this point is determined, the Commissioners will issue orders for the examination of the candidates named in your letter.

I am, &c.

Sir F. R. Sandford to Mr. Walrond.

Education Department,
19th August 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant.

The conditions of the minute under which inspector's assistants are appointed cannot be fulfilled in the case of any candidate who has not completed his 22nd year. This age may, therefore, be regarded as the inferior limit for such appointments.

I am, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

E. Hammond, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Foreign Office, 26th March 1863.

SIR,

Examination for situations as Student Interpreters.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners that his Lordship would be obliged to them if they would fix some day in the first week of July next for proceeding to the examination of candidates for the appointment of student interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.

There are four vacancies to be filled up, namely, one in China, one in Japan, and two in Siam, and three candidates will be nominated for each vacancy. FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Russell does not propose that any alteration should be made in the subjects of examination as settled on previous occasions, or in the limit of age fixed for the candidates, which should be the same as on the last occasion, viz., not under 18 nor exceeding 24 years of age. Examinations for situations as Student Interpreters.

As soon as the Commissioners shall have fixed a day for proceeding with the examination, Lord Russell will settle the list of candidates, which he will communicate to the Civil Service Commissioners some days previously to that named by them.

I am, &c.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, Foreign Office, 16th November 1863.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners that Mrs. ———, who has been appointed housekeeper in this office, is now ready to be examined. Qualifications of housekeeper.

As soon as the Commissioners shall have fixed the day and hour on which Mrs. ———'s examination is to commence, she will be directed to present herself at the office of the Commission for that purpose.

I am, &c.

P.S.—The accompanying paper shows the points to which the examination of the housekeeper is to be directed.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the examination before the Civil Service Commissioners of candidates for the situation of Home Service Messengers, Office Keepers, Office Porters, Door Keepers, and others on the Establishment of the Foreign Office, as approved by the Earl of Malmesbury $\frac{\text{May}}{\text{June}}$, 1859.

1st. That they are under 40 years of age, complete.
2nd. That they are British subjects.
3rd. That they are able to read and write from dictation, and have such a knowledge of the first rules of arithmetic as will enable them to make out their accounts in the simplest form.
4th. That their general character and health are good.

REGULATIONS for the Examination of a Candidate for the Situation of Housekeeper, as approved by Earl Russell, October 2, 1863.

1st. That she is under 50 years of age, complete.
2nd. That she is able to read and write from dictation, and has such a knowledge of the first rules of arithmetic as will enable her to make out her accounts in the simplest form.
3rd. That her general character and health are good.

FOUR COURTS, MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).

FOUR COURTS, MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).

[For correspondence defining the qualifications of officers, see under Convict Prisons Department (Ireland), at pp. 137–139.]

Landed Estates Court (Ireland).

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Officers of the Court require certificates.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 23rd March 1863.

I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Registrar of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, dated 16th instant, relative to the position, in regard to superannuation of the officers, &c. of that department, and also an extract from their Lordships' minute upon the subject, dated 4th ultimo, and I am to request that you will take such steps, in communication with the Judges of the Court, as may be necessary for the purpose of granting certificates to the persons referred to.

I am, &c.

Enclosure 1.

Sir, Landed Estates Court, 16th March 1863.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that, having submitted your letter of the 11th March instant to the Judges of this Court, I am directed by them to state that they have taken the same, as also the Treasury Minute of the 2nd March 1860, and the several statutes bearing upon the subject, into their careful consideration, and that they think it doubtful whether the officers and clerks of the Courts of Law and Equity come within the scope of the 12th section of the 22 Vict. cap. 26.

In order, however, to obviate any question which may arise hereafter in respect of any claim for superannuation by the clerks intended to be affected by the terms of the Treasury Minute, they will in the meantime and until the question thereby suggested be finally disposed of, recommend the persons appointed since the 19th April 1859, as well as those who may hereafter be appointed, to procure the required certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

I have, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq. (Signed) Henry Carey

Enclosure 2.

Extract from Treasury Minute, dated 4th March 1863.

"Acquaint Mr. Carey with the directions given for payment of the salaries of Mr. ——— and Mr. ———. State, however, no directions have yet been given in respect to the salary of Mr. ———, as it does not appear that any certificate has been granted to this gentleman by the Civil Service Commissioners; and their Lordships learn also from the Commissioners that no certificates have yet been granted by them for any clerk attached to the Landed Estates Court. On this point their Lordships would call the attention of the Judges to their letter of 8th March 1860 (2,938), transmitting copy of a Minute of this Board, in reference to the extension of the system of Civil Service examination to persons appointed to junior situations in the Courts of Law and Equity, and pointing out that in all cases where their Lordships' assent was required to the grant of a superannuation allowance, and in which the appointment had taken place subsequently to 19th April 1859, when the Act 22 Vict. cap. 26. received the Royal assent, they would require the production of a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners. If, as their Lordships apprehend, no steps have yet been taken to carry this arrangement into effect, they would remind the Judges that the 17th section of this Act provides that, for the purposes thereof, no person shall be deemed to have served in the permanent Civil Service of the State unless he holds his appointment directly from the Crown, or has been admitted with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

"The clerks in the office of the Landed Estates Court derive their title to superannuation from the 39th section of 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 89. which is embodied in the schedule to the Act of 22 Vict. cap. 26. It appears, therefore, to their Lordships that, under the terms above referred to, of the 17th section of the last-named Act, they will have no alternative but to require the production of a certificate of the nature referred to in the case of any clerk appointed to the Landed Estates Court since 19th April 1859, who may hereafter prefer a claim to superannuation."

Mr. Maitland to Henry Carey, Esq.

Landed Estates Court (Ireland).

Civil Service Commission,
25th March 1863.

Sir,

Qualifications of Officers.

The Civil Service Commissioners having been requested by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to take such steps as may be necessary in communication with the judges of the Landed Estates Court for the purpose of granting certificates to persons nominated to junior situations in that Court;

I am directed to enclose, for the consideration of the judges, a copy of the Order in Council under which the Civil Service Commissioners act, with a document showing the limits of age and subjects of examination prescribed by most of the public departments, among which are included, as will be seen, the Probate and Divorce Court, the Master's Office of the Courts at Westminster, the Office of the Solicitor to the Treasury, &c. The Commissioners will be glad to learn the wishes of the judges on these two points. With regard to the other qualifications adverted to in the order (physical competence and good character) it is presumed that no special regulations are required.

I am, &c.

The Hon. Judge Longfield to Mr. Walrond.

Landed Estates Court, Dublin,
26th June 1863.

Sir,

As it has been decided that the junior clerks of the Landed Estates Court must obtain a certificate before their appointment, the judges will feel obliged by your giving the necessary instructions to enable the competent candidates to obtain a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners. As there are two places now vacant, and as there is a great press of business at this time of year, it is important that the matter should be settled with as little delay as possible. The judges are of opinion that the qualifications of candidates should be made the subject of a strict examination in reading, writing, spelling, writing from dictation, and arithmetic as far as the rules of proportion and decimal fractions. No other subject of examination occurs to them as necessary or useful. They think the age of the candidates ought not to exceed 35 years. The reason why they propose so advanced an age is, that they frequently require a knowledge of the practice of the Courts from their clerks, which is not frequently found in younger persons.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to the Hon. Judge Longfield.

Civil Service Commission,
27th June 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, communicating the views of the judges of the Landed Estates Court as to the subjects of examination and limits of age which should be prescribed for persons proposed to be appointed to junior clerkships in the Court; and in reply I am to state that the Commissioners will examine in the subjects mentioned such candidates as may be nominated, and will regard 35 as the maximum limit of age, adding, that as the Order in Council appears

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

to require a minimum limit also, the Commissioners will be glad to be informed of the wish of the judges in this respect.

Qualifications of Officers.

With regard to the fitness of candidates in respect of health and character, upon which points the Commissioners are also required by the Order in Council to certify, it is presumed that no special regulations are necessary, and the Commissioners propose therefore to make the inquiries usual in the case of appointments to other departments of the Civil Service.

I am, &c.

The Hon. Judge Longfield to Mr. Walrond.

Landed Estates Courts, Dublin,
SIR, 30th June 1863.

I AM in receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, respecting examination for junior clerks appointed in this Court.

The judges are of opinion that the minimum limit of age should be 18 years. The usual regulations as to health and character will answer.

Effect of Superannuation Act of 1859.

The judges are of opinion that the Order in Council was not intended to apply to officers in courts of law, and that the certificate is necessary only to entitle the junior clerks to superannuation. As an office is now vacant, and an appointment made, subject to the person named obtaining his certificate, and for the next few weeks there will be considerable press of business in the Court, I shall feel obliged by your giving such directions that the examination may take place with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Hon. Judge Longfield.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 2nd July 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the examination of clerks in the office of the judges of the Landed Estates Court ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the judges, they will regard 18 as the minimum limit of age for such appointments, and that they will issue instructions for the examination of the candidate whom it is proposed to appoint to the existing vacancy, as soon as they are furnished with his name and address.

I am, however, to observe that the duties and powers of the Commissioners are limited to the examination of candidates for situations which come within the scope of the Order in Council under which they act ; and that they are consequently unable to grant certificates for situations which do not belong to this class, for the sole purpose of rendering the holders eligible for superannuation. It must be therefore understood, with regard to the particular appointments in question, that in granting their certificates the Commissioners are acting under the provisions of the Order in Council, according to the construction put upon that order by the minute of Her Majesty's Treasury, of March 2, 1860.

I am, &c.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

London University.

The Secretary, Audit Office, to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, Audit Office, 26th August 1863.

As it appears by the accounts of the University of London that Mr. ——— has been appointed a messenger, I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to request that you will state for their information whether any arrangement has been made with the Senate by which the messengers of the University are required to pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners. Appointment without a certificate.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Audit Office.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 27th August 1863.

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, relative to messengers of the University of London ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, that the clerks and other subordinate officers of the University, having been considered to be within the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, are required to pass an examination before appointment ; but that no scheme for the examination of messengers has yet been proposed to them by the Senate of the University.

I am, &c.

LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Lunacy Board (Scotland).

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 23rd December 1863.

With reference to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to submit, for the consideration of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, that as the Board is now, by the Act of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54., established on a permanent footing, the time appears to have arrived for revising and completing the temporary arrangements for admission of clerks which were made in 1857 and 1859, when it was believed that the Board would not exist beyond a brief and definite period. Qualifications of Clerks and Extra Clerks.

In their letter of 3rd December 1857, the Commissioners stated their reasons for regarding it as indispensable in ordinary cases that limits of age should be fixed ; and they referred to the "temporary character " of the Board" as the ground on which alone they felt it possible to waive this requirement. As this ground no longer exists, I am to request that they may be informed what is the lowest and what is the highest age at which the Board would wish clerks and extra clerks to be admitted.

It was on the same ground, viz., the strictly temporary character of the employment, that the Board proposed (in their letter of September

LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).

Qualifications of Clerks and Extra Clerks.

1st 1859) to confine the examination of extra clerks to writing and copying, and that the Commissioners acceded to the proposal. Under the altered circumstances of the Board, the Commissioners are not aware of any reason why these officers should be admitted on a lower standard than similar officers in other departments, who are examined in orthography as well as handwriting, and in arithmetic, including at least the first four rules. For many departments English composition or correspondence is also prescribed.

The Commissioners will await a communication from the Board on these subjects before proceeding to the examination of the candidate whose nomination was notified in your letter of the 18th instant. They would be glad to be informed at the same time whether the situation of "junior clerk," to which Mr. C.D. is now nominated, is of the same class, and subject to the same rules of examination as that of "extra " or temporary clerk," to which it is understood that Mr. A.B. is proposed to be appointed.

I am, &c.

W. Forbes, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh,
SIR, 30th December 1863.

I HAVE had the honour to receive and lay before this Board your letter of the 23rd instant, relating to the examination to which clerks nominated to this department should be subjected, in the altered position of the Board.

The Board are influenced by the views expressed by the Civil Service Commissioners, and are disposed to concur generally in them, and would accordingly wish future examinations of clerks to be conducted on the footing mentioned in your letter. The limits of age they think might with propriety be fixed at from 18 to 25.

In answer to your inquiry, I beg to say that it is desirable that Mr. C.D. should be subjected to the same examination as Mr. A.B.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 1st January 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will convey to the Board of Lunacy their acknowledgment of the readiness with which they have concurred in the views stated in my letter of the 23rd ultimo.

In accordance with what they understand to be the wishes of the Board, the Commissioners will consider 18 and 25 as the limits of age for clerkships in the office of the Board, and the following as the prescribed subjects of examination for extra clerks, viz. :—

(1.) Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
(2.) Arithmetic (first four rules).
(3.) English composition.

Directions have been issued for the examination of Messrs. ——— and ——— according to the scheme above stated, and I am to request that the accompanying papers may be transmitted to those gentlemen without delay.

I am, &c.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

National Debt Office.

C. L. Ryan, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, Whitehall, 21st July 1863.

I have to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes that, in future, all candidates for the National Debt Office should pass a preliminary test examination before they are admitted to compete for vacancies on the establishment of that office. Preliminary test examinations to be held.

I am to add that, with the concurrence of the Commissioners, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose that the subjects of the test should be :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Ryan.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 22nd July 1863.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, stating the desire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that candidates for clerkships in the National Debt Office, before being admitted to compete, should pass a preliminary test examination in handwriting, orthography, and arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners concur in the expediency of the proposed regulation, and will readily lend their assistance in carrying it out.

I am, &c.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

National Gallery.

R. N. Wornum, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, National Gallery, 6th January 1863.

It having been omitted at the time, from a misapprehension as to the importance of the communication, to act upon the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners of the 14th of September 1859, I am now instructed to reply to the questions raised therein. Qualifications of Attendants, Porters, &c.

In the opinion of the Director of the National Gallery, reading and writing are sufficient educational qualifications for the attendants or curators, porters and assistants, of this establishment ; and he considers that the ages of these servants should be, when appointed, not less than 21 years, or not more than 45 years.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Wornum.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 7th January 1863.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the qualifications of candidates for the situations of attendant or curator, porter or assistant, in the National Gallery;

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Qualifications of Attendants, Porters, &c.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that they will limit the examination of candidates to the subjects which you have specified, viz., reading and writing. They must at the same time request permission to observe, that the standard thus established is somewhat lower than that adopted by most of the public departments for appointments of a similar character. They assume that the phrase reading and writing includes the ability to spell with tolerable correctness; but some acquaintance with elementary arithmetic is also usually required.

Objections to a high maximum limit of age.

With regard to the limits of age (21 and 45) the Commissioners have to submit that, independently of other considerations, the principle on which the Superannuation Act is founded appears to render a lower maximum desirable. The Directors of the National Gallery will be aware that under the Act referred to the maximum pension attainable is two-thirds of the salary previously enjoyed, and that for the attainment of this pension 40 years service is required. A person appointed at the age of 45 will not acquire this claim, unless his life should be unusually prolonged; and there will in all probability be a very considerable period during which he is on the one hand becoming less and less efficient, while on the other hand he is annually gaining a title to increased superannuation. Under these circumstances it will be difficult to press his retirement, and it will be still more difficult to do so if, as is not very unusual, the failure of strength should begin at 60, when the superannuation allowance will be only one-fourth; or at 65, when it will be only one-third of the salary which he has been enjoying. Of course the risk of premature failure of strength cannot be altogether avoided, but the inconvenience is less likely to occur in the case of a public servant who enters at an early age.

The limits fixed by several of the public departments for the situation of messenger are subjoined.

In submitting these observations the Commissioners have to express their willingness to adopt the limits named by the Director of the National Gallery, if, on further consideration, he retains his opinion.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Admiralty	21 to 35
Audit Office	21 to 35
Customs	20 to 35
Foreign Office	40
Home Office	20 to 40
Police Courts	25 to 39
Paymaster-General's Office	20 to 35
Inland Revenue	20 to 35
Prisons Department	20 to 40
Trade, Board of	40
Treasury	21 to 35
War Office	20 to 35
Irish Offices	20 to 35

Mr. Wornum to Mr. Maitland.

SIR, National Gallery, 12th January 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I am instructed to state, that the ages from 21 to 40 are perfectly satisfactory to the Director of the National Gallery; that reading and writing are considered quite sufficient educational qualifications for attendants or curators, porters and assistants, but that the elements of arithmetic might be added to

those required from the messenger, who acts as the Keeper's general assistant, and besides performing the ordinary duties of a messenger, has charge of the register of students. NATIONAL GALLERY.

I am, &c.

PATENT OFFICE. PATENT OFFICE.

L. Edmunds, Esq., to Mr. Maitland.

25, Southampton Buildings,
SIR, 26th March 1863.

I BEG leave to present Mr. ———, an extra clerk in the Patent Office, for examination by the Civil Service Commissioners. Qualifications of Extra Clerks.

Mr. ——— was employed in the office from the 3rd January 1859 to the 27th July 1861 as a copying or writing clerk, and during that time was paid either by the folio or by the hour.

From the 27th July 1861 to the present time he has been employed as an extra clerk upon a fixed salary of 130*l.* per annum.

He is, however, with the other extra clerks, not upon the fixed establishment of the office, but liable to discharge at any time, should his services not be required.

In explanation of the delay in sending Mr. ——— for examination, I have to state that I was not made aware, until within the last few weeks, that *extra* clerks were liable to examination.

I beg to suggest that the standards of qualification for clerks in the Patent Office shall be the same as those established for the Crown Office (omitting German text and engrossing hand).

The standard will therefore be as follows :—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English composition.

The limits of age for clerks on their first appointment in the Patent Office may be fixed at from 18 to 30, excepting, however, the clerks who are at this time employed in the office as copying or writing clerks, and paid by the folio or by the hour, and who may possibly at some future time be placed, by selection, on the list of extra clerks.

I enclose a list of the above-mentioned copying or writing clerks, with their respective ages and dates of first employment in the office.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Edmunds.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 28th March 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, relative to the examination of candidates nominated to clerkships in your office ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, that they will regulate, in accordance with your wishes, the examinations which they may have to conduct, and that they will consider 18 and 30, the ages named by you, as the limits both for established and for extra clerks. They will feel justified in treating as exceptional the cases of any of the eight persons named in your enclosure who may hereafter be nominated as extra clerks.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Post Office.

POST OFFICE.

J. Tilley, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, General Post Office, 17th July 1863.

The grounds of decision as to character not communicated to Department.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to request that you will be good enough to inform me of the reasons why the Civil Service Commissioners are not satisfied that the character of ———, who was recently nominated as a messenger from the ——— Post Office, is not such as to qualify him for public employment.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 21st July 1863.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, requesting, by desire of the Postmaster-General, to be informed of the reasons why the Civil Service Commissioners are not satisfied that the character of ———, who was recently nominated as a messenger from the ——— Post Office, is such as to qualify him for public employment;

And in reply I am to convey to you the regret of the Commissioners that they are unable to accede to your request consistently with the rules on which they have found it necessary to act in all similar cases. The evidence from which the Commissioners draw their conclusions as to the character of candidates is sometimes of a confidential nature; and valuable information might often be withheld if it were thought that it would be communicated to others. Attaching great importance to this point, the Commissioners thought it right to draw the attention of Parliament to it in their seventh Report, in the following terms (p. vi.):—

"The task of inquiring into the character of candidates is by no means an easy one, and cannot be satisfactorily performed without the most confidential intercourse between those who can give information and those on whom the duty of deciding is imposed."

But even if they were not bound to respect the confidence of those to whom they apply for information, the Commissioners feel that the independence of their judgments would be seriously impaired if the grounds on which they rest were submitted to review by the heads of the various departments.

I am, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Walrond.

Sir, General Post Office, 28th May 1863.

Candidates must have been vaccinated.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Postmaster-General has decided that candidates for appointments in the Post Office will not in future be eligible, unless they have either had the small-pox, or have been successfully vaccinated.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.

POST OFFICE.

Civil Service Commission,
29th May 1863.

Candidates must have been vaccinated.

SIR,

* * * *

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to inform you that they will understand your letter as conveying a request that in regard to the health of candidates for the Post Office, special attention should be paid to the point which you have mentioned; and they will direct their inquiries accordingly.

I am, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, General Post Office, 9th November 1863.

Grant of certificates for Postmasters.

A CASE having arisen in which a postmaster, who was appointed subsequently to 1859, has been promoted to a position which would entitle him to a pension upon his retirement from the service, it seems necessary that a Civil Service certificate should be granted in this instance, and that some rule should be laid down for the future.

There are two classes of postmasters; those whose salaries are 120*l.* a year and upwards, and who, being required to devote their whole time to the service, are considered entitled to pensions, and those whose salaries are under 120*l.* a year, and who are not considered to be so entitled, on the ground that their entire time is not given to the public.

The former class are appointed by the Postmaster-General from persons already in the service; the latter are appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, and are usually tradesmen in the town.

It has already been decided that postmasterships should not, as a rule, be considered as junior appointments, and the Postmaster-General is clearly of opinion that this rule is a wise one. But cases will arise in which a postmaster who was appointed by the Treasury has so distinguished himself as to gain promotion; and it may also happen that the business of a town may so increase that the whole time of the postmaster is taken up by his official duties, and his salary is raised accordingly, so as to place him in the higher class. It would be manifestly unfair in either of these cases to exclude a postmaster, who was prepared to pass a Civil Service examination, from the benefits of the Superannuation Act, upon the ground that he did not possess a certificate; indeed such a course could hardly be followed.

I am therefore directed by Lord Stanley of Alderley to request that you will be good enough to bring the matter under the consideration of the Commissioners, and to favour me with their opinion for his Lordship's information.

I may add, as bearing upon the question, that in the case of rural post messengers, a distinction is made between those whose wages are below 10*s.* a week, and those whose wages are above that sum, for the same reason that a distinction is made between the two classes of postmasters, and that Civil Service certificates are granted to the latter class of messengers only.

I am, &c.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.

Civil Service Commission,
16th November 1863.

Grant of certificates for Postmasters.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in which you state the circumstances under which postmasters whose salary is below 120*l.*, and who are not entitled to pension, are sometimes promoted into the class whose salary is above 120*l.*, and who are entitled to pension; and with reference to a case of this kind which has arisen, and to other cases which may arise, you express the wish of the Postmaster-General, that with a view to the requirements of the Superannuation Act, a Civil Service certificate may be granted to the person thus promoted, and some rule laid down for the future; and in reply I am to submit, for the consideration of the Postmaster-General, the following observations:

Effect of the Superannuation Act of 1859.

Whatever may be the requirements of the Superannuation Act, it is obvious that they can in no way affect the duties or the powers of the Civil Service Commissioners as regards the granting of certificates. Those powers were conferred and those duties imposed by the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, and are there defined as having reference only to junior situations in the Civil Service. It need hardly be added that the question, whether any class of appointments does or does not fall within this category, is one which must be decided without regard to the circumstances of a particular case, or the willingness or unwillingness of a particular candidate to undergo examination.

The question, therefore, which the Commissioners conceive themselves invited by your letter to consider is, whether the appointment of a postmaster whose salary is 120*l.* a year, or upwards, and who is required to devote his whole time to the service, can with propriety be regarded as a junior situation within the meaning of the Order in Council.

Postmasterships are junior situations.

Viewed simply with reference to the qualifications required, the Commissioners apprehend that there is no essential difference between such postmasterships and many situations for which they are in the habit of granting certificates; such as inspectorships of coal-mines, sub-inspectorships of factories, and various appointments of a like nature. And though it has hitherto been held that the fact of their being filled by promotion took them out of the class of first appointments, any difficulty on this ground is removed by what is stated in your letter, viz., that these postmasterships are sometimes given to persons who were not previously certificated servants of the crown, though partially employed in its service.

These cases, in the view of the Civil Service Commissioners are cases not of promotion but of first appointment, and give to this whole class of postmasterships the character of junior situations.

Taking this view, the Commissioners believe that the object of your letter would be attained if the Postmaster-General should think fit to sanction regulations for the examination of postmasters of the higher class, prescribing the same educational qualifications which are now required for clerks in the metropolitan post office.

According to this scheme, persons appointed from without, or from among the uncertificated postmasters, would be required to pass an examination of a very moderate order; while persons promoted within the Department would receive fresh certificates, without further examination, subject only to inquiry as to age, health, and character; although on the last point it is probable that the nomination of a

candidate would generally be regarded as sufficient evidence of his being duly qualified. POST OFFICE.

I am, &c.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, General Post Office, 1st December 1863.

I HAVE laid before the Postmaster-General your letter of the 16th ultimo, stating the views of the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject of granting certificates to the higher class of Postmasters who are held to be entitled to superannuation, and I am to request that you will convey to the Commissioners his Lordship's thanks for the consideration they have given to the matter, and inform them that as the plan they have suggested, of regarding such situations as junior appointments seems to be well suited to meet the circumstances of the case, his Lordship will cause it to be adopted.

With regard to the educational test, his Lordship thinks it would be inexpedient to fix it at a higher standard than that prescribed for provincial clerks, viz.:— Qualifications of Postmasters.

1st. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.

2nd. Elementary arithmetic,

as it is quite possible that a person who is promoted to be a postmaster of the higher class may, from the length of time which has elapsed since he left school, and from want of practice, be unacquainted with any other than the simple rules of arithmetic.

The limits of age will be 21 and 50, and certificates of age, health, and character must of course be furnished as in all other cases.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 4th December 1863.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, stating the wish of the Postmaster-General that candidates for the higher class of postmasterships should be examined in

(1) Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.

(2) Elementary arithmetic ;

and that the limits of age for such appointments should be 21 and 50 ;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will regulate in accordance with his Lordship's wishes any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the situation in question.

I am, &c.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURT. PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURT.

Mr. Walrond to the Registrar, Court of Probate.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 2nd November 1863.

REFERRING to your letter of the 23rd ultimo ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in accordance with the wishes of the Judge of the Court of Probate they will regard 25 as the superior limit of age for copying clerks in the Principal Registry, and will consider the following subjects as Qualifications of Copying Clerks.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURT.

forming the prescribed subjects of examination for such appointments, viz. :—

Qualifications of Copying Clerks.

Exercises to test handwriting (including German text).
Orthography.
Elementary arithmetic.
Geography.

I am to add that, unless otherwise informed, they will assume that the lower limit of age is to be the same as for the other officers of the establishment, viz., 17 years.

I am, &c.

A. F. Bayford, Esq., D.C.L., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Court of Probate, Principal Registry,
19th December 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

Revised rules for examination of officers.

THE Judge of the Court of Probate having had under his consideration the method of appointing to the subordinate situations connected therewith, has sanctioned the following regulations:—

1. All original appointments of clerks will be made to the lowest place in the department to which the person is appointed, and will be limited to places of which the emolument does not exceed 100*l.* per annum.
2. Every clerk nominated hereafter to a place in the Principal Registry shall be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in,
   1. Exercises to test handwriting (including German Text) and orthography.
   2. Arithmetic (elementary).
   3. Copying to test accuracy.
   4. Comparison of copies with originals.
   5. Indexing or copying into registers.
   6. English composition.
   7. Outlines of Geography.
3. Every messenger nominated hereafter to the Principal Registry shall be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in,
   1. Reading.
   2. Writing from dictation.
   3. Arithmetic (first four rules).
4. Every porter hereafter appointed to the Principal Registry shall be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in,
   1. Reading.
   2. Writing (without respect to orthography).
5. The limits of age for admission to the Principal Registry shall be,
   1. For clerks, not under 17 nor exceeding 25 years of age.
   2. For messengers or porters, not under 17 nor exceeding 36 years of age.
6. Persons appointed to be supernumerary clerks will not be required to undergo the Civil Service Examination.

The exigencies of the public service in respect to this Registry require that persons appointed should not be subjected to any examination after they have once been admitted to the Registry, that those who have been admitted should be eligible to any places in the Registry for which they show peculiar fitness, and that a large proportion of those admitted should be in a position of life to allow of their receiving a payment for copying at so much per folio ; we have, therefore, been driven of necessity to select subjects for examination which a copying clerk of intelligence might be reasonably expected to pass. I regret

that to do this it has been found indispensable to abandon three subjects, viz. :—"Outlines of English history," "Latin translation," and French or some other "modern Language," which seemingly placed our examinations upon a higher footing than they will now occupy. But if it be considered that only two persons have in fact been subjected to this higher examination, and that only one of those two has succeeded in passing it, and that the subjects proposed to be substituted for the ones I have referred to as abandoned, viz. :—"Outlines of geography," "English composition," "Indexing and copying into Registers," "comparison of copies with originals," and "copying to test accuracy," are more calculated to secure for every department in the Registry men possessing qualifications which will fit them for the satisfactory performance of their duties, I think that the exchange must, on the whole, be considered as advantageous. I may perhaps be permitted to add that in the proposed list of subjects, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5, are the most nearly connected with the duties devolving on the clerks in this Registry, and I shall be obliged by your giving them some degree of prominence in the examinations.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURT.

Revised rules for examination of officers.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Registrar, Court of Probate.

Civil Service Commission,
23rd December 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, communicating the regulations which the Judge of the Probate Court proposes to lay down for the admission of subordinate officers in that department, and stating reasons for their adoption.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, having regard to the clause in the Order in Council of May 21st 1855, which requires that "the "rules applicable to each department should be settled with the "assistance of the Commissioners according to the discretion of "the chief authorities of the department," they offer no objection to the rules now proposed, and will regulate in accordance with them any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the situations in question. They desire however to express their regret that it should have been thought necessary to lower the standard of qualification for so large and important an office, by the exclusion of educational subjects, a certain proficiency in which they believe not only to be compatible with the greatest efficiency in practical work, but to afford the best evidence of the ability and intelligence that is required for the public service.

I am to add, with reference to the supernumerary clerks whom the Judge proposes to appoint without examination, that the Commissioners are not aware of any circumstances in their case which make it different from that of persons of the same class attached to other establishments under the various titles of "supernumerary," "supplementary," "temporary," and "extra clerks," who are recognized by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as falling within the scope of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855 ; and that in answer to any questions which might be addressed to them on the subject by the Board of Audit, it would be the duty of the Commissioners to reply, as they have replied in all similar cases, that such appointments are, in their opinion, incomplete without their certificate.

Supernumerary clerks hold junior situations.

I am, &c.

Public Works Loan Office.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

Mr. Walrond to W. W. Willink, Esq.

Qualifications of Clerks.

Civil Service Commission,
30th October 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 29th instant ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in accordance with the wishes of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, they will regard 30 as the superior limit of age for clerks in the office of the Board, and will consider the following subjects as forming the prescribed subjects of examination, viz. :—

(1.) Writing from dictation, and exercises intended to test handwriting and orthography.
(2.) Copying from manuscript and manuscript accounts.
(3.) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
(4.) Book-keeping, by single and double entry.

I am, &c.

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

J. Henderson, Esq., to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Exchequer, Edinburgh,
13th March 1863.

My dear Sir,

A vacancy having occurred among our door-keepers here I think it would be proper to require some educational qualifications from candidates in future, and I would suggest to the Civil Service Commissioners that the qualifications, &c. should be the same as those for messengerships in other departments under the Treasury, viz. :—

Reading.
Writing from dictation.
Arithmetic (first four rules).
Age of admission between 21 and 35.

I am, &c.

Registrar-General's Office (England).

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

Mr. Walrond to the Registrar General.

Civil Service Commission,
6th November 1863.

Sir,

Extension of limits of age for previous service.

With reference to correspondence which took place in February 1859, between your department and this office, in which it was agreed that persons who had served as indexers or transcribers from a period at which they were below 25 years of age should be eligible for appointment as clerks up to the age of 30 ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will inform them whether it is your wish that a similar extension should be conceded (as is done in several of the Government offices) in the case of persons who have been employed in other branches of the public service, provided such employment has been continuous from a period at which they were below 25.

As the question has arisen with regard to a candidate who has been nominated to compete for the clerkship now vacant, the Commissioners would be obliged if you would make them acquainted with your wishes on the subject at your earliest convenience.

Registrar General's Office (England).

I am, &c.

G. Graham, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Extension of limits of age for previous service.

General Register Office, Somerset House,
6th November 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of this day's date, I will thank you to state to the Civil Service Commissioners that I see no objection to the adoption of the rule now in force as to indexers and transcribers being eligible for appointment as clerks up to the age of 30, in the case of persons who have been employed in other branches of the public service, provided such employment has been continuous from a period at which they were below 25.

I am, &c.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

Registrar-General's Office (Scotland).

W. P. Dundas, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

General Registry Office of Births, &c.
Edinburgh, 6th July 1863.

Sir,

A vacancy having occurred in the Statistical Department of this office, by the resignation of one of the clerks, it becomes necessary to appoint a successor. With this view I enclose a list of the names of candidates, and I shall feel obliged by the Commissioners taking the necessary steps for ascertaining their respective qualifications. I shall be prepared to ask the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to sanction the appointment of the candidate who passes the best examination.

Clerks in Statistical Department to be examined in Arithmetic.

I wish also that upon this and upon all future occasions of a vacancy occurring in the department above specified, exercises calculated to test the proficiency of the candidates in arithmetic, at least in so far as regards the first four rules and proportion, should be added to the branches upon which the examination now takes place. Quickness and accuracy in numeration, and a knowledge of proportion, are most important.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Dundas.

Civil Service Commission,
7th July 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a list of candidates for a clerkship in the Statistical Department of the General Registry Office of Births, &c., and requesting that in future all candidates for the department above specified may be tested in arithmetic, at least in so far as regards the first four rules and proportion;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners willingly accede to your proposal that arithmetic should be included among the subjects of examination, and they would suggest that, for an office in which quickness and accuracy of calculation are of so much importance, the standard in this branch should not be lower than it is for the ordinary clerkships in the public service, for which "arithmetic, in-

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

"cluding vulgar and decimal fractions," is prescribed. The accompanying document will show to what a large number of departments this standard is applied.

* * * *

I am, &c.

Clerks in Statistical Department to be examined in arithmetic.

Mr. Dundas to Mr. Walrond.

General Registry Office of Births, &c.,
Edinburgh, 8th July 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE not the slightest objection to adopt the suggestion made by you on the part of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the candidates for clerkships in the Statistical Department of this office should be required to pass an examination in "arithmetic, including vulgar "and decimal fractions."

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Dundas.

Civil Service Commission,
11th July 1863.

SIR,

Extension of limits of age for previous service.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, notifying the nomination of five candidates to compete for a clerkship in the Statistical Department of the General Registry Office of Births, &c. ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that it appears, from documents in this office, that one of the candidates, Mr. ———, is beyond the maximum age prescribed for such appointments, namely, 25 years.

I am, however, to observe that in most of the Government offices the limits of age are extended in favour of persons who may have been continuously employed in the service from a time at which they were within those limits. If you are desirous of proposing a similar regulation, by which such persons should be admitted up to the age of 30, the Commissioners are prepared to accede to the proposal, and in that case Mr. ——— will be eligible for the appointment which he seeks, if it should appear that he fulfils the conditions above stated.

I am, &c.

Mr. Dundas to Mr. Walrond.

General Registry Office of Births, &c.,
Edinburgh, 13th July 1863.

SIR,

I WILLINGLY avail myself of the suggestion contained in your letter of the 11th instant, that candidates for appointments in this Department, who may be in the situation you describe, should be allowed to compete up to the age of 30. I think this will act favourably, in so far as the public service is concerned.

I am, &c.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Norman MacLeod, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Science and Art Department,
4th December 1863.

SIR,

Qualifications of Assistant Naturalist.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and, with reference to the examination of Mr. ———, to state that my

Lords consider that the examination for assistant naturalist should be the same as that laid down for assistant geologist, with an elementary knowledge of Latin as the one foreign language, acquaintance with which is required. SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

I am, &c.

TRADE (BOARD OF).

TRADE (BOARD OF).

J. Booth, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
3rd November 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to state to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, that my Lords have, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, decided on instituting at the Board of Trade and at the General Register and Record Office of Seamen a class of temporary clerks on weekly pay, to be employed in copying or other work of a routine or mechanical nature. Qualifications of Temporary Clerks.

It is proposed that these temporary clerks shall not be admitted until after examination as to their health, their moral character, and competency by the Civil Service Commissioners, but that their engagement, notwithstanding the Civil Service certificate, shall be temporary, and liable to be at any time terminated as a weekly engagement, and that the clerks so admitted are not to be considered as being on the establishment, and that they are not to be entitled to superannuation allowances.

The following are the subjects to which it has appeared to my Lords that the examination of this class of clerks should be confined :—

Good handwriting.

Transcribing and writing from dictation correctly and expeditiously.

Familiarity with the first four rules of arithmetic, and some knowledge of the rule of three.

The limits of age, my Lords propose, should be 17 to 45, inclusive.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Board of Trade.

Civil Service Commission,
6th November 1863.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, relative to the examination of temporary clerks in the Board of Trade and in the General Register and Record Office of Seamen ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in accordance with the wishes of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, they will regard 17 and 45 as the limits of age for such situations, and will consider the following subjects to be the prescribed subjects of examination, viz. :—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography (the writing to be good and quick as well as correct).
2. Arithmetic, including the first four rules and the rule of three.

I am to add that, in any certificates which the Commissioners may issue for these situations, the temporary character of the appointment will appear.

I am, &c.

TREASURY.

TREASURY.

Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Treasury.

Civil Service Commission,
25th June 1863.

SIR,

Extent of examination in languages in competitions.

WITH reference to the letter of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 14th February 1856, arranging with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners the subjects of examination for clerkships in the Treasury ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to ask the assistance of their Lordships in removing a doubt which has arisen as to the extent to which the examination in languages should be carried in cases where several candidates compete for the same vacancy.

It will be remembered that the scheme as originally framed did not refer specifically to competitive examinations ; and if absolute nominations had been given the case would have been clear, and the Commissioners would have confined the exercises to those which were required as a test of competency. The fact however is that the examinations have been from the beginning competitive, and it has been the practice from the first not only to test the candidates in translation, but to allow each of them an opportunity of profiting by the full extent of his knowledge. With this view exercises have been given in translating from English into the several languages, and in the modern languages there has also been an oral examination ; but these exercises have never been insisted on as necessary, although weight has been allowed to them in deciding the competition.

In the two last competitions, however, the usual custom has been departed from, and the examination in this branch has been entirely restricted to translation from the several languages.

On the first of these two occasions the omission appears to have been due to an oversight ; but in the more recent case the Commissioners were induced to abandon the further exercises by a representation on the part of one of the candidates that he had been distinctly informed at the Treasury that the examination in languages was confined to translation ; and that the list of subjects printed in their own report from the Treasury letter above referred to, had confirmed him in the belief that no other exercises would be given.

The Commissioners propose for the future to return to the practice which they formerly pursued, and which they presume to be in accordance with their Lordships' wishes, as no objection has been raised to it.

They would suggest, with the view of preventing misapprehension, that the list of subjects should be so framed as to show that while translation alone is required as a test of competency, marks are assigned in competitive examinations for proficiency in writing or in speaking the several languages.

I am, &c.

Hon. H. Brand, M.P., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,

Treasury Chambers, 2nd July 1863.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to Mr. Mann's letter of the 25th ult., that my Lords are of opinion that in competitive examinations for clerkships in their Lordships' office candidates may properly be permitted to exhibit a general proficiency in the prescribed languages, in accordance with the practice originally adopted by you ; and their

Lordships have desired that the candidates shall in future be informed that "they will be required to possess a knowledge of Latin, French, "German, or Italian; translation from one of those languages being "one of the subjects of the test examination."

I am, &c.

TREASURY.

Extent of examination in languages in competitions.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

H. R. Drewry, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR War Office, 14th May 1863.

THE Secretary of State for War having had under his consideration the correspondence in regard to the establishment of a preliminary test examination for candidates nominated to compete for clerkships in the Civil Service;

Preliminary test examinations to be held.

I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to transmit, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of the rules which his Lordship has caused to be drawn out with a view to the introduction of the system of a preliminary test examination for all candidates in future nominated to this office.

I am to add, with reference to paragraph 8 of the said rules, that his Lordship proposes that temporary clerks who may hereafter pass the test examination, on appointment as such, shall be considered eligible to take part in competitive examinations for vacancies on the establishment of this office without passing a fresh test examination, provided their conduct and efficiency shall have been such as to enable the Secretary of State to nominate them.

I am, &c.

ESTABLISHED AND TEMPORARY CLERKS, WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.

Statement of Qualifications and Examinations.

1. Candidates for the situations of "established clerks" in the War Office, Pall Mall, must possess the following qualifications:—
   1. They must be between 18 and 25 years of age, unless previously employed as temporary clerk, in which case they will be eligible, if under 30 years of age, provided their age did not exceed 25 years when first appointed.
   2. They must be of good character.
   3. They must be in sound health.
2. Candidates will consequently be required to produce satisfactory evidence on these points, such as a certificate of birth, a medical certificate, and certificates of respectability and moral conduct.
3. They must undergo a preliminary test examination in the following subjects:—
   1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
   2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
   3. English composition.
   4. Translation from Latin or some modern foreign language.
   5. Book-keeping by double entry and compilation of account states, required for Accountant General's Department in addition to above subjects.
4. When there are vacancies to be filled up the candidates who pass the test examination will undergo a competitive examination on the following subjects:—
   1. Latin, or one foreign language (French or German for instance), the choice being left to the candidates.
   2. Arithmetic, up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions.
   3. English composition, in the shape of an essay on some subject which will be given.
   4. Précis of official papers.
   5. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
   6. Geography.
   7. General outlines of history.

Accountant General's Department.

In addition to the above-named subjects:—
Book-keeping by double entry.
Compilation of account states.

5. The number of tested candidates to compete for each vacancy to be in no case less than four, and for a single vacancy not less than five.

WAR OFFICE.

Preliminary test examinations to be held.

6. Candidates who fail to pass the test examination will not be again nominated until after the expiration of six months, and if they fail a second time they will be struck off the list.

7. Candidates who have passed the test examination, but who are not successful in the subsequent competitive examination, may be sent up again without passing a fresh test examination. In cases, however, in which they fail, in such a manner as would, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners, render them ineligible for a further examination, they will be struck off the list of candidates and not be sent up again, but no candidate who, in three competitive examinations, fails to obtain an appointment will be sent up again.

8. Temporary clerks must pass the same examination as that prescribed for the preliminary test examination referred to in Article 3, and the conditions required of candidates for established appointments in regard to age, character, and health, will equally apply to them.

If there be any other branches of knowledge besides those specified, in which a candidate would like to be examined, he should name them to the Civil Service Commissioners, and the Commissioners, if they think it expedient, will cause the candidate to be examined accordingly, and on his evincing a creditable proficiency, will append to his certificate of qualification an *honorary* certificate.

N.B.—As in some cases delay has occurred in complying with the instructions of the Civil Service Commissioners, candidates should understand that any such delay may lead to the loss of their appointments.

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Drewry.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 15th May 1863.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting by desire of Earl de Grey and Ripon copy of the rules which his Lordship has caused to be drawn out, with a view to the introduction of the system of a preliminary test examination for all candidates in future nominated to the War Office at Pall Mall ;

And in reply I am to state that the Commissioners entirely concur in the propriety of the proposed arrangements and will regulate accordingly any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct.

I am at the same time to request that you will bring before his Lordship the following observations which they offer with the view of removing any danger of misapprehension.

(1.) It is assumed that the exception with regard to age, by which temporary clerks are eligible up to the age of 30, provided their age did not exceed 25 years when first appointed, is intended to apply, as it has hitherto applied, only to persons who have been continuously employed as temporary clerks up to the time of their nomination to the establishment.

(2.) It is suggested that some trouble might probably be saved to the candidates if the second regulation were framed thus, " candidates " will consequently be required to produce such evidence on these " points as may be required by the Civil Service Commissioners." A copy of the paper prepared by order of the Commissioners, with reference to evidence of age, is enclosed for the information of his Lordship.

Extent of examination in History.

(3.) With regard to the subjects of examination the Commissioners desire to take this opportunity of removing an ambiguity which has hitherto attached to the words "general outlines of history." They would be glad to be informed whether his Lordship would wish the examination to be limited according to the present practice to English history, or whether he would wish it to include the history of other countries, ancient and modern.

Subject to this doubt the Commissioners will regard the branches of knowledge specified in the enclosed list as forming the qualifications prescribed for the two classes of appointments named in your letter.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

WAR OFFICE.

Extent of examination in History.

A. *Preliminary Test Examination of established Clerks at Pall Mall; and Examination of Temporary Clerks.*

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Translation from Latin or some modern language, French or German, for instance, the choice being left *to the candidate.*
   (For Accountant-General's Department only.)
5. Book-keeping by double entry, and compilation of account states.

B. *Competitive Examination of established Clerks at Pall Mall.*

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition, in the shape of an essay, on some subject which will be given.
4. Latin, or one foreign language (French or German, for instance), the choice being left to the candidate.
5. Précis of official papers.
6. Geography.
7. English history.
   [Or English and general history.]
   (For Accountant-General's Department only.)
8. Book-keeping by double entry, and compilation of account states.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, War Office, 18th May 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that Lord de Grey has concurred in the suggestions of the Commissioners, Nos. 1 and 2 contained in your letter, as will be seen by the alterations made in articles 1 and 2 of the printed rules approved, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

In regard to the question raised by the Commissioners as to the examination in history, I am directed by Lord de Grey to request that he may be favoured with their opinion as to the advantage of including the history of other countries than England, or of limiting it, as at present, to English history.

As in either case the words "general outlines of history" would apply to history generally, no alteration has been made in the rules.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

1. Candidates for the situations of "established clerks" in the War Office, Pall Mall, must possess the following qualifications:—
   (1.) They must be between 18 and 25 years of age, unless previously employed as temporary clerks; in which case they will be eligible if under 30 years of age, provided their age did not exceed 25 years when first appointed, and their appointment has since been continuous.
   (2.) They must be of good character.
   (3.) They must be in sound health.
2. Candidates will consequently be required to produce such evidence on these points as may be required by the Civil Service Commissioners.

[*The remainder of the enclosure did not differ from the corresponding part of that printed on pp.* 181, 182.]

Mr. Walrond to Mr. Drewry.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 20th May 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant, in which you ask by desire of Lord de Grey for the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the limits which should be assigned to the examination in history;

WAR OFFICE.

Extent of examination in History.

I am directed to state, for the information of his Lordship, that the Commissioners are disposed to believe that the examination in this branch would be more satisfactory, as a test of general knowledge and ability, if the candidates were allowed an opportunity of displaying their knowledge of the history, both ancient and modern, of other countries besides England.

If his Lordship concurs in this view, the Commissioners will cause all candidates in future competitions to be examined in "English and "general history."

As however it is probable that many of the candidates in the approaching competition may have expected to be examined according to the previous practice, the Commissioners will on this occasion, if his Lordship sees no objection, confine their examination to English history.

I am, &c.

W. W. Veasey, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, War Office, 21st May 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to state that he approves of the suggestion of the Civil Service Commissioners that the examination in history should embrace a knowledge of both ancient and modern history of other countries besides England, and the words "English and general "history," will be substituted for the words "General outlines of "history," in the statement of qualifications, &c., copies of which when printed will be furnished to the Commissioners.

For the reasons however given in the last paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, I am to state that his Lordship approves of the examination in the approaching competition being confined to English history.

I am, &c.

Mr. Drewry to Mr. Walrond.

SIR, War Office, 10th November 1863.

WITH reference to the subjects of examination required for candidates for appointments in the purveying and manufacturing departments, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, in regard to the subject of history in which an examination is required for these departments, "English history" should be specified, to which branch of the subject his Lordship has decided to restrict the examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.

Civil Service Commission,

SIR, 12th November 1863.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, that, in accordance with his Lordship's wishes, they will, in the case of candidates for appointments in the purveying and manufacturing departments, restrict the examination in history to the history of England.

I am, &c.

Mr. Veasey to Mr. Walrond.

WAR OFFICE.

SIR, War Office, 14th September 1863.

IN continuation of the letter from this department of 22nd June last, and with reference to your letter of 12th June, I am to state that, having received the information required from Gambia, Earl de Grey and Ripon has approved of the syllabus of examination and limits of age as shown on the following page for candidates for appointment as established medical clerks at Gambia.

Qualifications of Medical Clerks at Gambia.

* * * *

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Handwriting and orthography.
Arithmetic (up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions).
English composition.
Age from 18 to 40.

Enclosure in War Office Letter of 29th January 1863.

RULES with regard to superannuation of foremen, labourers, and others employed in the Military Store Department.

Appointment and superannuation of Foremen, &c., in Military Store Department.

1. Foremen, viewers, master artificers, artificers' labourers, &c., appointed on the establishment prior to 19th April 1859, will, upon retirement, reduction, or being disabled for further service by injuries received whilst engaged on public duty, be recommended to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by the Secretary of State for War for the grant of a superannuation allowance under the provisions of the regulations of 1818 and 1832, and the Superannuation Act of 1859, 22 Vict. cap. 26. provided that the necessary certificates of diligence and fidelity, &c. can he furnished by the officer under whom they may have been serving.

2. Mechanics and labourers appointed since 19th April 1859 have no claim to superannuation allowances; but in the following exceptional cases application for such allowance may be made with a view to their being submitted for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, viz., where it may be certified that the individual has been compelled to quit the public service by reason of injury occasioned without his own default, and in the discharge of his public duty. Such applications are to be accompanied by a medical certificate, describing the nature and extent of the injury, and by the usual superannuation form, filled in with the particulars of the man's service, character, and conduct.

3. Master artificers, viewers, foremen, armourers, and others admitted to the service in an established capacity, at fixed rates of pay, irrespective of market rates, may become entitled to superannuation allowance on the following conditions:—

Limits of age for Viewers, &c., in Military Store Service.

I. That their age do not exceed the following:—

Civilians	35 years.
Pensioners from the cavalry	43 „
Pensioners from other arms of the service	42 „

II. That they pass a satisfactory examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and receive from them a certificate of competency in reading, writing, and the first four rules in arithmetic.

III. That they produce evidence of physical fitness, and a proof of good character.

The service of such persons will reckon towards superannuation from the date of the certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, or from the date, when a subsequent one, of the commencement of their duties.

4. Should an artificer or labourer be promoted after attaining the age of 35, 42, or 43, as the case may be, but before attaining the age of 55, he will not be excluded from the benefit of superannuation, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacity before 35, 42, or 43 respectively, that his services have been continuous, and that he obtain the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners described in the foregoing articles.

The maximum age of candidates for the permanent appointment of viewers is raised to 45, and they will also be eligible for the appointment to the establishment as viewers in regard to age, provided that on entry into the service they did not exceed 45 years of age, and that their appointments to permanent positions as viewers take place before they attain the age of 55.

War. Adjutant-General's Office.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant-General's Office.

Lieut-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., to Mr. Maitland.

Horse Guards, 19th March 1863.

Sir,

Relative importance of the several subjects of examination.

Referring to my predecessor's letters of the 11th and 12th December 1856, and to subsequent correspondence relative to the subjects of examination for the Adjutant General's Office, I have the honour to acquaint you that, if the Commissioners see no objection, I would recommend that these subject heads should stand in the order—1. Précis; 2. English Composition; 3. Handwriting; 4. Intelligence in Dictation; 5. Orthography; 6. Geography; 7. Arithmetic; 8. History,—as by this means my requirements would be better secured than by the present prominence given to arithmetic and other subjects not absolutely needed so much as the first five heads in the list now submitted.

I have, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Sir J. Yorke Scarlett.

Civil Service Commission,
21st March 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant relative to the importance to be attached to the different subjects of examination for your office;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will comply with your wish by assigning to those which you consider as most important a larger proportion of the marks than that hitherto given to them.

I am, &c.

War. Commander-in-Chief's Office.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

Commander-in-Chief's Office.

Major-General W. F. Forster, K.H., to Mr. Maitland.

Horse Guards, 2nd February 1863.

Sir,

Extension of limits of age for service in the Army.

With reference to the postscript to your letter of this day's date, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that His Royal Highness has decided that the lower limit of age for temporary clerks, on admission to the Commander-in-Chief's Office, is to be permanently altered from 18 to 16.

I am, &c.

Major-Gen. W. F. Forster to Mr. Maitland.

Horse Guards, 5th February 1863.

Sir,

With reference to the accompanying statement fixing the qualifications for candidates for the situation of established clerkships in this office, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners, with reference to your letter of the 27th June 1861, that His Royal Highness is desirous of modifying the regulation as regards the maximum age for admission in the case of Mr. ———, who is now 31 years of age, and

who has been employed as a temporary clerk since the 1st July 1861, during which period he has performed his duties and conducted himself very satisfactorily, having previously served nearly 9 years in the army, as a subaltern in the 73rd regiment. I have to request therefore that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to cause Mr. ——— to be examined in the subjects mentioned in the enclosed paper, His Royal Highness having nominated him to a 3rd class clerkship in this office, where from his previous service he is likely to prove useful and efficient.

War. Commander-in-Chief's Office.

Extension of limits of age for service in the Army.

I have to add that Mr. ——— has requested to be allowed a few weeks to prepare for the examination, but is desirous of being assured that there will be no difficulty as to age, (which appears under the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, to be left to the discretion of heads of departments) previously to his undergoing the ordeal.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Military Secretary.

Civil Service Commission,
7th February 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, proposing, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a modification of the existing regulations as to age in the case of Mr. ——— ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to observe that the Order in Council under which they act contemplates fixed rules, and imposes upon them the duty of determining whether candidates are eligible according to these rules.

If it should be the wish of His Royal Highness to establish extended limits for candidates who have previously served in the army, the Commissioners, on being informed what these limits are, will regulate their decisions accordingly, but they submit that there are objections to the relaxation of fixed rules in favour of individual candidates.

I am, &c.

Major-General W. F. Forster to Mr. Maitland.

Horse Guards, 9th February 1863.

Sir,

I have laid before the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief your letter of the 7th instant, regarding Mr. ———, who has been nominated to a permanent clerkship in this office, and the particulars of whose case were stated in my communication of the previous day, and I am directed to request you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners, with reference to the latter paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, that the ages for clerkships in this office as given in the "Statement of qualifications" may be considered as an experiment, which has not been found to answer altogether. The alteration of age for temporary clerks on appointment having been lowered to 16, in order to admit young men who could be trained to the duties of the department, and look forward to advancement on their attaining the age of 18, when they could be eligible to be placed on the establishment.

There are, however, exceptional cases in military departments, where the interest of the public would be consulted by obtaining or retaining the services of candidates who have previously served in the army as commissioned officers, and His Royal Highness is, therefore, desirous to extend the limit of age for the admission of established clerks to 32, in order to meet such cases, using his discretion as to the selection of candidates for general ability and usefulness, those per-

WAR. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

manent appointments being subject to passing the prescribed examination.

The ages for appointments to this office would, therefore, be as stated below :—

Extension of limits of age for service in the army.

Temporary clerks, from 16 to 30.
Established clerks, from 18 to 25.
Candidates who have previously served in the army as commissioned officers, from 18 to 32.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to the Military Secretary.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 12th February 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 9th instant, relative to the limits of age for established clerkships in the office of the Commander-in-Chief;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will in future consider the limits to be those which you have now named.

* * * *

I am, &c.

WAR. JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Right Hon. Thomas E. Headlam, M.P., to the Civil Service Commissioners.

35, Great George Street,
GENTLEMEN, 4th May 1863.

Qualifications of Clerks.

THERE is now a vacancy for a junior clerk in this department, and I should be much obliged to you if you would consider and give directions for the examination and selection of a properly qualified young man to fill the place.

By a letter of my predecessor, Mr. Villiers, bearing date the 21st June 1855, it was stated that the requisite qualifications are, that he should be of good character, write a good hand, and appear to have such an amount of capacity and information as would enable him in course of time to discharge the higher duties of this office.

I have nothing to add to these qualifications. Writing and spelling are the essential requisites. Other information is only valuable so far as it is a test of capacity. As soon as you have settled the scheme of examination, I propose to send you the name of two or three candidates, who may wish to compete for the appointment.

I am, &c.

The Civil Service Commissioners to the Judge Advocate General.

Civil Service Commission,
SIR, 5th May 1863.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, requesting us to make arrangements for the examination of persons proposed to be appointed to junior clerkships in your office, and in reply we beg to submit for your consideration the following remarks :—

(1.) With reference to the subjects of examination, the accompanying document will show the extent to which literary tests of qualifica-

tion for clerkships have been adopted in other departments of the public service. From this it will be seen, that in addition to the subjects mentioned by you as those in which a competent proficiency is required for the actual performance of daily business, it has generally been found desirable to exact from candidates some acquaintance with arithmetic, English composition, geography, and history, as being useful either for actual official duties or as tests of education and general ability. As from the terms of your letter we infer it to be your desire that, in framing the scheme of examination for junior clerks in your office, regard should be had to the higher duties which they may be called upon in course of time to fulfil, we presume that an examination in the subjects mentioned, corresponding to those which are prescribed for clerkships in the Customs and Inland Revenue departments, will best accord with your views. We shall be glad to be informed whether upon this point we have correctly interpreted your wishes.

War. Judge-Advocate-General's Office. Qualifications of Clerks.

(2.) The document referred to will also show what limits of age have been fixed for clerkships in the various departments. It will be seen that, in the absence of peculiar circumstances, the range most frequently adopted is from 17 or 18 to 25.

(3.) The Order in Council also requires us to certify as to the health and character of candidates for public employment. We presume, however, upon these points the course which we usually pursue will be deemed appropriate to your office, and that no special regulations are necessary.

(4.) It only remains for us, in noticing with satisfaction the intimation of your intention to apply the principle of competition by nominating for each vacancy two or more candidates, to invite your attention to the accompanying copy of correspondence between the Lords of the Treasury and ourselves, with reference to a system of preliminary test examinations, designed for the purpose of rendering the subsequent competitions more real and effective. The plan was introduced by their Lordships with respect to all the offices under their control, on the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons; and we may add that, if you should see any advantage in adopting it with regard to your own department, we shall be happy to lend our assistance in carrying it into effect.

Preliminary test examinations suggested.

We are, &c.

Judge Advocate General to the Civil Service Commissioners.

Judge-Advocate-General's Office,
9th May 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, concerning the examination of persons proposed as junior clerks in this office, and in answer thereto I beg leave to say that the subjects which are prescribed for clerkships in the Customs and Inland Revenue departments will, in my opinion, be quite suitable for the examination proposed.

Qualifications of Clerks.

With respect to age, the range may be from 17 to 25, and the course usually adopted with reference to the health and character of candidates will be appropriate for this office.

I had purposed to send you two or three names for competition, but, however desirable such an arrangement may be in general, and when there are several vacancies, I prefer in this case to submit to you the single name of ———, for whose examination I should be much obliged to you to give the necessary directions.

I am, &c.

War.
udge-Advo-
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al's Office.

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tion of a
ndidate who
d failed.

Mr. Walrond to the Judge-Advocate-General.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 11th June 1863.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, which notified the nomination of Mr. ——— and other candidates to compete for a vacant clerkship in your office ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that it is the practice of most of the public departments to allow an interval of not less than three months to elapse before re-nominating a candidate who has failed to pass his examination.

The Commissioners also desire me to observe that the papers sent in by Mr. ——— at his recent examination are not such as to make it likely that he should have improved sufficiently in the brief space which has since passed to have a chance of success in the approaching competition.

I am, &c.

Works
(Office of).

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

ualifications
Park Con-
ables.

Mr. Maitland to A. Austin, Esq.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir. 18th March 1863.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the examination of ——— on his nomination as constable in the Regent's Park ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that no limits of age or subjects of examination for the appointment in question have yet been fixed. With regard to the latter, I am to add that, where educational qualifications are not considered necessary by the authorities of the public departments, the Civil Service Commissioners have no desire to press their introduction, but that they presume that candidates should be able to read and to write tolerably well.

If you will have the goodness to direct the candidate's attendance at this office, he will receive instructions as to the evidence of age, &c. required, and some time will thus be saved.

I am, &c.

Mr. Austin to Mr. Maitland.

Sir, Office of Works, 19th March 1863.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that 38 is the maximum age at which candidates are eligible for park-keepers' appointments, and that, considering the duties required of such officers, he agrees with the Commissioners in thinking that the educational qualification need not be placed higher than being able to read and write tolerably well.

I am to add that Mr. ——— has been instructed to attend at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, as suggested by you.

I am, &c.

Mr. Maitland to Mr. Austin.

Civil Service Commission,
Sir, 20th April 1863.

ualifications
Messengers.

With reference to your letter of the 18th instant, relative to the examination of ——— on his nomination as messenger in your department ;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, that no subjects of examination or limits of age have yet been prescribed for the situation in question. Works (Office of).

In requesting that the Commissioners may be informed as to the wishes of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., I am to add that the subjects of examination adopted by almost all the public officers are, writing from dictation, including, of course, the ability to write and spell tolerably well, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

The limits of age are usually 20 or 21 and 35, but in some cases 40 has been taken as the maximum.

I am, &c.

Mr. Austin to Mr. Maitland.

Office of Works, &c., S.W.,
24th April 1863.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to request that you will have the goodness to state for his information some of the departments of the Government in which persons are eligible for messengers' situations up to the age of 40.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to Mr. Austin.

Civil Service Commission,
28th April 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., that persons are eligible for the situation of messenger until they have attained the age of 40 in the Home Office, the Foreign Office, the Privy Council Office, and three of the public offices in connexion with these departments.

I am to observe, however, that in cases where the opinion of the Commissioners has been invited as to the most desirable limits, they have thought it right to point out that under the Superannuation Act the maximum pension ordinarily attainable is two-thirds of the salary previously enjoyed, and that for the attainment of this maximum 40 years' service is required. A person admitted at 40 will not acquire this claim until he reaches the age of 80, and there will probably be a period (in the majority of cases more than 10 years) during which he is on the one hand becoming less and less efficient, while on the other hand, he is annually gaining a title to an increase of his retiring allowance. Objections to a high maximum limit of age.

Under these circumstances it will be difficult to press his retirement, and it will be still more difficult to do so if, as is not very unusual, the failure of bodily strength or mental vigour should commence at 55, when the superannuation allowance will be only one fourth, or at 60, when it will be only one third of the salary. It is, of course, impossible to avoid all risk of this inconvenience, but the risk is less in the case of a public servant appointed at 30, or even 35, than in that of one who enters at 40.

I am to add that the age of the candidate now nominated for a messengership in the Office of Works is 34.

I am, &c.

Works (Office of).

Qualifications of Messengers.

Mr. Austin to Mr. Horace Mann.

Sir, Office of Works, 29th April 1863.

Referring to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he proposes to fix 40 as the maximum age of candidates for messengers' situations in this department, and writing from dictation (including ability to write and spell tolerably well) as the subject of examination.

I am, &c.

Mr. Horace Mann to Mr. Austin.

Civil Service Commission,

Sir, 1st May 1863.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., communicating the views of the First Commissioner as to the subjects of examination and limits of age applicable to candidates for the office of messenger in the Office of Works, &c.;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they will regulate, in accordance with the wishes of the First Commissioner, such examinations for the office in question as they may have to conduct.

They observe, however, with regret, that a knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, which is considered desirable for this class of officers in nearly all the other departments where subjects of examination have been fixed, is not included in the scheme for the Office of Works.

I am, &c.

Appendix III.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. Correspondence.
2. Instructions for the guidance of the Candidates selected in 1863.
3. Papers set in the Open Competitive Examination, July 1863.
4. Papers set in July 1863, at the "Further Examination."
5. Statistics.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State for India.

Civil Service Commission,
26th October 1863.

SIR,

THE Civil Service Commissioners are desirous to issue without delay regulations for the examination of candidates for the India Civil Service applicable to the coming year.

With this view, I am to request that you will move the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform them whether it is proposed to make any alteration in the Regulations which were laid before Parliament in 1859.

The only change which the Commissioners would suggest as regards the open competition is, that the maximum number of marks allotted to the Sanskrit Language and Literature and to the Arabic Language and Literature, should be reduced in each case to 375, the number originally recommended by Lord Macaulay and his colleagues in their Report of 1854.

In the further examination of selected candidates, considering the great importance of the study of law, and the great amount of time and attention which it requires, it appears desirable that an increased number of marks should be assigned to that subject. The Commissioners propose that it should be rated at 1,200 instead of 1,000. For similar reasons, and having regard to the recommendation of the Government of India, communicated in your letter of the 4th September 1863, that the standard for Oriental languages in the second examination held in England should be raised as high as may be reasonable with regard to the time allowed, they would suggest that the maximum number of marks obtainable in respect of the vernacular languages should be raised from 350 to 400. With the view of giving further effect to their announcement that "language and law are regarded as the most important subjects" in this examination, they propose to diminish the weight hitherto given to the other subjects by lowering the maximum allotted to the History and Geography of India and to Political Economy, in each case from 500 to 350.

A draft copy of the regulations as thus amended, and embodying the arrangement sanctioned by your letter of the 8th ultimo, regarding the divisions of the Presidency of Bengal, is enclosed for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

I am further to request that the Commissioners may be informed, at as early a period as may be in your power, of the number of appointments to be made next year, and of the number to be assigned to each Presidency and to each division of the Presidency of Bengal.

I have, &c.

H. Merivale, Esq., to Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

India Office, 4th January 1864.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter dated 26th October last, submitting the recommendations of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the alterations to be made in

the Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service preparatory to their issue for the ensuing year, and, in reply, I am directed to state that Sir Charles Wood has no intention on his part of proposing any alterations in the Regulations which were laid before Parliament in 1859; but he concurs in the alterations which the Civil Service Commissioners after full consideration have recommended.

Sir Charles Wood has already made a reference to the several Governments in India in order to obtain the earliest possible information as to the number of appointments to the Civil Service required for next year.

I am, &c.

REGULATIONS for the Open Competition of 1864, and the further Examination of 1865* (as settled by the preceding Correspondence).

1. In June or July 1864, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the presidency of Bengal [for the upper provinces, and for the lower provinces], for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1864, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1864 will be above 18 years and under 22 years;
(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;
(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;
(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:‡—

	Marks.
English Language and Literature—	
Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the laws and constitution	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1) Chemistry; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Natural History; (4) Geology; and (5) Mineralogy	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	375
Arabic Language and Literature	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

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* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each presidency, and each division of the presidency of Bengal, will be announced hereafter.

‡ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to natural science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. In June or July 1865, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

	Marks.
1. { Sanskrit	500
{ Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
*** Each candidate may name one or two languages; but he must pass either in Sanskrit or in a vernacular language current in the presidency or division of presidency which he has selected.	
2. The History and Geography of India	350
3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law	1,200
4. Political Economy	350

In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the further examination, or after he shall have attained the age of 24 years.

11. The selected candidates who at the further examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the further examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

NOTE.—(1.) *All persons appointed to the Civil Service will be required to attend at the India Office to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenant, and for giving a bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(2.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. to each selected candidate who shall have passed the further examination in* 1865 *to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(3.) *Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the* 1*st March* 1864.

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the further examination of* 1865 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in* 1866.

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* At this examination no candidate will be considered to possess "competent knowledge"—

Of English composition	unless he obtain	*one sixth*	of the maximum.
„ English Literature, &c.	„	*one sixth*	„
„ Language, &c. of Greece	„	*one sixth*	„
„ Language, &c. of Rome	„	*one sixth*	„
„ Language, &c. of France	„	*one half*	„
„ Language, &c. of Germany	„	*one half*	„
„ Language, &c. of Italy	„	*one half*	„
„ Mathematics (Pure)	„	*one tenth*	„
„ Mathematics (Mixed)	„	*one tenth*	„
„ Natural Science	„	*one fourth*	„
„ Chemistry	„	*one fourth*	„
„ Electricity and Magnetism	„	*one fourth*	„
„ Natural History	„	*one fourth*	„
„ Geology	„	*one fourth*	„
„ Mineralogy	„	*one fourth*	„
„ Moral Sciences	„	*one fourth*	„
„ Sanskrit	„	*one sixth*	„
„ Arabic	„	*one sixth*	„

2.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1863.

THE following regulation prescribes the subjects of the further examination :—

"9. In June or July 1864, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects :—

	Marks.
"1. Sanskrit	500
"1. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	350
*** Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he name one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the presidency which he has selected.	
"2. The History and Geography of India	500
"3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law	1,000
"4. Political Economy	500

"In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary."

Regulation 11 provides that a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be required ; and a note explains that candidates rejected at the further examination of 1864 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in 1865.

It is expected that the selected candidates will at once begin to prepare for their further examination. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained ; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude for acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. It is not improbable that they will in some cases be reluctant to give up the pursuit of University distinction ; but, if well advised, they will at once lay aside other subjects in order that they may devote themselves the more assiduously to those in which they will be examined. It should be distinctly understood that in the further examination the requirements of Universities or Colleges will not be regarded as affording an excuse for imperfect preparation. Each candidate in choosing his place of residence for the year should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies.

The following instructions relate to the several subjects of the further examination. Of these, the first and third (LANGUAGE and LAW) are regarded as the most important.

I. Language.

The *Vernacular* languages considered admissible for the several presidencies (Sanskrit being admissible for all) are the following:—

Bengal	Hindustani. Hindi. Bengali.	Bombay	Hindustani. Gujeratti. Mahratti. Arabic.
Madras	Tamil. Telugu.		

Every selected candidate must pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in Sanskrit, or in a vernacular of his Presidency; but, subject to this requirement, he may obtain marks for any one, or any two, of the above-mentioned languages. Other Oriental languages may, with the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, be taken up as extra subjects, but no marks will be given in respect of them.

Candidates selecting Hindustani will be expected to be able to read both the Talik or written character, and the Naskh or printed character, and also the Devanagari character, but they will not be further examined in the distinguishing peculiarities of Hindi.

It is probable that, in the course of the examination, candidates will be required to read original letters or official papers in the written character, and it is considered most important that they should be able to do so with facility.

Whatever may be the language selected, candidates will be required to be able to translate passages of moderate difficulty, and to answer grammatical questions.

Candidates are left to their own choice of books to be used in the study of the languages selected. A list of works which may be obtained in this country is appended, for the information of candidates, but the Commissioners do not undertake to recommend any particular publication.

II. History and Geography of India.

Candidates *well* acquainted with the *outlines* of the History of India, will be considered as having reached the minimum; but those who wish to attain a good knowledge of the subject should study "Mill's History of British India," edited and continued by Professor Wilson; Orme's and Elphinstone's Histories, and Kaye's "Afghan War."

For the Geography of India, Thornton's Gazetteer may be used, with good maps.

III. Law.

(*a*) In order to prepare themselves for examination in "The General Principles of Jurisprudence," candidates should study the following works:—

(1.) "The Institutes of Justinian," edited by Mr. Sandars.

(2.) Traités de Législation, Civile et Pénale; ouvrage extrait des manuscrits de M. Jérémie Bentham par Ét. Dumont. (Londres, Taylor et Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.)*

(3.) Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I., containing the "Introduction," and the "Rights of Persons."

(*b*) The elements of Hindu and Mohammedan law may be learned from Professor Wilson's edition of M'Naghten's Treatises. (London, Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.)

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* It is believed that an English translation of this work will shortly be published by Messrs. Trübner, Paternoster Row.

(*c*) It is required that each candidate shall, before the end of January next, send in notes of at least ten cases heard by himself in a court of justice, and that the same number be again sent in at the close of April. The following instructions should be attended to :

(1) Candidates are to select exclusively cases tried before juries, or in courts presided over by barristers :

(2) The notes should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and of the parties, and the place and time of trial. They should also state clearly and concisely the substance of the evidence given, the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary, the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen, the arguments of counsel, the view taken by the judge, and the ultimate result, with any other details which may appear worthy of notice :

(3) In addition to the more extended report a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and how those facts were proved, and, in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them :

(4) Each candidate is to append to his notes a declaration that they are bonâ fide his own composition, and have been derived from personal attendance in court :

(5) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only), with a margin ; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large :

(6) Questions upon the notes sent in will be asked in the vivâ voce portion of the examination of July, and such proportion of the marks assigned by the regulations to legal subjects as may be thought adequate will be allotted to them.

With reference to the preceding instructions the Civil Service Commissioners wish to state explicitly that they do not expect that candidates will obtain, by an attendance on courts of justice, such as that required, any great knowledge of law, or of the technicalities of legal practice. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid, rather than to select, cases which involve abstruse legal questions, difficulties on the construction of statutes, &c. ; cases of assault, debt, theft, &c. are most likely (at least until some familiarity with legal proceedings has been acquired) to give clear ideas as to the way in which a trial is conducted ; and this, it should be understood, is the real object in view.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

(*d*) The Commissioners consider it also important that candidates should acquire in this country an elementary acquaintance with the mode in which law is administered in India. The following books, &c., are to be studied :—

(1) The Royal Charter, granted under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104, for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, with the despatch from the Secretary of State for India relating to it. Copies will be delivered to candidates.

(2) "The new Procedure of the Civil Courts in India not established "by Royal Charter," by William Macpherson, Esq. (London, R. C. Le Page & Co., 1, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.) By § 37. of the above-mentioned charter this code of Procedure has been extended to the High Court. Mr. Macpherson permits candidates to purchase this work at the trade price, but those who desire to avail themselves of this privilege must make a direct application to the publishers.

(3) "The Indian Penal Code, with Notes, by Messrs. Morgan and A. G. Macpherson," (London, G. C. Hay and Co., 2, Crescent Place, Blackfriars.) Messrs. Morgan and A. G. Macpherson give the permission mentioned in the preceding section.

(4) The Act of the Indian Legislature "For simplifying the Pro-" cedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established " by Royal Charter." This may be obtained from Messrs. Allen (13, Waterloo Place, London).

Candidates will be examined in the several books, &c., mentioned under this head, and such marks as may be given will be included in the general total.

It is not to be doubted that in preparing for the further examination candidates who have obtained the assistance of qualified instructors will have a great advantage over those who have studied alone, but the Commissioners do not lay down any positive rule upon the subject. They content themselves with pressing upon the attention of candidates the judgment of the Secretary of State for India, who has said, when speaking of the attainments which Indian Civil Servants should possess, —"No qualification is so necessary to them, whether they be employed " in the judicial branch of the service, or in the combined duties of " collector and magistrate, as a thorough knowledge of the principles " of law *combined with practical acquaintance with the mode of con-* " *ducting civil and criminal suits.*"

IV. Political Economy.

The work recommended is Mr. Stuart Mill's Treatise on Political Economy.

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce, before the time fixed for the further examination, satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

Candidates are requested to notify all changes of address, and to acknowledge without delay all communications received from this Office.

Civil Service Commission,
August 1863.

Extracts from the Catalogue of Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Grammars, Dictionaries, and Reading Lessons in Eastern Languages.

HINDUSTANI.

Forbes's Dictionary. Royal 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.*
Forbes's Grammar, Reading Lessons, and Vocabulary. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Forbes's Manual, Dialogues, Conversation, Exercises, &c. (Roman Character.) 18mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar, Persian Character, with Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Forbes's English Translation of the Bagh-o-Bahar. 8vo. 8*s.*
Forbes's Ikhwanus Safa, Persian Character. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Forbes's Baital Pachisi, Hindee Character. Royal 8vo. 9*s.*
Forbes's Tota Kahani, with Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. 8*s.*
Forbes's Oriental Penmanship. 4to. 8*s.*
Forbes's Dictionary, Roman Character. Royal 8vo. 1*l.* 16*s.*
Forbes's Smaller Dictionary, Roman Character. 12*s.*
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar, Roman Character, with Vocabulary. 12mo. 5*s.*
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BENGALI.

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2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such Examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1863, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—
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1863.

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	Tuesday, 7th July.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	Arabic language, &c.
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5. Describe the condition of Ireland in the reign of Henry the Seventh.
6. Distinguish between the "Petition of Right" and the "Bill of "Rights."
7. "The Bank of England," "A Standing Army," "The National "Debt." When do we first meet with these terms in English History?
8. Write a short character—*not a life*—of *three* of the following: Wolsey, Strafford, Cromwell, William the Third, Sir Robert Walpole, Charles Fox.
9. Mention any great political changes which may have been made in the Home Government since 1688.
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1. What are the chief grammatical changes which converted the Anglo-Saxon into the English of the fourteenth century? How far are these changes due to the influence of the Norman conquest? Mention the chief grammatical differences between the English of the fourteenth century and that of the present time.
2. "The primary words in our language are almost all Saxon, the "secondary, as they may be called, are mostly of French, the "tertiary of Latin origin." Illustrate and explain fully this statement. When and how were the words of Latin origin, which are not derived through the French, chiefly introduced into English?
3. Point out the chief peculiarities in the grammatical forms and vocabulary of Spenser.
4. Explain the meaning of the Anglo-Saxon terminations, *-er*, *-stre*, *-en*, and give examples of their use in modern English. What are the terminations of the plural of Anglo-Saxon nouns, and in what forms do they occur in modern English. Prove that the words *alms* and *riches* are singular.
5. Explain the origin of the final letters in the following words:—*mi-ne, thei-r, whil-om, he-re, wh-y, on-ce, twi-ce, thri-ce.*

6. Addison asserts that "the single letter *s* on many occasions does "the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* and *her* of "our forefathers." Criticize this statement, and state your own opinion upon the subject.
7. Give a full list of the terminations of English diminutives, with examples, and compare them with the corresponding forms in the cognate languages.
8. Mention the various ways in which derivative adjectives in English are formed, specifying the force of each termination and giving examples. Give a comparison of at least six adjectives of Anglo-Saxon origin with approximate words of Latin origin (such, for example, as *feminine* and *womanly*), and discriminate the shades of meaning of each pair.
9. Explain the different uses of *it* as an Indeterminate Pronoun in old English writers. What is the etymology of *such* and *which?*
10. What is the origin of the verbal noun in *-ing*, and how is it used? Explain the phrase "the house is a building."
11. Point out the way in which the *-ode* of the Anglo-Saxon præterite has been changed into the present English præterite, and give the various forms of this suffix used by some of the chief English writers. What is the origin of the suffix?
12. Trace the history of the Anglo-Saxon *weorthan* in old English literature. Does it still occur in any form in the English language?
13. What is the origin of the words *shall* and *will?* Explain fully the distinction between them, and state rules for their use. Give the exact force of the one used in each of the following passages from Shakspere, and show that the other would have been inadmissible:—
    (*a*) Mark Antony *shall* say I am not well:
    And for thy humour I *will* stay at home."
    (*b*) . . . . . But let
    The frame of things disjoint, both the worlds suffer,
    Ere we *will* eat our meal in fear, and sleep
    In the affliction of these terrible dreams.
    (*c*) I have a venturous fairy that *shall* seek
    The squirrel's hoard and fetch thee new nuts.
    (*d*) ——It is a mind
    That *shall* remain a poison where it is,
    Nor poison any further.
    (*e*) ——Whose hap *shall* be to have her
    Will not so graceless be to be ingrate.
14. Horne Tooke writes:—"I believe they will be as little able to "justify their innovation as Sir Thomas More would have been "to explain the foundation of his ridiculous distinction between "*nay* and *no*, and between *yea* and *yes*." What was the distinction made by Sir Thomas More? Are there any reasons for believing it to be well founded? Explain the origin of these affirmative and negative particles, and compare them with the corresponding words in the other Teutonic languages.
15. Explain the etymology of the following words, and trace the history of those which have had different meanings at different periods of the language:—*antick, average, bailiff, premises, species, mystery, exorbitant, affray, anent, nice, pageant.*
16. Give a brief criticism of the English dictionaries of Johnson, Webster, and Richardson, pointing out the peculiar merits and defects of each work.

17. Correct the grammatical or other mistakes or want of perspicuity in the following passages, and state reasons for your corrections :—

(*a*) The debt, owing from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects sent thither to that value.

(*b*) If a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray ?

(*c*) For ever in this humble cell
Let Thee and I, my fair one, dwell.

(*d*) Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that unnavigable stream were drowned.

(*e*) The remonstrance he had lately received from the House of Commons, and was dispersed throughout the kingdom.

(*f*) Osiris, whom the Grecians call Dionysus, and is the same with Bacchus.

(*g*) Thou great first Cause, least understood !
Who all my sense confined
To know but this that Thou art good,
And that myself am blind :
Yet gave me in this dark estate, &c.

(*h*) Precision imports pruning the expression, so as to exhibit neither more nor less than an exact copy of his idea who uses it.

(*i*) How fortunate then was James Naylor, who, desirous of entering Bristol on an ass, Hume informs us that all Bristol could not afford him one.

(*j*) The immense superficies of the public operates two ways in deteriorating from the profundity of the writers.

(*k*) Had this been the fate of Tasso, he would have been able to have celebrated the condescension of your majesty in noble language.

(*l*) The Italian universities were forced to send for their professors from Spain and France.

(*m*) The rise and fall of the Roman empire is by far the most remarkable event which has occurred in the whole history of mankind. It is hard to say whether the former or the latter is most worthy of profound study.

18. Parse fully the words printed in *Italics* in the following passages :—

(*a*) God from the Mount of Sinai, whose grey top
Shall tremble, *He descending*, will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpet's sound,
Ordain them laws.

MILTON.

(*b*) To destruction sacred and *devote*.

MILTON.

(*c*) Abuse on *all he loved, or loved him*, spread.

POPE.

(*d*) He desired they might go to the altar together, and jointly return their thanks to *whom* only it was due.

ADDISON.

(*e*) Yet thence his lustful orgies he enlarged
Even to that hill of scandal, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide ; *lust hard by hate ;* . . . . .

19. Explain the words printed in *Italics* in the following passages :—

(*a*) Nay, *an* thou dalliest, then I am thy foe.
BEN JONSON.

(*b*) Not diffident of thee do I dissuade
Thy absence from my sight, but to *avoid*
The attempt itself intended by our foe.
MILTON.

(*c*) Draw Benvoglio, beat down their weapons:
Gentlemen, for shame, forbear this outrage,
Tibalt, Mercutio, the prince expressly hath
Forbidden *bandying* in Verona streets.
SHAKSPERE.

(*d*) Nay, mock not, mock not: the body of our discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly *basted* on neither.
SHAKSPERE.

(*e*) Be pleased then
To pay that duty which you truly *owe*
To him who *owes* it.
SHAKSPERE.

(*f*) Who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell?*
SHAKSPERE.

(*g*) Ne was there man so strong but he down bore
Ne woman yet so faire but he her brought
Unto his bay and captived her thought.
SPENSER.

(*h*) In Surrey whilome dwelt a company
Of *champmen* rich and therto sad and true.
CHAUCER.

(*i*) Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
Flowing with majestic train.
MILTON.

(*j*) A certeine winde
That blewe so hidously and hie,
That it ne left not a *skie*
In all the welkin long and brode.
CHAUCER.

(*k*) Next came one
Who mourned in earnest, when the captive ark,
Maimed his brute image, head and hands lopt off
In his own temple, on the *grunsel edge*,
When he fell flat, and shamed his worshippers.
MILTON.

(*l*) Farewell! I'll grow a talker for this *gear*.
SHAKSPERE.

(*m*) Let wife and land lie *lay* till I return.
BEAUMONT & FLETCHER.

(*n*) Go, ye swift messengers, to a nation scattered and *peeled*.
ENGLISH BIBLE.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

T. Arnold, M.A.

1. What do you consider to be the true epoch of the commencement of English literature? Give reasons for your opinion.
2. Show in what manner the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales throws light upon the social life of the period.
3. Examine the Scottish poetry of the 15th and 16th centuries, and describe the leading characteristics of the principal authors.
4. State what you consider to be the chief excellences, and also the chief defects, in the poetry of the Elizabethan age.
5. Describe the plot, or poetical framework, of the Faerie Queene. Is the poem a complete work?
6. Analyse the stanza of Spenser.
7. Compare any tragedy of Shakspeare with one by Sophocles or Euripides in reference to the rules of art which govern the construction of the plot in each, and the effect which each is calculated to produce upon an audience.
8. In what plays of Shakspeare do the following characters occur:—Miranda, Escalus, Adriana, Gratiano, Thersites, Iachimo, Friar Laurence, Viola?
9. Describe the position which Hooker occupied as a controversialist. From whom have we the best account of his life?
10. Upon what occasion and with what object in view did Milton write his Areopagitica? Give an outline of the argument of this treatise.
11. Explain the titles,—Iconoclastes, Colasterion, Tetrachordon, Smectymnuus, Histriomastix, Annus Mirabilis.
12. Describe, with illustrations, the nature of the foreign influences which were acting upon English literature in the reign of Charles II.
13. What was Pope's opinion of Dryden as a poet? Quote passages in support of your answer.
14. Characterise the humour of any one among the following English humourists:—Addison, Sterne, Fielding, Goldsmith.
15. What is your estimate of Dr. Johnson's merits as a writer, and also of the effects of his influence on literary style?
16. Name the principal works of the poet Cowper, and criticise any one of them.
17. Name our best writers of contemporary history; state at what period each lived; and give your estimate of the peculiar excellences or weak points of any one of them.
18. Name the satire which you consider to be the most forcible in the language. Of what ancient poem is Johnson's "London" a free version?
19. Name the authors of the following works, and arrange them in order according to the date of their death:—Religio Medici; Utopia; the Battle of the Books; the Thistle and the Rose; Rasselas; the Davideis; the Essays of Elia; Madoc; the Rejected Addresses; and the plays—Don Sebastian, Revenge, Cato, the Rehearsal.
20. Name the authors of the following lines, and state, if you can, the particular work from which each passage is taken:

    (*a*) "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

    (*b*) "That air and harmony of shape express,
    Fine by degrees and beautifully less."

(*c*) "There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims."

(*d*) "I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

(*e*) "Till oft converse with heavenly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on the outward shape,
The unpolluted temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence,
Till all be made immortal."

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

G. W. Dasent, D.C.L.

1. Describe in a letter any remarkable event of which you have been an eyewitness.
2. (1) "Italy," (2) "Poland," (3) "Prussia." Write a short Historical Essay on *one* of these subjects.
3. Show how it is that Federal Governments are both strong and weak.
4. The Stage, as a means of Education.
5. "And all our knowledge is, ourselves to know." Discuss the truth or falsity of this assertion.

N.B.—*Not more than* two *of these subjects are to be attempted.*

FRENCH TRANSLATION AND GRAMMAR.

Professor Ch. Cassal, LL.D.

I.—*Translate into English :—*

Marius dans les marais de Minturnes.

Tout se tait, tout a fui dans une horreur profonde,
Et, seul, je semble errer sur les débris du monde.
Je n'irai pas plus loin, j'attends ici mon sort.
Ce n'est pas d'aujourd'hui que je brave la mort.
Demanderai-je aux Dieux qu'un trépas plus illustre
Au nom de Marius ajoute un nouveau lustre ?
Quarante ans de combats m'ont épargné ce soin,
Et, pour être immortel, je n'en ai pas besoin.
Expirer loin de Rome, en cette solitude,
N'est-ce pas la punir de son ingratitude ?
Je l'abandonne en proie au plus pressant danger.
Oui, me laisser mourir, c'est assez me venger !
Teutons, Cimbres, Gaulois, que ce jour vous rallie :
La mort de Marius vous livre l'Italie !
Mais Sylla cependant ne recueille-t-il pas
Cet absolu pouvoir objet de nos débats ?
Favorable à ses vœux mon désespoir seconde
Son orgueil qui l'appelle à l'empire du monde.
Est-ce ainsi que mon cœur apprit à le haïr ?
Son plus fidèle ami le peut-il mieux servir ?
Ah ! quels que soient les maux dont la mort nous délivre,
Montrons-nous, Marius, en osant encor vivre.

Dussé-je encor m'attendre à de plus grands revers,
Je ne puis me résoudre à céder l'univers.
Vivons, tant que ce noble et puissant héritage
D'un autre que mon fils peut être le partage !
Vivons, tant qu'un Sénat guidé par l'intérêt,
N'aura pas à mes pieds révoqué mon arrêt !
Vivons, tant que ce bras, pour victoire dernière,
N'aura pas à Sylla fait mordre la poussière !
Vivons, le ciel le veut !.....

ARNAULT.

II.—QUESTIONS ON GRAMMAR.

(*The Answers to be written in English.*)

1. *Se tait, fui, irai, attends, mourir, venger, appelle, peut, vivre, résoudre, mordre :*—Write down the 1st pers. sing. past perfect (*prétérit défini*) of each of those verbs, which occur in the foregoing poetry given for translation.
   Mourir, rallie, recueille, apprit, peut, dusse :—the future, 2d pers. sing. of each of those.
   Se tait, irai, mourir, haïr, servir, vivre, résoudre, céder :—the imperative, 2d pers. sing. of each of those.
   Fui, épargné, punir, venger rallie, dusse, résoudre :—the imperfect indic. 1st pers. plur. of each of those.
2. *Débris, besoin, Italie, proie, vœux, empire, revers, victoire :*—Give the gender of each of those nouns.
   Why are *lustre, pouvoir, cœur, héritage* of the masculine, and *mort, solitude, poussière* of the feminine gender ?
   Why did *horreur* change the gender it had in Latin ?
3. Write at full length : L'an 1000 ; l'an 1793 ; June 24, 1863. No. 300 ; No. 398. 2,680 francs.
4. "*Quels que* soient les maux dont la mort nous délivre ;" "de "*quelques* maux que la mort nous délivre ;" "*quelque* mal- "heureux que nous soyons :" Explain the difference in the use of "*quelque*," and point out the reason of the change.
5. "*Dussé*-je encor m'attendre à de plus grands revers." "La perte "de l'équipage paraissait certaine, si les glaces continuaient "d'arrêter la navigation, et qu'il *fallût* rester dans le vaisseau." Why are "*dusse*" and "*fallût*" in the past tense of the subjunctive mood ?
   What is, etymologically, the origin of the past tense of the subjunctive ?
6. Give the etymology of *ici, ce, pas* (neg.), *la* (art.), *la* (pron.), *là* (adv.), *aux, oui, assez, dont, encore, mais, cependant, haïr.*
   Explain by what successive changes *longè* became *loin, novus nouveau, meliùs, mieux.*

III.—*Translate into English :*—

LA PATRIE.

Tu n'as peut-être jamais pensé à ce qu'est la patrie, reprit-il, en me posant la main sur l'épaule : c'est tout ce qui t'entoure, tout ce qui t'a élevé et nourri, tout ce que tu as aimé ! Cette campagne que tu vois, ces maisons, ces arbres, ces jeunes filles qui passent là en riant, c'est la patrie ! Les lois qui te protégent, le pain qui paie ton travail, les paroles que tu échanges, la joie et la tristesse qui te viennent des

hommes et des choses parmi lesquels tu vis, c'est la patrie ! La petite chambre où tu as vu autrefois ta mère, les souvenirs qu'elle t'a laissés, la terre où elle repose, c'est la patrie ! Tu la vois, tu la respires partout ! Figure-toi, mon fils, tes droits et tes devoirs, tes affections et tes besoins, tes souvenirs et ta reconnaissance ; réunis tout cela sous un seul nom, et ce nom-là sera la patrie . . . . . Nous lui devons tout ce que nous sommes ; c'est une affaire de cœur et de probité. Le membre d'une famille qui n'y apporte pas sa part de services, manque à ses devoirs et est un mauvais parent ; l'associé qui n'enrichit pas la communauté de toutes ses forces, de tout son courage, de toutes ses bonnes intentions, la fraude de ce qui lui appartient et est un malhonnête homme ; de même celui qui jouit des avantages d'avoir une patrie sans en accepter toutes les charges, forfait à l'honneur et est un mauvais citoyen.

E. Souvestre.

IV.—*Translate into French :—*

His smile was frank, his voice clear and hearty, his address open, and much superior to his apparent rank of life, claiming somewhat of equality, yet conceding a great deal of respect. We walked on briskly.

"We have a beautiful country, sir," said my hero. "It is like "walking through a garden. A pure mind, sir, loves the country ; "for my part, I am always disposed to burst out in thanksgiving to "Providence when I behold its works, and, like the valleys in the "Psalm, I am ready to laugh and sing."

"An enthusiast," said I, "as well as a philosopher! perhaps I have "the honour of addressing a poet also."

"Why, sir," replied the man, "I *have* made verses in my life ; but "perhaps your honour will let me return the suspicion. Are *you* not "a favourite of the muse ?"

"I cannot say that I am," said I. "I value myself only on my "common sense."

"Common sense !" repeated my companion, "Ah, that is not *my* "*forte*, sir. You, I dare say, are one of those gentlemen whom it is "very difficult to take in ; for my part, I have been a dupe all my "life ; a child might cheat me ! I am the most unsuspicious person "in the world."

"Too candid by half," thought I. "This man is certainly a rascal."

B. Lytton.

FRENCH.

Professor Ch. Cassal, LL.D.

A.—*History.*

(The Questions to be answered in English.)

I. Give the principal events of any one of the three following reigns : Charles VIII., Charles IX., Charles X.

II. Name the Sovereigns who have successively reigned in France since the fall of Napoléon, in 1815.

Who are, at present, the pretenders to the throne of France ? Give their names, and state upon what right their claims are founded.

III. Which were the celebrated regencies in France ? After having enumerated them, give the chief events of any one of them.

IV. When did the movement of the Reformation begin in France? Was there any such movement before Luther? Who were the most celebrated French reformers, and what was their fate? How did it happen that the Reformation did not spread in France as it did in more northern countries?

V. What is understood by "les Etablissements de St. Louis," "les "Vêpres Siciliennes," "la Jacquerie," "le Serment du jeu de "paume," "le massacre des prisons, ou de Septembre," "le "Système continental," "la Sainte-Alliance"?

B.—*Literature.*

(*The Questions to be answered in English.*)

I. Choose one of the great prose writers of the XVIIIth century, and state what you know of his life and writings.

II. State, in general terms, the most remarkable traits of French literature in the XVIIth century,—in what it differs from that of the preceding and following centuries; under what influence it was developed, and what was its action upon the literature of England.

III. Who are the most celebrated critics now living in France? Who are the most remarkable poets? Could any comparison be made between them and the modern English poets?

IV. Compare Thiers and Guizot as historians, orators, and statesmen.

V. Scan the following lines, and give the rules of French versification:—

"Tout se tait, tout a fui dans une horreur profonde,
Et, seul, je semble errer sur les débris du monde.
Je n'irai pas plus loin, j'attends ici mon sort.
Ce n'est point d'aujourd'hui que je brave la mort."

C.—*Subjects for Composition.*

(*The Candidates may choose any one of the following subjects for original composition in French.*)

I. La campagne de Crimée.

II. La guerre civile en Amérique.

III. De l'Inde; de l'action civilisatrice que l'Angleterre exerce sur elle; des progrès qu'elle a faits dans le passé, et des espérances qu'elle donne pour l'avenir; de la part attribuée à l'administration civile sur son développement progressif.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

Rev. C. Merivale, B.D.

I.—*Translate from 'Qui erant,' l.* 18, (*with historical explanations*):—

[Armatis hominibus ante diem tertium Non. Novemb. expulsi sunt fabri de area nostra, disturbata porticus Catuli, quæ ex senatus consulto consulum locatione reficiebatur et ad tectum pæne pervenerat. Quinti fratris domus primo fracta conjectu lapidum ex area nostra, deinde inflammata jussu Clodii, inspectante Urbe, conjectis ignibus, magna querela et gemitu, non dicam bonorum, qui nescio an nulli sint, sed plane hominum omnium. Ille vehemens ruere: post hunc furorem nihil nisi cædem inimicorum cogitare; vicatim ambire; servis aperte

spem libertatis ostendere. Etenim antea, quum judicium nolebat, habebat ille quidem difficilem manifestamque causam, sed tamen causam. Poterat infitiari, poterat in alios derivare, poterat etiam aliquid jure factum defendere. Post has ruinas, incendia, rapinas, desertus a suis, vix jam Decimum designatorem, vix Gellium retinet : servorum consiliis utitur : videt, si omnes, quos vult, palam occiderit, nihilo suam causam difficiliorem, quam adhuc sit, in judicio futuram. Itaque ante diem tertium Idus Novemb., quum Sacra via descenderem, insecutus est me cum suis. Clamor, lapides, fustes, gladii, hæc inprovisa omnia. Discessimus in vestibulum Tettii Damionis.] Qui erant mecum, facile operas aditu prohibuerunt. Ipse occidi potuit. Sed ego diæta curari incipio : chirurgiæ tædet. Ille omnium vocibus quum se non ad judicium, sed ad supplicium præsens trudi videret, omnes Catilinas, Acidinos postea reddidit. Nam Milonis domum, eam, quæ in Germalo, pridie Idus Novemb. expugnare et incendere ita conatus est, ut palam hora v. cum scutis homines, eductis gladiis, alios cum accensis facibus adduxerit. Ipse domum P. Sullæ pro castris sibi ad eam impugnationem sumpserat. Tum ex Anniana Milonis domo Q. Flaccus eduxit viros acres ; occidit homines ex omni latrocinio Clodiano notissimos : ipsum cupivit ; sed ille se in interiora ædium. Sulla in senatu postridie Idus : domi Clodius : egregius Marcellinus, omnes acres. Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, adjuvante Appio, etiam hercule familiari tuo ; de cujus constantia et virtute tuæ verissimæ litteræ. Sextius furere. Ille postea, si comitia sua non fierent, Urbi minari. Proposita Marcellini sententia, quam ille de scripto ita dixerat, ut totam nostram causam areæ, incendiorum, periculi mei judicio complecteretur, eaque omnia comitiis anteferret, proscripsit Sestius, se per omnes dies comitiales de cælo servaturum. Conciones turbulentæ Metelli, temerariæ Appii, furiosissimæ Publii. Hæc tamen summa : nisi Milo in campum obnuntiasset, comitia futura. Ante diem xii. Kal. Decemb. Milo media nocte cum magna manu in campum venit. Clodius, quum haberet fugitivorum delectas copias, in campum ire non est ausus. Milo permansit ad meridiem mirifica hominum lætitia, summa cum gloria ; contentio fratrum trium turpis, fracta vis, contemptus furor. Metellus tamen postulat, ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntietur : nihil esse, quod in campum nocte veniretur : se hora prima in comitio fore. Itaque ante diem xi. Kal. in comitium Milo de nocte venit. Metellus cum prima luce furtim in campum itineribus prope deviis currebat : assequitur inter lucos hominem Milo ; obnuntiat. Ille se recepit, magno et turpi Q. Flacci convicio. Ante diem x. Kal. nundinæ. Concio biduo nulla. Ante diem viii. Kal. hæc ego scribebam hora noctis nona.

CICERO, *ad Att.*, iv. 3.

II.—*Translate (with topographical explanations) :—*

Sequitur clades, forte, an dolo principis, incertum, (nam utrumque auctores prodidere) sed omnibus, quæ huic urbi per violentiam ignium acciderunt, gravior atque atrocior. Initium in ea parte Circi ortum, quæ Palatino Cælioque montibus contigua est : ubi per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, simul cœptus ignis et statim validus, ac vento citus, longitudinem circi conripuit. Neque enim domus munimentis septæ vel templa muris cincta, aut quid aliud moræ interjacebat. Inpetu pervagatum incendium plana primum, deinde in edita adsurgens, et rursum inferiora populando, anteiit remedia velocitate mali, et obnoxia urbe artis itineribus hucque et illuc flexis, atque enormibus vicis, qualis vetus Roma fuit. Ad hoc lamenta paventium

feminarum, fessa senum ac rudis pueritiæ ætas, quique sibi quique aliis consulebant, dum trahunt invalidos, aut opperiuntur, pars morans, pars festinans, cuncta inpediebant: et sæpe, dum in tergum respectant, lateribus aut fronte circumveniebantur: vel, si in proxima evaserant, illis quoque igni conreptis, etiam, quæ longinqua crediderant, in eodem casu reperiebantur. Postremo, quid vitarent, quid peterent ambigui, complere vias, sterni per agros: quidam amissis omnibus fortunis, diurni quoque victus, alii caritate suorum, quos eripere nequiverant, quamvis patente effugio, interiere. Nec quisquam defendere audebat, crebris multorum minis, restinguere prohibentium, et quia alii palam faces jaciebant, atque esse sibi auctorem vociferabantur: sive ut raptus licentius exercerent, seu jussu.

Sexto demum die apud imas Esquilias finis incendio factus, prorutis per immensum ædificiis, ut continuæ violentiæ campus et velut vacuum cœlum occurreret.

TACITUS, *Ann.*, XV. 38 and part of 40.

III.—*Translate:*—

Ad quam tum properans ferventior undique pubes
Græca penetrales deseruere Deos;
Ne Paris abducta gavisus libera mœcha
Otia pacato degeret in thalamo.
Quo tibi tum casu, pulcherrima Laodamia,
Ereptum est vita dulcius, atque anima
Conjugium; tanto te absorbens vortice amoris
Æstus in abruptum detulerat barathrum:
Quale ferunt Graii Pheneum prope Cyllenæum
Siccari emulsa pingue palude solum:
Quod quondam cæsis montis fodisse medullis
Audet falsiparens Amphitryoniades,
Tempore quo certa Stymphalia monstra sagitta
Perculit imperio deterioris heri;
Pluribus ut cœli tereretur janua Divis,
Hebe nec longa virginitate foret.
Sed tuus altus amor barathro fuit altior illo,
Quod Divum domitum ferre jugum docuit.

CATULLUS, *ad Manlium*, lxvi. 101.

IV.—*Translate:*

Montani quoque venter adest, abdomine tardus,
Et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo,
Quantum vix redolent duo funera; sævior illo
Pompeius tenui jugulos aperire susurro;
Et qui vulturibus servabat viscera Dacis
Fuscus, marmorea meditatus prœlia villa;
Et cum mortifero prudens Veiento Catullo,
Qui nunquam visæ flagrabat amore puellæ,
Grande et conspicuum nostro quoque tempore monstrum!
Cæcus adulator, dirusque a ponte satelles,
Dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes,
Blandaque devexæ jactaret basia redæ.
Nemo magis rhombum stupuit: nam plurima dixit
In lævum conversus: at illi dextra jacebat
Bellua. Sic pugnas Cilicis laudabat et ictus,
Et pegma et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.

Non cedit Veiento, sed ut fanaticus, œstro
Percussus, Bellona, tuo, divinat et, "Ingens
Omen habes," inquit, "magni clarique triumphi:
Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
Excidet Arviragus: peregrina est bellua: cernis
Erectas in terga sudes?" Hoc defuit unum
Fabricio, patriam ut rhombi memoraret et annos.

JUVENAL, iv. 108.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

Rev. C. MERIVALE, B.D.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

I.—Titus found it impossible to check the rage of the soldiery; he entered with his officers, and surveyed the interior of the sacred edifice. The splendour filled them with wonder; and as the flames had not yet penetrated to the Holy Place, he made a last effort to save it, and, springing forth, again exhorted the soldiers to stay the progress of the conflagration. The centurion Liberalis endeavoured to force obedience with his staff of office, but even respect for the Emperor gave way to the furious animosity against the Jews, to the fierce excitement of battle, and to the insatiable hope of plunder. The soldiers saw everything around them radiant with gold, which shone dazzlingly in in the wild light of the flames; they supposed that incalculable treasures were laid up in the sanctuary. A soldier, unperceived, thrust a lighted torch between the hinges of the door; the whole building was in flames in an instant. The blinding smoke and fire forced the officers to retreat, and the noble edifice was left to its fate.

MILMAN: *History of the Jews.*

II.—Having staid longer at Naples than I at first designed, I could not dispense with myself from making a little voyage to the island of Caprea, as being very desirous to see a place which had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for several years. The island lies four miles in length from east to west, and about one in breadth. The western part, for about two miles in length, is a continued rock, vastly high, and inaccessible on the sea side. It has, however, the greatest town in the island, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. The eastern end of the isle rises up in precipices very near as high, though not quite so long, as the western. Between these eastern and western mountains lies a slip of lower ground which runs across the island, and is one of the pleasantest spots I have seen. It is hid with vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, which look extremely fresh and beautiful, and make up the most delightful little landscape imaginable when they are surveyed from the tops of the neighbouring mountains.

ADDISON'S *Remarks on Italy.*

Translate into Latin Hexameters:—

The trumpets sounded, and the field began;
With bitter strokes it both began and ended.
She at the first encounter on him ran
With furious rage, as if she had intended
Out of his breast the very heart have rended:

But he, that had like tempests often tried,
From the first flaw himself right well defended,
The more she raged, the more he did abide ;
She hewed, she foynd, she lashed, she laid on every side.

Yet still her blows he bore, and her forbore,
Weening at last to win advantage new ;
Yet still her cruelty increased more,
And though power failed, her courage did accrue ;
Which failing, he 'gan fiercely her pursue,
Like as a smith that to his cunning feat
The stubborn metal seeketh to subdue,
Soon as he feels it mollified with heat,
With his great iron sledge doth strongly on it beat.

SPENSER : *Faery Queen.*

N.B.—Flaw = assault. Foyn = thrust.

Translate into Latin Lyrics or Elegiacs :—

One day I wrote her name upon the strand,
But came the waves and washed it away :
Again, I wrote it with a second hand,
But came the tide, and made my pains his prey.
Vain man, said she, that dost in vain essay
A mortal thing so to immortalise ;
For I myself shall like to this decay,
And eke my name be wiped out likewise.
Not so, quoth I, let baser things devise
To die in dust, but you shall live by fame :
My verse your virtues rare shall eternise,
And in the heavens write your glorious name ;
Where, when as death shall all the world subdue,
Our love shall live, and later life renew.

SPENSER.

LATIN QUESTIONS.

Rev. C. MERIVALE, B.D.

I. Give the rules for ascertaining the gender of nouns substantive in Latin, with the exceptions.

II. Distinguish between the meaning of the following words, with quotations :—cutis, pellis ; sanguis, cruor ; armus, humerus ; tergum, tergus ; ungula, unguis ; furnus, fornax ; fructus, fruges ; alga, ulva ; venter, uterus, alvus ; consors, socius, comes, sodalis ; securus, tutus.

III. What is the ordinary limitation of the use of the epithet "propitius?" What is the meaning of "adversum ire," and "adversitor?"

IV. Translate, with special attention to the words in Italics :—

1. Elapsum semel non ipse possit Jupiter *reprehendere.*
2. Haud multo post aliquid quod poscas *paras.*
3. Illum mater arcte contenteque *habet.*
4. Præbere ad contumeliam os.
5. Quod de Pompeio Caninius agit sane quam refrixit.
6. Ut *captus* est servorum.
7. Atque eccum tibi *lupum in sermone,* præsens esuriens adest.
8. Pro isto asso sole quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus.

V. Virgil has "scopuloque infixit acuto;" but "et acutâ cuspide "contos expediunt." Why is the position of the adjective varied? What principle may be traced in the use of an adjective at the end of a clause in verse? Give instances of incomplete lines in Virgil. How do you account for them?

VI. What is the date, and what is known of the life, of Ennius? What remains do we possess of his works? What services has he done to different branches of Roman literature? What were the sources of Roman history open to him? How is he estimated by Cicero, Ovid, and Quintilian?

VII. Translate and explain: Augustus hæredes instituit primos Tiberium ex parte dimidia et sextante, Liviam ex parte tertia; secundos Drusum Tiberii filium ex triente, et ex partibus reliquis Germanicum liberosque ejus sexus virilis; tertio gradu propinquos complures. Suet. Oct. 101. What was the principle of the law of descent among the Romans? Trace the family connexion between the first six Cæsars.

VIII. Livy calls the Twelve Tables "fons publici privatique juris." What is the traditional, and what may be the real history of the Decemviral legislation? What were the principal divisions of public and private law among the Romans? What was the legal position of the wife in Roman law? Explain the phrase, "Adversum hostem æterna auctoritas."

IX. What are the dates of the four great battles of Pharsalia, Munda, Philippi, and Actium? What the direct political effect of each? Which do you consider the most decisive of the course of Roman history, and why? Quote from the poets the most pertinent allusions to the importance of each of them.

X. What is the subject of Cicero's speech "Pro domo suâ?" Explain the historical circumstances connected with it.

XI. Give an historical and critical commentary on the eighth book of the Æneid.

XII. Review the dialogue "De causis corruptæ eloquentiæ" ascribed to Tacitus.

GREEK TRANSLATION.

Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.D.

Translate the following Passages:—

Ἡ πολλά ἐστι τὰ λόγῳ μὲν οὐκ οἷά τε δηλῶσαι, ἔργῳ δέ· ἄλλα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ λόγῳ μὲν οἷά τε, ἔργον δὲ οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν λαμπρὸν γίνεται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἴστε φυλακὰς τὰς κατεστεώσας ἐούσας οὐδὲν χαλεπὰς παρελθεῖν. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ἡμέων ἐόντων τοιῶνδε οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ παρήσει, τὰ μέν κου καταιδεόμενος ἡμέας, τὰ δέ κου καὶ δειμαίνων· τοῦτο δὲ ἔχω αὐτὸς σκῆψιν εὐπρεπεστάτην τῇ πάριμεν, φὰς ἄρτι τε ἥκειν ἐκ Περσέων καὶ βούλεσθαί τι ἔπος παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς σημῆναι τῷ βασιλέϊ. ἔνθα γάρ τι δεῖ ψεῦδος λέγεσθαι, λεγέσθω. τοῦ γὰρ αὐτοῦ γλιχόμεθα οἵ τε ψευδόμενοι καὶ οἱ τῇ ἀληθηΐῃ διαχρεώμενοι· οἱ μέν γε ψεύδονται τότε ἐπεάν τι μέλλωσι τοῖσι ψεύδεσι πείσαντες κερδήσεσθαι, οἱ δ' ἀληθίζονται, ἵνα τι τῇ ἀληθηΐῃ ἐπισπάσωνται κέρδος καί τι μᾶλλόν σφισι ἐπιτράπηται. οὕτω οὐ ταὐτὰ ἀσκέοντες τωὐτοῦ περιεχόμεθα. εἰ δὲ μηδὲν κερδήσεσθαι μέλλοιεν, ὁμοίως ἂν ὅ τε ἀληθιζόμενος ψευδὴς εἴη καὶ ὁ ψευδόμενος ἀληθής. Herodotus, iii. 72.

Ὅ τοίνυν μάλιστα πάντων οἶμαι δεῖν ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, φυλάξασθαι, τοῦτ' εἰπεῖν ἔτι βούλομαι. εἰ γάρ τις πάνθ', ὅσα Λεπτίνης ἐρεῖ περὶ τοῦ νόμου διδάσκων ὑμᾶς, ὡς καλῶς κεῖται, συγχωρήσειεν ἀληθῆ λέγειν αὐτόν, ἔν γ' αἰσχρόν, οὐδ' ἂν εἴ τι γένοιτο, ἀναιρεθείη, ὃ συμβήσεται διὰ τοῦ νόμου, κυρίου γενομένου, τῇ πόλει. τί οὖν τοῦτ' ἔστιν; τὸ δοκεῖν ἐξηπατηκέναι τοὺς ἀγαθόν τι ποιήσαντας. ὅτι μὲν τοίνυν τοῦτο ἕν τι τῶν αἰσχρῶν ἐστί, πάντας ἂν ἡγοῦμαι φῆσαι· ὅσῳ δ' ὑμῖν αἴσχιον τῶν ἄλλων, ἀκούσατέ μου. ἔστιν ὑμῖν νόμος ἀρχαῖος, τῶν καλῶς δοκούντων ἔχειν, ἐάν τις ὑποσχόμενός τι, τὸν δῆμον ἐξαπατήσῃ, κρίνειν, κἂν ἁλῷ, θανάτῳ ζημιοῦν. εἶτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθ', ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ, ἐφ' ᾧ τοῖς ἄλλοις θάνατον ζημίαν ἐτάξατε, τοῦτ' αὐτοὶ ποιοῦντες φανήσεσθε; καὶ μήν, πάντα μὲν εὐλαβεῖσθαι δεῖ ποιεῖν τὰ δοκοῦντα καὶ ὄντ' αἰσχρά, μάλιστα δὲ ταῦτ', ἐφ οἷς τοῖς ἄλλοις χαλεπῶς τις ἔχων ὁρᾶται· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀμφισβήτησις καταλείπεται τὸ μὴ ταῦτα ποιεῖν, ἃ πονηρὰ αὐτὸς ἔκρινεν εἶναι πρότερον.

DEMOSTHENES, *in Lept.*, 497.

Ἥσθην πατέρα τε τὸν ἐμὸν εὐλογοῦντά σε,
αὐτόν τ' ἔμ'· ὧν δέ σου τυχεῖν ἐφίεμαι,
ἄκουσον· ἀνθρώποισι τὰς μὲν ἐκ θεῶν
τύχας δοθείσας ἔστ' ἀναγκαῖον φέρειν·
ὅσοι δ' ἑκουσίοισιν ἔγκεινται βλάβαις,
ὥσπερ σὺ, τούτοις οὔτε συγγνώμην ἔχειν
δίκαιόν ἐστιν, οὔτ' ἐποικτείρειν τινά.
σὺ δ' ἠγρίωσαι, κοὔτε σύμβουλον δέχει,
ἐάν τε νουθετῇ τις εὐνοίᾳ λέγων,
στυγεῖς, πολέμιον δυσμενῆ θ' ἡγούμενος.
ὅμως δὲ λέξω· Ζῆνα δ' ὅρκιον καλῶ·
καὶ ταῦτ' ἐπίστω, καὶ γράφου φρενῶν ἔσω.
σὺ γὰρ νοσεῖς τόδ' ἄλγος ἐκ θείας τύχης,
Χρύσης πελασθεὶς φύλακος, ὃς τὸν ἀκαλυφῆ
σηκὸν φυλάσσει κρύφιος οἰκουρῶν ὄφις.
καὶ παῦλαν ἴσθι τῇδε μὴ ποτ' ἐντυχεῖν
νόσου βαρείας, ἕς τ' ἂν οὗτος ἥλιος
ταύτῃ μὲν αἴρῃ, τῇδε δ' αὖ δύνῃ πάλιν,
πρὶν ἂν τὰ Τροίας πεδί' ἑκὼν αὐτὸς μόλῃς.

SOPHOCLES, *Philoctetes*, 1313.

Ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο,
Βὰν δ' ἴμεν ἐς θάλαμον, λαθέτην δέ μιν ἔνδον ἐόντα.
Ἦτοι ὁ μὲν θαλάμοιο μυχὸν κάτα τεύχε' ἐρεύνα,
Τὼ δ' ἔσταν ἑκάτερθε παρὰ σταθμοῖσι μένοντε.
Εὖθ' ὑπὲρ οὐδὸν ἔβαινε Μελάνθιος αἰπόλος αἰγῶν,
Τῇ ἑτέρῃ μὲν χειρὶ φέρων καλὴν τρυφάλειαν,
Τῇ δ' ἑτέρῃ σάκος εὐρὺ γέρον, πεπαλαγμένον ἄζῃ,
Λαέρτεω ἥρωος, ὃ κουρίζων φορέεσκεν·
Δὴ τότε γ' ἤδη κεῖτο, ῥαφαὶ δὲ λέλυντο ἱμάντων·
Τὼ δ' ἄρ' ἐπαΐξανθ' ἑλέτην, ἔρυσάν τέ μιν εἴσω
Κουρίξ, ἐν δαπέδῳ δὲ χαμαὶ βάλον ἀχνύμενον κῆρ,
Σὺν δὲ πόδας χεῖράς τε δέον θυμαλγέϊ δεσμῷ
Εὖ μάλ' ἀποστρέψαντε διαμπερὲς, ὡς ἐκέλευσεν
Υἱὸς Λαέρταο πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς·
Σειρὴν δὲ πλεκτὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ πειρήναντε
Κίον' ἀν' ὑψηλὴν ἔρυσαν πέλασάν τε δοκοῖσιν.

HOMER, *Odyss.*, xxii. 178.

Εἰ μὲν χρήματ' ἔχοιμι, Σιμωνίδη, οἷά περ ἤδειν,
οὐκ ἂν ἀνιώμην τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι συνών·
νῦν δέ με γινώσκοντα παρέρχεται, εἰμὶ δ' ἄφωνος
χρημοσύνῃ, πολλῶν γνούς περ ἄμεινον ἔτι,
οὕνεκα νῦν φερόμεσθα καθ' ἱστία λευκὰ βαλόντες
Μηλίου ἐκ πόντου νύκτα διὰ δνοφερήν·
ἀντλεῖν δ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν· ὑπερβάλλει δὲ θάλασσα
ἀμφοτέρων τοίχων· ἦ μάλα τις χαλεπῶς
σώζεται· οἱ δ' ἔρδουσι· κυβερνήτην μὲν ἔπαυσαν
ἐσθλόν, ὅ τις φυλακὴν εἶχεν ἐπισταμένως·
χρήματα δ' ἁρπάζουσι βίῃ, κόσμος δ' ἀπόλωλεν,
δασμὸς δ' οὐκέτ' ἴσος γίνεται ἐς τὸ μέσον,
φορτηγοὶ δ' ἄρχουσι, κακοὶ δ' ἀγαθῶν καθύπερθεν.
δειμαίνω, μή πως ναῦν κατὰ κῦμα πίῃ.
ταῦτά μοι ἠνίχθω κεκρυμμένα τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσιν·
γινώσκοι δ' ἄν τις καὶ κακός, ἢν σοφὸς ᾖ.

THEOGNIS, 667.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Rev. OSBORNE GORDON, B.D.

For Greek Prose:

These men are by nation Jews, and the most united and friendly people one with another under the sun. They have the same aversion to pleasure that they have to vice, and reckon upon continence and the command of the passions as a virtue of the first order. They have no great reverence for marriage ; but for other people's children that they take under their care while they are young and tender they value them

as their own flesh and blood, and train them up accordingly. They are not yet against marriage, as enemies to the race and succession of mankind; but they think that the fair sex is frail and intemperate, and hardly to be kept within the compass of fidelity to a single man. As to wealth, they have it in contempt, and do not so much as know what it is to be rich or poor; for it lies all in common, as a condition of the society. By this means no man shall be contemptible by being poor, nor honourable by being rich; but the whole body shall live like brethren, being all equal sharers in one patrimony.

For Greek Iambics:

This gentleman is learned, and a most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound; his training such
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers
And never seek for aid out of himself.
Yet see,
When their so noble benefits shall prove
Not well disposed, the mind growing once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms; ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. This man so complete,
Who was enrolled 'mongst wonders, and when we,
Almost with ravish'd listening, could not find
His hour of speech a minute; he, my lady,
Hath unto monstrous habits put the graces
That once were his, and is become as black
As if besmeared in hell. Sit by us; you shall hear
(This was his gentleman in trust) of him
Things to strike honour sad. Bid him recount
The fore-recited practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much.

King Henry VIII. Act I. Scene II.

GREEK HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.D.

1. Point out the connexion between the early books of Herodotus and the professed object of his history.
2. Ἐσήνεγκαν (ἐς τὸν δῆμον οἱ συγγραφῆς) ἐξεῖναι Ἀθηναίων ἀνειπεῖν γνώμην ἣν ἄν τις βούληται. What would be the constitutional effect of this measure?
3. "Ut contra consulare imperium tribuni plebis sic contra vim "regiam ephori constituti."—Cic. de Repub. Explain this statement, and illustrate from history the relations between the kings and ephors.
4. Mention any events connected with Lesbos and Chios during the Peloponnesian war.
5. Give a brief summary of events from the close of the history of Thucydides to the capture of Athens by Lysander.
6. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἵ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος οἱ πλεῖστοι καὶ τελευταῖοι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθησαν. Give some account of the events here referred to.

7. Xenophon says, that after the battle of Mantineia, which every one expected to decide the state of Greece, the ἀκρισία καὶ ταραχή was greater than before. Describe briefly the state of Greece at this period.
8. By what methods did the Spartan government endeavour to maintain its influence in Greece?
9. The circumstances that favoured the peace of Nicias, and also those that prevented it from being permanent.
10. What were the general geographical ideas of Herodotus, and his principal errors?
11. What are the earliest Greek tragedies of which we have any notice? Trace the growth of tragedy to its perfect form.
12. Compare the moral teaching and tendency of Æschylus and Euripides, both according to your own estimate and that of the times in which they lived.
13. When does the Achæan league first appear as taking a prominent place in Greek history? Give some account of it, and point out any indications of its existence at an earlier period.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Bain.

1. What is the province of the science of Logic?
2. Define a Proposition. How are propositions classified for the purposes of Logic?
3. State and exemplify the Experimental Methods, according to Mr. John Stuart Mill.
4. What are the conditions of a legitimate Hypothesis?
5. State the logical grounds of Credibility and Incredibility.
6. Define Instinct, and enumerate the Instincts in man.
7. Give the different modes of classifying the Intellectual Powers.
8. State briefly some of the theories as to the perception of an External and Material world.
9. How can Imagination be defined and analysed?

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Bain.

1. Give an account of Emotion in general, as contrasted with the other regions of the mind.
2. Describe briefly the emotions of Wonder, Fear, Power, Anger.
3. What theories have been advanced respecting the nature of the Beautiful?
4. How far may voluntary power he regarded as instinctive, and how far as acquired?
5. Classify the motives to voluntary action.
6. State the arguments for and against the doctrine of a Moral Sense, as the foundation of Moral Obligation.
7. What is meant by an Ethical Sanction?
8. Give, at your option, the ethical views of Plato and Aristotle,—or those of Locke, Butler, and Paley.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Mr. HOPKINS.

N.B.—In those cases in which the questions under the same *numeral* are formed into more than one *group*, denoted by (α), (β), &c., the candidate may select any *one* group under each numeral, and to that group his answers are to be restricted.

1. The angle at the centre of a circle, subtended by a given arc of the circle, is equal to twice the angle at any point of the circumference subtended by the same arc.
2. Explain the nature of a fraction. What is meant by the division of one fraction by another?—Elucidate the process in the division of $\frac{a}{b}$ by $\frac{c}{d}$.
3. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}} = a,$$
$$x + y = b^3.$$

4. A decimal being given in the denary scale, investigate the rule for expressing it in a scale in which the radix is r.
   ·025 being a decimal in the denary scale, apply your rule to express it in the quaternary scale. Express its value in that scale as a finite fraction, and thence reconvert it into the original decimal in the denary scale.
5. P and Q set out at the same time from the same point (A) of a circle, describing its circumference with the velocities V and v respectively, V being greater than v; after having described n complete revolutions, P overtakes Q at a point on the circumference between A and B, AB being a diameter of the circle; find the relation which must exist between the ratio $\frac{V}{v}$ and n.
6. (α) Form the equation with rational coefficients, such that 1, $\sqrt{2}$, and $2\sqrt{-1}$ shall be roots of it.
   (β) Eliminate x from the equations—

$$x^3 + xy^2 - y^3 = 0,$$
$$x^3 + axy - by^2 = 0,$$

   reducing the resulting equation to its simplest form.
7. State the relation between the roots of a primitive equation and those of its limiting equation; and show that the latter equation cannot have more impossible roots than the former one.
   If the substitutions of two consecutive roots of the limiting equation for x in the primitive equation should give results affected with different signs, what would be your inference from this fact?
8. Investigate Cardan's rule for the solution of the cubic

$$x^3 - qx + r = 0;$$

   and show that the method will *fail* in a certain sense, unless two of the roots be impossible. What is the sense in which it is then said to fail?
9. The base of a right pyramid is a regular polygon of n sides, and such that the radius of the inscribed circle is r; the height of the pyramid is h,—find the area of one of its equal faces.

10. (α) If a pair of tangents OQ OQ^1, meeting in O, be drawn to a parabola at the points Q and Q^1, and OV be drawn parallel to the axis of the parabola, then shall QQ^1 be bisected by the line OV.

(β) Find the rectangular equation to a parabola whose axis is parallel to the axis of x; and, the latus rectum being given, determine the co-ordinates of the vertex so that the curve may pass through two given points in the axis y, at distances h and k from the origin.

11. Determine the nature of the conic section whose equation is

$$y^2 - x^2 - 2y + 2x - 1 = 0.$$

Trace the curve, and determine the magnitudes of its parameters.

12. Show how three observers at three known stations on any the same straight line on a horizontal plane, may obtain the height of a cloud by three simultaneous observations of its angular elevation.

13. Explain the ambiguous case in the solution of plane triangles.

14. Expand the expression

$$\log_t \tan(\theta + n'') - \log_t \tan \theta$$

to small quantities of the second order.

Hence show that the tables of proportional parts affixed to the common logarithmic tables will not be applicable when it is required to determine accurately an angle which is either very small or nearly equal 90°, from its logarithmic tangents, or the converse.

15. Prove Napier's rules for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Rev. R. Townsend, M.A.

1. Prove Maclaurin's theorem for functions of a single variable; and apply it to determine the development of $u = \sin^{-1} x$ in ascending powers of x.

2. State and prove the corresponding theorem for the development of functions of two or more variables in ascending powers and products of the several variables.

3. Required the conditions that a function of two independent variables should be a maximum or a minimum; and apply them to determine when, and for what values of x and y, the function $u = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$ is a minimum.

4. Eliminate, by differentiation, either the two constants a and b from the equation $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$, or the two functions φ and ψ from the equation $x\varphi(z) + y\psi(z) = z$.

5. Give the three values, either of the integral $\int \frac{dx}{a + 2bx + cx^2}$ for the three cases of $ac >$, $<$, and $= b^2$, or of the integral $\int \frac{dx}{a + b\cos x}$ for the three cases of $a >$, $<$, and $= b$.

6. Prove the general formula for the reduction of the integral $\int \frac{x^n\,dx}{\sqrt{a + bx + cx^2}}$; and complete the integration for the case when $n = 2$, $b = 0$, and $a = \pm c = 1$.

7. Integrate, by any method, either of the linear equations—

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + n^2y = \cos ax, \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - n^2y = \varepsilon^{ax},$$

and show how your integral becomes modified in the case when $a = n$.

8. Required the condition that the ordinary differential equation in three variables $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$ should be derived from a single primitive ; and show how to determine the latter when the condition is fulfilled.

9. Required the conditions for the existence of a double point on a plane curve of any order ; and state the criterion of its being a node, cusp, or conjugate point.

10. Show in general how to determine the degree of the reciprocal of a plane curve of any order ; and explain why and how it becomes modified by the existence of double points of any species on the original.

11. If α, β, γ, and α', β', γ' be the direction angles of two intersecting lines in space ; required the direction cosines of their common perpendicular, and of the lines bisecting externally and internally the angle between them.

12. Hence, or by any other method, prove the ordinary formulæ for the direction cosines of the osculating plane and of the radius of absolute curvature at any point of a twisted curve in space.

13. A variable line intersecting in every position three fixed lines in space generates a surface of the second order, whose centre is that of the parallelopiped of which the three directors are opposite edges ; prove this by any method.

14. In any central surface of the second order $\frac{x^2}{a^2} \pm \frac{y^2}{b^2} \pm \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, express, in terms of its direction angles with the axes, the length of the perpendicular from the centre upon any tangent plane to the surface.

15. The axis of a surface of revolution passes through the origin, and makes with the co-ordinate axes the direction angles α, β, γ; required the functional equation of the surface in finite terms.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding Questions.

A. Prove the general formula for the variation of the integral of Vdx ; and explain the respective significations of the parts of it within and without the sign of integration.

B. Determine by Poisson's or by any other method the value of the definite integral $\int e^{-x^2} dx$ between the limits infinity and nothing.

C. Integrate by Monge's or by any other method either of the partial differential equations of the second order—

$$x^2 r + 2xy s + y^2 t = 0, \qquad q^2 r - 2pq s + p^2 t = 0.$$

D. Integrate by any method the system of simultaneous differential equations of the first order—

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = by + cz, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = cz + ax, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = ax + by.$$

E. For a surface of the second order, referred to any rectangular axes, investigate, by any method, the cubic equation whose roots give the directions of the three principal planes.

F. For a surface of any order, referred to any rectangular axes, investigate, by any method, either of the two quadratic equations whose roots give, respectively, the directions of the two sections, and the lengths of the two radii, of greatest and least curvature at any point.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Rev. R. Townsend, M.A.

1. A uniform beam of given weight and dimensions, supported in a horizontal position by two vertical cords attached to its extremities, is loaded with given weights at given points; required the entire tensions on the sustaining cords.
2. Determine, in the same case, the entire bending moment at any point of the beam; and show that the part of it arising from its own weight is half that of an equal weight concentrated at the point.
3. Required the least horizontal force that will suffice to sustain a given weight on a rigid inclined plane of given inclination,—(*a*) if the plane be smooth,—(*b*) if friction be taken into account.
4. A body immersed partly in one and partly in the other of two superposed fluids of different densities is held in equilibrium by the action of both; required the relation of its density to those of the fluids if it displace either equal volumes or equal masses of both.
5. Assuming the weight of a cubic fathom of water to be six tons, calculate the entire pressure on the inner surface of a hollow sphere of a fathom radius filled with water.
6. A statical force F acting freely on a mass M for a time T gets up in it a velocity V; if W be the weight of M, required the ratio of F to W.
7. A mass M revolves uniformly in a time T in a circle whose radius = R; if W be the weight of M, and P its pressure against the circle, required the ratio of P to W.
8. A body projected vertically upwards in vacuo is acted on by gravity; given the velocity of projection, required the height to which it will ascend, and the time it will take to reach it.
9. A body projected in any direction in vacuo describes a parabola under the action of gravity; given the velocity and direction of projection, determine the equation of the parabola, and the positions of its focus and directrix.
10. In the small oscillations of a circular pendulum under the action of gravity, given the length of the pendulum, determine its equation of motion and its period of vibration.
11. Explain generally, without entering into details, the methods ordinarily employed by astronomers for determining the right ascensions and declinations of the various celestial bodies.
12. Explain generally, without entering into details, the methods ordinarily employed by navigators for determining the latitude, apparant time, and longitude at sea.
13. In the case of a planet accompanied by a satellite, state and prove the proportion which gives approximately the ratio of its mass to that of the Sun in terms of known quantities.
14. Describe the most accurate methods with which you are acquainted of determining for a given transparent substance,—(*a*) its refractive index, (*b*) its dispersive power.

15. Investigate the general relations connecting the two conjugate focal distances,—(a) in nearly perpendicular reflexion at a spherical surface, (b) in nearly perpendicular refraction through a thin lens.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding Questions.

A. Given the co-ordinates and the masses of a system of material particles disposed in any manner in space; required the co-ordinates of their centre of gravity.

B. Given the masses and the initial circumstances of projection of a system of material particles moving uniformly and freely in space; required the motion of their centre of gravity.

C. Explain on elementary principles, or otherwise, why the preceding motion would be unaffected by any forces of mutual action and reaction that might exist among the particles themselves.

D. In the equilibrium of perfect fluids under the action of any forces, show on elementary principles, or otherwise, that the several surfaces of equal pressure are everywhere perpendicular to the acting forces.

E. Describe the method of determining the solar parallax supplied by the occurrence of a transit of Venus; and state the advantages, as regards accuracy, possessed by it over the ordinary method.

F. Investigate the equation of achromatism of a system of thin lenses disposed in any manner along a common axis; and show how it becomes simplified when the lenses are in contact.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Hopkins.

N.B.—In those cases in which the questions under the same *numeral* are formed into more than one *group*, denoted by (α), (β), &c., the candidate may select any *one* group under each numeral, and to that group his answers are to be restricted.

1. What are the *dimensions* of the expressions for time, a moving force, an accelerating force, velocity, momentum, and vis-viva?

2. Define the term "couple" in Mechanics. Explain fully how its intensity is numerically measured.

   Find the resultant of two given couples, the planes of which are inclined to each other at an angle α.

3. (α) Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces acting in any assigned directions on a number of points rigidly connected, one of the points being fixed.

   (β) A body is acted on by forces, such that they admit of a single resultant, and the sums of their resolved parts respectively parallel to the axes of x, y, z are X, Y, Z; find the conditions of equilibrium when the body is constrained to rest at two given points on a smooth plane.

4. (α) A cylinder, whose section perpendicular to its axis is a regular polygon of n sides, is placed on a perfectly rough inclined plane with its axis horizontal and perpendicular to the line of greatest descent on the plane; determine the greatest inclination of the plane consistent with the equilibrium of the cylinder.

   (β) Solve the problem when the cylinder is so placed on the plane that its axis shall make an angle β with the line of greatest descent.

5. Represent a balance by a diagram, and determine the position in which it will rest when laden with slightly unequal weights.

   Explain the terms *sensibility* and *stability* of a balance, and show that the one is not inversely proportional to the other.

6. Enunciate the principle of Virtual Velocities, and write down the general equation of equilibrium deducible from it;—Explain how all the required conditions of equilibrium may be obtained from this general equation;—State the kind of forces which will disappear from these equations. Can internal or external friction be excluded from them?

7. If a uniform chain be suspended from the tops of two piers of equal height, find the equation to the curve it will assume.

   If the chain pass freely and without friction over the tops of the piers, each end being fastened to the rock beyond, find the directions of the chain outside the piers, in order that there may be no stress on the piers tending to pull them over.

8. (α) Find the time of a small oscillation of a circular pendulum oscillating on a perfectly smooth plane inclined at an angle α to the horizon, the point of suspension being in the plane.

   (β) Solve the problem when there is friction between the oscillating body and the plane, the body being supposed to slide and not to roll.

9. (α) When a material point moves about a centre of force, prove the Conservation of Areas by Newton's method.

   (β) Enunciate the principle of the Conservation of Areas in a system of material points moving by their mutual attractions;—Will it hold, if there be internal friction or impacts between the particles?—In what restricted sense may the principle hold true in certain cases in which external forces act on the system of material points?

10. (α) A body whose mass is M is attached to the extremity of an elastic string of which the unstretched length is equal a, and the opposite end of the string is attached to a fixed point; if M fall vertically from the fixed point, determine its motion after the string has become stretched.

    (β) If the string be just able to support a mass (μ) without breaking, find the length (a) of the unstretched string through which M falls freely, in order that the string may just not break when M has descended to its lowest point.

11. (α) A heavy thin rod, placed on a smooth horizontal plane, can move freely about a fixed vertical pivot at one extremity; a force F being applied to the other extremity, always acting perpendicular to the beam, determine the whole stress on the pivot at a given time from the beginning of the motion.

    (β) Determine the motion of the rod when there is friction between it and the plane, the pressure of the rod on the plane being uniform.

12. A hollow cylinder, and a hollow cone with its vertex downwards, are placed with their axes vertical, the vertex of the cone being at the same level as the base of the cylinder. The vessels communicate by a thin tube passing from the vertex of the cone to the base of the cylinder; if equal volumes of mercury and water be put into these vessels, find the positions of their surfaces, the water being contained entirely in the cylinder.

13. (α) Represent Bramah's press by a diagram, without verbal description;—Find its power, and the weight which must be placed on a horizontal safety valve to restrict the power within a given limit.

(β) Explain the construction and the mode of operation of the hydraulic ram.

14. What must be the relative positions of a small object, a double convex lens, and an eye, that the image of the object may be seen between the eye and the lens?—Trace a pencil of rays from any point of the object not on the axis of the lens to the retina of the eye supposed to be upon that axis.

15. Describe Huygens's and Ramsden's eye-pieces;—Show that the first is achromatic, and that the latter is not perfectly so. Why are the two lenses in Ramsden's eye-piece not so adjusted as to render it entirely achromatic?

What is the ordinary construction of the object glass of an astronomical telescope? What is its effect on the emergent pencil?

16. How may the zenith reading of a mural circle be determined; (1) by means of double observations, and (2) by means of a collimating eye-piece?

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor LIVEING.

N.B.—*No credit will be given to answers to Questions in more than three of the five divisions below.*

I.—CHEMISTRY.

1. Describe and explain a method of preparing nitrogen in a state of purity. Give an account of the qualities of that substance; and explain how you would determine the quantity of nitrogen in any one of its compounds—e.g. ammonia.
2. State the result when chalk and sal-ammoniac are mixed and heated together. Under other circumstances this reaction is reversed. What explanation is given of this? Point out other cases in illustration of your explanation.
3. Enumerate the several oxides of manganese, stating the composition of each, and also any compounds which are isomorphous with them. For what purposes is the black oxide used in arts or manufactures? Explain how the value of a sample of it may readily be found.
4. What do you understand by "vapour density" in chemistry? How can we arrive at the vapour density of carbon? A hydrocarbon is found to have the formula C_{2x} H_x, and its vapour density is 39 times that of hydrogen; find x (C being a *small* atom).

II.—ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

5. In a common frictional electric machine point out the condition of each part when the machine is at work; and explain what would be the effect of insulating the rubber.
6. In static electricity explain what is meant by "density." Compare the density at different points on the inside and outside of an electrified cylindrical tin pipe open at both ends.

7. Compare the mutual attraction of a magnet and a soft iron needle at different distances with the mutual attraction of the same magnet and a perfectly hard magnetic needle at corresponding distances.
8. State the laws connecting the heating effects of electric currents with the size and material of the conductors. Part of a platinum wire which conducts a current of electricity is made to pass through a glass vessel which is exhausted by an air pump; show how this will affect the heating of the wire within and without the vessel.

III.—Natural History.

9. Describe the specimens A, B as to the following particulars:—
   α *Leaf*, form, insertion, stipulation.
   β *Inflorescence*, general character, bracteation.
   γ *Flower*, the several whorls.
   δ *Natural order*, reasons for that assigned.
   Also the fruit C as to general character, placentation, character of seed and embryo.
10. Describe the function of respiration, *either* in plants *or* animals, as to the essential characters and principal varieties of the organs by which it is performed, and the changes effected by it.

Answer two only *of the next four questions.*

11. Give some account of Diatomaceæ, and the reasons for referring them to the animal or vegetable kingdom.
12. State the external conditions essential to the germination of seeds; and describe the first development of a monocotyledon.
13. What is meant by "spontaneous generation"? Mention cases in which this has been supposed to occur. Show by examples that some cases of metamorphosis might easily be mistaken for cases of spontaneous generation.
14. Refer to their orders the landrail, llama, blindworm, newt, sole, mussel, ant, beaver, rhinoceros, sturgeon, apteryx. State the geographical distribution of the last four.

IV.—Geology.

15. Show from what origin and by what agencies sandstones and slates have been respectively produced; describing the characters of slaty cleavage and the causes to which it appears to be due.
16. What are the distinctive characters of volcanic and granitic rocks? What are trachyte, quartzite, clinkstone, and greenstone? Name the rocks X, Y, Z.
17. Through what formations do Trilobites, Nautilus, Iguanodon, Icthyosaur, Cerithium, Euomphalus, Ceratites, and Lingula respectively range? How do you distinguish Nautilus from Goniatites and from Ammonites, and Lingula from Orthis?
18. Is the division of tertiary from secondary strata a natural or an arbitrary one? Give reasons. Draw up a table of the succession of British tertiaries, stating the parts of the country in which they occur.

V.—Mineralogy.

19. Name the specimens A, B, &c., stating the system of crystallization and the lustre of each, and pointing out in any cases in which they are observable twin crystals, the positions of planes of cleavage, and hemihedral forms.

20. Enumerate the principal ores of silver, stating the composition of each; and explain briefly the process of extracting the metal from some one of these ores.
21. By what characters could you distinguish, severally, a topaz cut into the form of a brilliant from a diamond; a fragment of albite from one of felspar; a fragment of anhydrite from one of gypsum; chrome iron, titanic iron, specular iron, and manganite from each other; leucite from analcime; spodumene from mica; cobaltine from marcasite?
22. In what system does ice crystallize, and what simple forms are of most frequent occurrence? Point out the situation of the faces of any one of these forms with respect to the surface of ice formed on standing water, and explain how this may be found out by the optical properties of ice.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor LIVEING.

N.B.—*No credit will be given to answers to Questions in more than three of the five divisions below.*

I.—CHEMISTRY.

23. Explain how to prepare sulphurous acid, sulphite and hyposulphite of sodium respectively. In the last case calculate the exact proportions in which the substances used should be employed, so that there may be no excess of either. State the reactions of sulphite of sodium with (α) chloride of mercury, (β) zinc and hydrochloric acid.
24. How is acetic acid ordinarily procured? Explain the chemistry of the process. Write down a general formula for compounds homologous with acetic acid.
25. Describe and explain the preparation of caustic potash. What impurities are most likely to be met with in it, and how may they be detected? State the reactions of a solution of potash when heated with phosphorus, chlorine, and stearine respectively.
26. The substance A contains one acid and two bases, which you are required to find. Find also what the substance B is.

In answering the foregoing question state all the experiments tried, the results of them, and the conclusions drawn from them severally, and finally the conclusion drawn from the whole.

II.—ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

27. Explain the action of the electrophorus. Supposing the disc to be of resin and excited with silk, what is the electric state of the under surface? Explain how this comes to pass, and show whether the metal plate on which the disc usually rests is of any use.
28. Define clearly the nature of the force of terrestrial magnetism; and explain how the magnitude of the vertical component at any place may be ascertained experimentally.
29. Describe the construction and explain the action of a Daniell's battery. Show whether the electro-motive force is greater or less than in a simple battery of the same surface when first set in action.

30. A vertical wire conducting an electric current is made first to approach and then to recede from one of the vertical sides of a parallelogram of wire suspended freely by a silk thread; state how the latter will be affected; state also the general laws which bear upon the case.

III.—Natural History.

31. Describe the distinctive features of *two* of the specimens A, B, C, D; stating the natural orders to which you refer them and the characters of those orders.

Answer three only *of the following five questions:*

32. Give an account of the theory of placentation in plants, mentioning any cases which are anomalous.
33. Describe the structure and homologies of the great lateral muscular masses of fishes; and explain the mode of progression of fishes.
34. Describe the structure of the eye in *one* of the following animals,—birds, snails, or spiders.
35. State the nature of the food and trace the process of ingestion and assimilation in *one* of the following cases,—rhizopod, whelk, toad, snipe.
36. What is the doctrine of "specific centres" of organic life? State the leading arguments on either side.

IV.—Geology.

37. Name the fossils E, F, G, &c., and state the formation or formations in which they are severally most abundant.
38. State the arguments in favour of the supposition that marine limestones have been formed wholly by the intervention of organic life.
39. Describe a glacier, particularly with reference to its transporting power. What particular evidence have we of the former existence of glaciers in Great Britain?
40. State the general characters, mineral and fossil, of the Middle Palæozoic strata in this country, comparing those of Scotland with those of the south-west of England.

V.—Mineralogy.

41. In what forms does sulphur crystallize naturally and artificially? In what situations is it met with, and with what other minerals most frequently associated? If the supply of native sulphur should fall short what available sources of sulphur have we in this country, and in what sort of formations are they met with?
42. State the law of symmetry in the right prismatic (rhombic) system, (or point out the similar edges and angles of a simple form of this system). Explain how you would find out the system to which any given crystal belongs, and illustrate by reference to the model given for this purpose.
43. What is a hemihedral form? What kinds of hemihedral forms occur in the rhombohedral (hexagonal) system? State precisely (or show by figures) the kind of hemihedral forms frequent in quartz, tourmaline, boracite, and pyrite, and any peculiarities which usually accompany the hemihedral character in these minerals.

44. Enumerate the several kinds of rock of which hornblende is a principal constituent, stating the other minerals with which it is associated in each. What is the relation between hornblende and augite, what conditions are supposed to determine the formation of one or the other mineral, and what are the experimental data for this theory?

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

(*All Sanskrit words should be written in Devanâgarî characters. Marks will be given for correct and distinct handwriting.*)

Translate into English:—

अस्त्ययोध्यायां पुरि चूडामणिर्नाम क्षत्रियः। तेन धनार्थं महता क्लेशेन भगवांस्त्र्यर्धचूडामणिराराधितः। ततः प्रक्षीणपापो भगवतो दर्शनं स्वप्ने प्राप्तवान्। अथ भगवतः प्रसादाद्यक्षेश्वरेणादिष्टम् त्वमद्य प्रातः चौरं कृत्वा लगुडहस्तः स्वगृहद्वारि सुनिश्चितं स्थास्यसि। ततः समागतं भिक्षुं प्रांगणे यं द्रक्ष्यसि तमेव निर्दयं लगुडेन हनिष्यसि। ततः स भिक्षुः सुवर्णपरिपूर्णकलशो भविष्यति। तेनैव त्वया स्वेच्छया यावज्जीवं सुखिना भवितव्यम्। तदनंतरं तथानुष्ठिते सति तद्भूतम्। तच्च चौरकरणायानीतेन नापितेनालोक्य चिंतितम्। अये निधिप्राप्तेरयमुपायः। तदहमप्येवं किं न करोमि। ततःप्रभृति स नापितः प्रतिदिनं तथाविधानो लगुडहस्तः प्रातः सुनिश्चितं भिक्षोरागमनं प्रतीक्षते। एकदा तेन तथा प्राप्तो भिक्षुर्लगुडेन हत्वा व्यापादितः। तस्मादपराधात्सोऽपि नापितो राजपुरुषैस्ताडितः पंचत्वमगमत्॥

What is the nominative singular of **पुरि**? What is its gender?

What is the etymology of **क्षत्रियः**? Might **क्षत्रियः** be spelt in any other way?

Who is **यक्षेश्वरः**?

What is the etymology of **भिक्षुः**?

Give the derivation of **व्यापादितः**.

What is the literal meaning of **पंचत्वं**? Does the dot over **पं** represent the real Anusvâra? What would be the proper or phonetic spelling of **पंचत्वं**?

Translate into English:—

खल्वं खायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमप्यस्थिकं
श्वा लब्ध्वा परितोषमेति न च तत्तस्य क्षुधाशांतये।
सिंहो जंबुकमंकमागतमपि त्यक्त्वा निहंति द्विपं
सर्वः कृच्छ्रगतोऽपि वांछति जनः सत्त्वानुरूपं फलं॥

What kind of compound is क्षुधाशांतये? Give the nominative singular of each of the two words which form the compound. State whether there is any phonetic rule that seems to be violated in this compound.

Translate into English:—

श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन।
विभाति कायः करुणापराणां परोपकारेण न चंदनेन॥

QUESTIONS ON INDIAN LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.

1. Which is the earliest work in the literature of India? How is it possible to fix its date?
2. What is the authority for ascribing the Mânava-dharma-śâstra to Manu, Śakuntalâ to Kalidâsa, the Mahâbhârata to Vyâsa?
3. Give in Sanskrit the titles of the six systems of Indian philosophy, and the names of their founders.
4. Mention some of the original sources from which we derive our knowledge of Buddhism in India.
5. Give in Sanskrit some of the principal names of Vishṇu and Śiva, and explain their original meaning.

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

(*All Sanskrit words should be written in Devanâgarî characters. Marks will be given for correct and distinct handwriting*).

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Write all the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet, both vowels and consonants, and divide them into two classes, viz. Hard or surd, and Soft or sonant.
2. Write *rŭ*, *rû*, *hŭ*, *hû*, *ksh*, and *kârtsnyam*, in Devanâgarî characters.
3. Write 1863 in Devanâgarî numerals.
4. Which are the letters that may stand at the end of a word in Sanskrit?

5. Apply the phonetic rules to—

गता + अस्ति,	प्र + एजते,
इति + ईहा,	मही + अब्ज,
पिट + छतिः,	तौ + उभौ,
दृह + उत,	गजः + तरति,
दृह + छतुः,	सः + आसीत्,
दृह + ओजः,	चित्रलिख् + सु (Locative plural).
प्र + छच्छति,	

6. Give the feminine of दाट, देव, लघु, सखि, in the nominative singular.
7. Decline शिवा, feminine.
8. Give the Nominative Singular masculine of वेदबुध्.
9. Give the Nominative Plural of the Adjective सुमनस्, in the masculine and neuter genders.
10. Give the Instrumental Singular, Dual, and Plural of रै, and state the meaning and gender of रै.
11. Decline the Pronoun of the first person in the plural.
12. Conjugate बुध (1st conj.) in the Present, Imperfect, Imperative, Potential, Parasmaipada and Âtmanepada.
13. Give the third person singular of the Present Âtmanepada of लिह् (2nd conj.), पृ (3rd conj.), युज् (7th conj.)
14. Conjugate the Perfect, Parasmaipada and Âtmanepada, of तन्

Translate into Sanskrit :—

1. Cultivate patience, overcome pride, do not delight in evil, speak the truth, follow the path of virtue, and honour wise men.
2. Idleness is the greatest enemy of man ; there is no friend like unto industry. Both live in our own body, and never leave it if they have once entered.
3. Then Râma said to me, laughing, "It is well that thou wishest to "fight with me ; I shall go to Kurukshetra, together with thee. "I shall do thy bidding. Go thither thou hero, and may thy "mother see thee there killed by me, enveloped by hundreds "of arrows, the food of wild beasts and birds of prey! May "she who bore thee weep over thee, thou who art enamoured "of war ! Take thy armour and thy chariot, and let us fight "to see whether the Brahman be not stronger than the "Kshatriya."

GERMAN.

Rev. Dr. WALBAUM.

Translate into English:—

Friedrich's des Ersten erste Jahre.

In der Kirche zu Aachen, als die Salbung Friedrich's vollendet und ihm so eben die Krone auf das Haupt gesetzet war, trat aus der jubelnden Menge plötzlich ein tiefgebeugter Mann hervor, warf sich dem Könige zu Füßen, und flehete ihn um Gnade und Erbarmen an. Es war ein vormaliger Diener Friedrich's, der durch unbekannte Vergehungen den Zorn seines Herrn erregt, und von demselben mit Entlassung bestraft worden war; er mochte glauben, vor dem Jubelrufe dieses Tages müßte das frühere Leben verschwinden, und der König werde nicht rächen, was wider den Herzog gefehlt worden. Friedrich aber saß unerschüttert auf dem Stuhle Karl's des Großen und wieß den Unglücklichen mit Strenge zurück. „Nicht aus Haß, sagte er, habe ich Dir meine Gnade entzogen, sondern aus Liebe zur Gerechtigkeit; darum bleibt Dir die Thüre verschlossen." Anwesende Fürsten, von Mitleid ergriffen, traten zwischen den König und den Unglücklichen, und suchten die Seele des Ersten für das Flehen des Anderen zu gewinnen. Friedrich aber achtete eben so wenig auf ihr Wort, als auf die Gunst des Glückes oder auf die Feier des Tages. Er stand fest auf seiner Entscheidung und ließ den gebeugten Mann in seinem Elende.

Dieser Vorfall, welcher der Festlichkeit ohne Zweifel einen unangenehmen Zusatz gab, scheint stark auf die Versammlung eingewirkt zu haben. Viele erblickten in Friedrich's Verfahren eine Festigkeit des Charakters und eine Beharrlichkeit in der Gerechtigkeit, die jegliches Lobes würdig sei, die bei einem so jungen Manne die höchste Bewunderung verdiene; Andere mögen mit Besorgniß und Furcht vor einem König erfüllt worden sein, der unerbittlich war, der keine Verzeihung kannte, der mit dem Namen Gerechtigkeit das heiligste Gefühl in der menschlichen Brust niederzuhalten, und seine Hartnäckigkeit zu rechtfertigen versuchte; Alle aber mußten wohl erkennen, daß Deutschland einen König erhalten habe, vor dessen Strenge ein Jeder auf seiner Huth zu sein sorgen müsse. Und mit diesem Eindrucke verließen, nach Beendigung der Festlichkeiten, Alle, Hohe wie Geringe, die Stadt Aachen, und kehrten, Keiner ohne Bedenklichkeit, in ihre Paläste zurück, oder in ihre Hütten.

Luden's Geschichte des deutschen Volkes.

Wallenstein.

— Der Buttler, sagst du, hat sich nun erklärt.

Illo.

Aus freiem Trieb, unaufgefordert kam er,
Sich selbst, sein Regiment dir anzubieten.

Wallenstein.

Nicht jeder Stimme, find' ich, ist zu glauben,
Die warnend sich im Herzen läßt vernehmen.
Uns zu berücken, borgt der Lügengeist
Nachahmend oft die Stimme von der Wahrheit
Und streut betrügliche Orakel aus.

So hab' ich dieſem würdig braven Mann,
Dem Buttler, ſtilles Unrecht abzubitten:
Denn ein Gefühl, deß ich nicht Meiſter bin,
Furcht möcht' ich's nicht gern nennen, überſchleicht
In ſeiner Nähe ſchaudernd mir die Sinne
Und hemmt der Liebe freudige Bewegung.
Und dieſer Redliche, vor dem der Geiſt
Mich warnt, reicht mir das erſte Pfand des Glücks.

Illo.

Und ſein geachtet Beiſpiel, zweifle nicht,
Wird dir die Beſten in dem Heer gewinnen.

Wallenſtein.

Jetzt geh' und ſchick' mir gleich den Iſolan
Hieher, ich hab' ihn mir noch jüngſt verpflichtet.
Mit ihm will ich den Anfang machen. Geh'!

Schiller's Wallenſtein.

Translate into German:—

The king (Frederick the Great, of Prussia) now approached the end of his life, but his increasing infirmity did not prevent him from attending, with his usual diligence, to affairs of state. Before five o'clock in the morning he constantly gave audience to one of his secretaries, and dictated letters on foreign concerns. Another secretary then entered, with whom he adjusted points of internal government. With a third minister he discussed military arrangements.

On one of these occasions the secretary fell dead at his feet in presenting a paper to him. The king, thus reminded of his own fate, did not seem shocked at the accident, but coolly ordered the body to be removed, sent for another secretary, and continued his labours.

When he had been thus employed for three hours, and had even answered letters received from the meanest of his subjects, he used to give instructions to the commandant of Potsdam and other officers. His health was the next object of consideration, and although he had no high opinion of medical aid, he daily consulted some eminent professors of the healing art. He then conversed with select friends in an easy and familiar manner. He dined alone; and after signing the letters and other papers which he dictated in the morning, re-enjoyed the pleasure of society. Before he retired to rest, the works of the ancients were read to him.

Such were his daily occupations during his last illness, even to the day which immediately preceded his death. While the tomb seemed ready to open for his feeble body, the strength and activity of his mind embraced every useful object, and allowed him still to perform the duties of a king. *Russell's Modern Europe.*

Subject for a Letter in German.

Write a letter to a friend, explaining to him the advantages which are likely to be derived from International Exhibitions.

N.B.—*The German should be written in the German handwriting.*

GERMAN.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Give the gender, the genitive singular, and the nominative and dative plural of the following substantives: Theil, Fürſt, Wurzel, Flügel, Schlacht, Volk.
2. State the rule about the gender of compound substantives; give about five examples.
3. What cases are governed by the following prepositions: durch, mit, unter, anſtatt, auf, wider, aus? add some examples.
4. Decline the interrogative pronouns wer and welcher, and state the difference between them.
5. Write down all the persons, singular and plural, of the present, imperfect tenses, and the past participle of leſen, bitten, dürfen, umwerfen, laſſen, verſtehen.
6. State the prefixes of inseparable verbs.
7. Analyse and parse the following sentence: Wir erreichten den Gipfel des Berges, welchen mein Freund mir bezeichnet hatte, als eben die Sonne aufging.

Literary Questions.

1. When did the contest of the singers on the Wartburg (der Sängerkrieg auf der Wartburg) take place? Who was principally engaged in it?
2. What was the principal merit of Heinrich Schlegel and Heinrich Voss? When did they live?
3. Who was Kotzebue? State what you know of his fate and his writings.
4. Give a short account of Goethe's younger days, and a short sketch of one of his dramas or romances.
5. Name the principal authors at the court of Weimar during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and draw a comparison between two of them.
6. Uhland, Körner, Arndt, Rückert; take one or more of them, and give a short description of their lives and writings.

Historical Questions.

1. At what time did Arminius live? against whom did he fight? why does he deserve the name of "Liberator of Germany?"
2. Which was the first University in Germany? When and under which emperor was it founded?
3. Describe the state of Germany, political, social, and religious, during the reign of Maximilian I.
4. State what you know of Luther and Melancthon, and draw a comparison between their characters.
5. What was the cause and the result of the "Silesian Wars" in the last century?
6. Name the principal battles which were fought during the war for the deliverance of Germany (Freiheitskrieg) 1812–15.

N.B.—*The questions should be answered in English.*

ITALIAN.

Sir JAMES LACAITA.

Translate into English Prose the following Extracts :—

Incontro di Dante con Casella.

L'anime che si fur di me accorte,
Per lo spirar, che io era ancor vivo,
Maravigliando diventaro smorte.
E come a messaggier che porta olivo
Tragge la gente per udir novelle,
E di calcar nissun si mostra schivo ;
Così al viso mio s'affisar quelle
Anime fortunate tutte quante,
Quasi obbliando d'ire a farsi belle.
Io vidi una di lor trarresi avante
Per abbracciarmi con sì grande affetto,
Che mosse me a far lo simigliante.
O ombre vane, fuor che nell'aspetto !
Tre volte dietro a lei le mani avvinsi,
E tante mi tornai con esse al petto.
Di maraviglia, credo, mi dipinsi ;
Perchè l'ombra sorrise, e si ritrasse ;
Ed io, seguendo lei, oltre mi pinsi.
Soavemente disse, ch'io posasse :
Allor conobbi chi era e pregai
Che per parlarmi un poco s'arrestasse.
Risposemi : così com'io t'amai
Nel mortal corpo, così t'amo sciolta ;
Però m'arresto : ma tu perchè vai ?
Casella mio, per tornare altra volta
Laddove io son, fo io questo viaggio,
Diss'io ; ma a te come tant'ora è tolta ?

DANTE, *Purgatorio*, II. 67–93.

Felicità della vita privata.

Non aura popolar, che varia ed erra ;
Non folto stuol di servi e di clienti,
Non gemme accolte, o cumulati argenti
Petto mortal pon far beato in terra.
Beato è quei che in libertà sicura
Povero, ma contento i giorni mena ;
E che, fuor di speranza e fuor di pena,
Pompe non cerca, e dignità non cura.
Pago di sè medesmo e di sua sorte,
Ei di nemica man non teme offesa ;
Senza ch'armate schiere in sua difesa
Stian de l'albergo a custodir le porte.

FULVIO TESTI.

Ritratto di Vincenzo Monti.

Nella severa maestà del suo volto, la grazia, non rara, di un sorriso dolce e delicato rivelava pienamente un animo sincerissimo e affettuoso. E la sincerità fu perfetta : chè nè voleva, nè poteva dissimulare non

che fingere verun pensiero ; e perciò detestava forte ogni falsitá e simulazione : così avesse saputo da falsi e simulati difendersi ! Quel-l'anima nobilissima ignorò affatto l'invidia : nell'estimare gl'ingegni e gli studi altrui quasi troppo liberale : nel giudicare i vizi e le virtù piuttosto molle che rigido : nel far congettura delle indoli, semplice : e siccome corrivo a immaginarsi il bene, così facile ad ingannarsi : placabile ai tristi con facilitá deplorabile : affabilissimo anche agli sconosciuti : amico agli amici con fede e tenerezza singolare.

PIETRO GIORDANI.

Translate into Italian :—

When I first went up to college, it was a new and a heavy-hearted scene for me : Firstly, I so much disliked leaving Harrow, that though it was time (I being 17), it broke my very rest for the last quarter with counting the days that remained. I always hated Harrow till the last year and a half, but then I liked it. Secondly, I wished to go to Oxford, and not to Cambridge. Thirdly, I was so completely alone in this new world that it half broke my spirits. My companions were not unsocial, but the contrary—lively, hospitable, of rank and fortune, and gay, far beyond my gaiety. I mingled with, and dined and supped, &c. with them ; but, I know not how, it was one of the deadliest and heaviest feelings of my life to feel that I was no longer a boy.

BYRON.

ITALIAN.

Sir JAMES LACAITA.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Conjugate the verb *dare* in the present and past tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods, and in the imperative mood.
2. Give instances of the different ways in which a passive tense may be rendered into Italian.
3. How are *the former* and *the latter* rendered into Italian ?
4. What is the difference between *costui*, *costei*, *costoro*, and *colui*, *colei*, *coloro* ?
5. How would you render into Italian—*virtue is more desirable than beauty* ?
6. What marks the distinction in Italian between the names of fruits and the names of fruit trees ? Give some instances.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. What are, in your opinion, the comparative merits, beauties, and faults of the *Orlando Furioso* and the *Gerusalemme Liberata* ?
2. What is the character of Manzoni's and Leopardi's poetry, and what influence do you think they may have had on late political events ?
3. State briefly what you know of Vincenzo Monti's principal works.
4. What was Alfieri remarkable for ?
5. On what work does Petrarch's fame with posterity rest ? Give some account of it.

Historical Questions.

1. When and between whom did the naval battle of the Meloria take place, and what were its consequences ?
2. State summarily what you know of the "Congiura de' Baroni" against the House of Aragon at Naples.
3. At whose invitation and under what pretext did Charles VIII. of France descend into Italy in 1494 ?
4. When did Lorenzo de' Medici flourish, and why was he styled "*Il Magnifico ?*"
5. Who put an end to the Venetian Republic, and when ?

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

1. Explain the nature and use of the كسرَ فتح and ضم : also of the terms مدّ and جزم تشديد تنوين
2. Point out the servile and radical letters in the following words : اِستعمال and مقابله اِضطراب اِشتهار
3. How do the numerals in Arabic govern nouns ? Give examples, and translate into Arabic the following words : seven men, fifty oxen, four hundred horses.
4. Parse and analyze the following sentences :

ثم نهض من وقته و قفل باب الدار و خرج يجري الي البحر و صار يتأمل في موضع المركب التي سافرت بها ۞

Translate into English :—

جاء رجلٌ الي سليمان عليهِ السّلام و قال يانبيّ اللّه انّ لي جيراناً يسرقون اوزّي و لااعرف السّارق فنادي سليمان الصّلوة جامعة ثمّ خطبهم و قال انّ احد كم يسرق اوزّ جارهِ ثمّ يدخل المسجد و الرّيش علي راسهِ فمسح الرّجل السّارقُ رأسهُ فقال سليمان عليهِ السّلام خذوهُ فهوصاحبكم ۞ و بلغ عضدالدّولة انّ قوماً من الاكرّاد يقطعون الطّريق و يقيمون في جبالٍ شاهقةٍ فلا يقدر عليهم احدٌ فاستدعي بعض التّجّار و رفع اليهِ بغلاً عليهِ صندوقانِ و فيهما دنانير و حلواء مسمومةٌ كثيرة الطّيب في ظروف فاخرة و امرهُ ان يسيرَ مع القافلة فحين مرّت القافلة بهم نزلوا عليها و اخذوا الامتعة و الاموالَ و انفر واحد هم

بالبغل و صعد به الي الجبل و فتح الصندوقين فوجد فيهما الدّنانير و الحلوي فحدّث ثتهُ نفسهُ بان ينفرد بالدّنانير دون اصحابه فا ستدعا هم للحلوي و اخذ الدّنانير فاكلوا الحلوي علي مجاعةٍ فماتوا عن آخر هم واخذاربابُ الاموال امرا لهم وَاُحضر عند بعض الولاة رجلانِ اُتّهما بسرقةٍ فاقامهما بين يديه ثمّ دَعا بشربة ماءٍ فجيءَ بكُوزٍ و قال لهما ضَعا ايديكما عليهِ فمدّاحد هما يد فارتاع و ثبت الآ خر فقال لَمِنْ خاف اذهب الى حال سبيلك و قال الآخر انت الذّي اخذت المال و تهدّدهُ فاقرّ و سُئِلَ عن ذلک فقال انّ اللّصّ قويّ القلب و البريءُ يجزع و لو تحرّک عُصفورٌ لَفَزِعَ منه ۞

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

1. Describe the ancient and modern geographical divisions of Arabia.
2. Give some account of the capture of Alexandria by the Moslims, and the destruction of its library; by whose orders it was effected, and the reasons assigned for it.
3. Write a short account of the Province of Yemen; noting population, productions, and religious sects.
4. Describe the superstition of ازلام or divination by arrows, as practised by the ancient Arabs.

To be translated into Arabic :—

When his sister heard these words she wondered at his eloquence, and the fluency of his speech, and at his beauty of expression, and his replying to her in verse, and she said to him, "O my brother, when "didst thou fall into this calamity, and when did this happen to thee? "I conjure thee by Allah to inform me of thy state, and acquaint me "with thy secret, and conceal not from me aught of that which hath "befallen thee during our absence, for my bosom hath become con- "tracted, and my life is perturbed on thine account." Thereupon he sighed and shed tears like rain, and replied, "I fear, O my sister, if I "inform thee, that thou will not aid me to attain my desire, but will "leave me to die sorrowing in my anguish." And she said, "No, my "brother, I will not abandon thee, though my life should be lost in "consequence thereof."

4.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SET AT THE "FURTHER EXAMINATION" OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN JULY 1862; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THAT EXAMINATION.

REGULATIONS.

(Extract).

9. In June or July 1863, a further Examination of the selected Candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

	Marks.
1. Sanskrit	500
1. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	350
*** Each Candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presidency which he has selected.	
2. The History and Geography of India	500
3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law	1,000
4. Political Economy	500

In this, as in the preceding Examination, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No Candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Further Examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected Candidates who at the Further Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Further Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

*** *This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the Examination.*

ORDER OF THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, JULY 1863.

At Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's.	*Monday, 6th July.*	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Law.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Tuesday, 7th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Law.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.		
	Wednesday, 8th July.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	History and Geography of India.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Political Economy.	
	Thursday, 9th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Hindustani.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Hindustani.	
	Friday, 10th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Sanskrit.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Sanskrit.	
At 28, Great George Street, Westminster.	*Saturday, 11th July.*	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Bengali, Telugu, Gujeratti, and *Persian* (*for honorary Examination*).	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Bengali, Telugu, Gujeratti, and *Persian* (*for honorary Examination*).	
	Monday, 13th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Tamil.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Tamil.	
	Tuesday, 14th July.	10 A.M. 1 P.M.	Arabic.	
		3 P.M. 6 P.M.	Arabic.	

1. No Candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

2. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them.

3. No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.

4. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the Examiners.

5. Any Candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other Candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

Civil Service Commission,
Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.,
June 1863.

EXAMINERS.

Sanskrit	Professor MAX MÜLLER.
Hindustani	Col. ROWLANDSON.
Bengali	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.
Telugu	H. NEWILL, Esq.
Tamil	W. H. BAYLEY, Esq.
Gujeratti	DÁDÁBHÁI NAOROJI, Esq.
Arabic	Col. OUSELEY.
Persian	Col. OUSELEY.
History and Geography of India	FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.
Law	Professor ABDY. J. F. LEITH, Esq. F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.A.
Political Economy	Professor CAIRNES.

NOTE.—*It is requested that the Candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these Instructions by writing his name on the enclosed envelope and returning it through the Post.*

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

(*All Sanskrit words should be written in Devanâgarî letters. Marks will be given for a correct and distinct handwriting.*)

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Write all the soft or sonant letters of the Sanskrit alphabet.
2. Write *kshva*, *nktya*, *ndra*, *ddya*, *shna*, *hmya*, with Devanâgarî letters.
3. Is Visarga soft or hard? State the reasons for considering it either soft or hard.
4. Are there any words in Sanskrit that end in more than one consonant?
5. Apply the phonetic rules to—

गजः + उभौ,	तान् + श्वून्,
उभौ + अनु,	उत् + स्थास्यति,
प्रत्यङ् + आस्ते,	सं + हृतः,
तान् + तत्र,	वि + छेदः,
तं + रथं,	सा + छिनत्ति,
वाक् + मयः,	दुह् + तः (past participle.)

6. Give one Dvandva, one Karmadhâraya, one Dvigu, and one Bahuvrîhi compound, stating the meaning of each.

7. Give the feminine of प्रत्यच्, राजन्, बोधत्, तुदत्, पिप्रत्

8. Decline मति, feminine.

9. Give the locative plural of कामदुह्, दिश्, उपानह्.

10. Give the genitive singular of अचि, neuter.

11. Give the genitive singular, dual, and plural of दाढ, masculine.

12. Decline the pronoun अदस् in the plural, masculine, feminine, and neuter.

13. Conjugate the reduplicated perfect of दा, to give, in the Âtmanepada.

14. Give the third person plural in the present Âtmanepada of भृ, युज्, and क्री.

15. Give the past participles in तः, of दा, धा, युज्, मन्, ग्रह्, सृज्

16. Give the causal of गम्, दा, नी, कृत्.

17. Give the third person singular of the present Parasmaipada of दृष्, गम्, गुह्, सद्.

18. Explain the following verbal forms: अनेष्यम्, अनैषीत्, अनेषि, नेष्ये, नेषीय.

Translate into Sanskrit:—

Forsake bad society, seek access to good people, do good day and night, and remember always that all things pass away.

If thou hast wealth, give away freely and enjoy it, but do not hoard it; for see how others take away the treasures which the bees have stored up in their houses.

No one knows what is going to happen to-morrow; therefore a wise man ought to do to-day what is to be done.

The sun has risen. It is time to rise. Has my Pandit come? What shall we read to-day? If you say that I must learn by heart the whole of Pâṇini's Grammar in order to understand Sanskrit properly, I am afraid that I shall never succeed. You do not speak the truth.

SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

Translate into English:—

वर्तककथामपि कथयामि। एकदा भगवतो गरुडस्य याचाप्रसंगेन सर्वे पक्षिणः समुद्रतीरं गताः। तत्र काकेन सह वर्तकश्चलितः। अथ गोपालस्य गच्छतो दधिभांडाद्वारं वारं तेन काकेन दधि खाद्यते। ततो यावदसौ दधिभांडं भूमौ निधायोर्ध्वमवलोकते तावत्तेन काकवर्तकौ दृष्टौ। ततस्तेन खेदितः काकः पलायितः वर्तको निरपराधः स्वभावान्मंदगतिश्च तेन प्राप्तो व्यापादितः॥

Who was Garuda? Mention some of his other names.

Why is पलायितः not changed into पलायितो?

अविद्वानपि भूपालो विद्यावृद्धोपसेवया।
परां श्रियमवाप्नोति जलासन्नतरुर्यथा॥

अव्यक्तादीनि भूतानि व्यक्तमध्यानि भारत।
अव्यक्तनिधनान्येव तत्र का परिदेवना॥

आद्ये वयसि यः शांतः स शांत इति मे मतिः।
धातुषु क्षीयमाणेषु शमः कस्य न जायते॥

आयाति स्खलितैः पादैर्मुखवैवर्ण्यसंयुतः।
ललाटस्वेदभाग्भूरि गद्गदं भाषते वचः॥
कंपमानस्त्वधोऽवेक्षी पापं प्राप्तः सदा नरः।
तस्माद्यत्नात्परिज्ञेयस्त्रिभिरेतैर्विचक्षणैः॥

कांतं वक्ति कपोतिकाकुलतया नाद्यांतकालोऽधुना
व्याधोऽधो धृतचापशानितशरः श्येनः परिभ्राम्यति।
इत्थं सत्यहिना स दष्ट इषुणा श्येनोऽपि तेनाहतः
द्वावेतौ तु यमालयं प्रति गतौ दैवी विचित्रा गतिः॥

न तत्परस्य संदध्यात्परिकूलं यदात्मनः।
संग्रहेणैष धर्मः स्यात्कामादन्यः प्रवर्तते॥

नरपतिहितकर्ता द्वेष्यतां याति लोके जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पार्थिवेंद्रैः।
इति महति विरोधे वर्तमाने समाने नृपतिजनपदानां दुर्लभः कार्यकर्ता॥

QUESTIONS ON INDIAN LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.

1. State what you know of the Rig-veda-sanhitâ, and how it differs from the Sanhitâs of the Sâma-veda and Yajur-veda.
2. Which are the earliest inscriptions found in India? In what language are they written? How were they deciphered? What do they contain?
3. Give an account of the Hindu syllogism, and state how it differs from the syllogism of the Greeks.
4. Give an account of the Sânkhya philosophy, and state the sources from which your knowledge is derived.
5. Give the Sanskrit names for *caste*, and state where caste is first mentioned in Indian literature. Give the opinions of any native writers you know on the subject of caste.
6. What is the date of the Purânas? Are they written in prose or verse? Give the titles of some of them, and state the principal subjects of which they treat.

HINDUSTANI.

Colonel ROWLANDSON.

Translate into English *one* of the two following Hindūstānī extracts (in the Persian character).

No. 1.

سَوداگربچّي ني خُوب غَور کرکر جو ديکها — تو پٹّي مېں کُتّي کي بارهوں داني لعل کي جَيسي سُني تهي مَوجَود هَېں * شُکر خُدا کا کِيا اَور فِکر مېں گَيا کہ کِس صُورت سي اُن لعلوں کو پادشاہ پاس لےجاؤں اَور دِکهاکر اپني باپ چُهڑاؤں يِہ تو اُس حَيرِاني مېں تها اَور تمام خِلقت چَوک اَور رَستي کِي اُس کا حُسن جمال ديکهہ کر حَيران تهي — اَور هکّا بکّا هو رهي تهي * سب آدمي آپس مېں يِہ چرچا کرتي تهي — کہ آج تلک اِس صُورت و شَبِيہ کا اِنسان نظر نہېں آيا * اُس خواجہ ني بهي ديکها — ايک غُلام کو بهيجا کہ تُو جا کر بِمنّت اُس سَوداگربچّي کو مېري پاس بُلالا ۞

دُوسري دِن مُجهہ سي کهني لگي — اَي بهائي! يِہ مکان جِس مېں تُو رهتا هَي همېں درکار هَي — تُو اپني بُودباش کِي خاطِر اَور جگہ لےکر جا رہ * تب مېں ني دريافت کِيا کہ يِہ باپ کِي حويلي مېں بهي رهني سي خُوش نہېں — لاچار اِرادہ اُٹهہ جانےکا کِيا * جهان پناہ! جب مېرا باپ جِيتا تها — تو جِس وقت سفر سي آتا — هر ايک مُلک کا تُحفہ بطريق سَوغات کي لاتا اَور مُجهي ديتا — اِس واسطي کہ چهوٹي بيٹي کو هر کوئي زِيادہ پيار کرتا ۞

No. 2.

اِتّفاقًا اُسکي ایک گائي هار سي آئي اَور باوَرچي خاني مين جاکر شوربي
کي بُو سي سِر کو دیگچي کي اندر ڈال جوکُچھ تها کها گئي جب سِر
نِکالني لگي نِکال نه سکي بپتاب هُوئي اَور اُسي طرح دیگچه سِر پر لِپٹي
باوَرچي خاني سي نِکل کر اِس کوني سي اُس کوني پهِرتي تهي ناگاه بڑهيا
کي نظر اُس بهيانک صُورت پر پڑي بهُت ڈري اَور سمجهي کِه لوگ جو
کهتي تهي کِه فِرشته آکر جان قبض کرتا هَي سو يهي هَي بي شک مِهستي
کي جان قبض کرنيکو آيا هَي چلّائي اَور ناله و زاري کرکي کهني لگي مُلک
المَوت مين مِهستي نهين هُون مين تو ايک مِحنتي بڑهيا هُون اگر تُو
اُسکي رُوح قبض کرني آيا هَي تو مِهستي گهر کي اندر هَي ۞

Translate into English the following Hindūstānī extract (in the Devanāgarī character).

No. 3.

महाराज मैं घर तो गया पर बात कुछ बन न आई अप्नी अप्नी सब कोई कहता है और हम चारों की चार मत हैं और आप ने यहां खड़े होकर हमारे लिये दुख पाया पर हमारा मता बन न आया ॥

यिह सुन राजा ने कहा कि महाराज तुम अप्ने चित में निराश होकर उदास नहो चारों लअ़ल तुम अप्ने घर ले जाओ मैं तुम्हें देता हूं क्यूं कि जिस में तुम्हारा कुटुम्ब भी प्रसन्न हो और तुम भी हमारा इसी में कल्याण है निदान राजा ने चारों लअ़ल ख़ुश होके ब्राह्मण के हाथ दिये ब्राह्मण लेकर असीस दे अप्ने धाम को गया ॥

Translate into Hindūstānī, in the Persian character, the following English extract.

No. 4.

" On the banks of the river, for a distance of twenty miles (ten
" kos) population abounds.
" You may see also a great many lofty and beautiful houses on
" both sides of the river.
" For the city itself, people of every tribe and country in great
" numbers (and especially in the cold season of the year) are
" accustomed to assemble.

" Again, from all quarters of the world, whatever you want in " the way of cloth, jewels, and merchandise of all kinds, it is " to be found, and in great abundance there.
" Fruit is also very plentiful, and of every sort and description.
" On the north side of the river the cultivation of wheat mostly " prevails. For rice crops, there is not enough water.
" On the south bank of the river a fort of great strength has " been constructed. Travellers who have seen much of the " world have seldom seen a district in which the signs of " outward prosperity and internal peace and tranquillity have " been more conspicuous."

HINDUSTANI.

Colonel Rowlandson.

1. Give an example of a word where the *tashdid* is used, and what is the power of *mādda?*
2. What is the nominative plural of *betī* a daughter, and the vocative plural of *bāt* a word?
3. Give the Hindūstānī (Roman character) for "This house is higher than the tree."
4. Write, in the *Persian* character, the Hindūstānī for "Of these places," "From his words."
5. In the sentence "*Main ne mārā,*" explain the cause of the irregularity of the verb.
6. Give the rule for forming the past participle where the root ends in *ā* or *o.*
7. Write, in the *Persian* character, the Hindūstānī for "I went," "We speak," "They were."
8. Give the causal form of *seikhnā,* to learn, and the derivative verb from *jooti,* a slipper.
9. Give the Hindūstānī for "Exactly on her seeing."
10. Give the local and instrumental nouns from *dar,* a door, and *sooda,* trade.
11. Give the Hindūstānī for "The King's son was sleeping."
12. Give the Hindūstānī for "17 horses," "24 men," and "the 22d day."

Translate into Hindūstānī (Roman character) the following sentences.

1. What is your age and country?
2. Have the goodness to tell me.

In the *Persian* character.

3. Do you speak our language?
4. It is very necessary that I should go there.

In the *Devanāgarī* character.

5. One day the Raja said.
6. He having considered in his mind.

BENGÂLÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

1. What sounds has the vowel *a* ?
2. Write *dâwâ* and *khâwâ* in Bengâlî characters.
3. Decline রাজা, স্বামী, বধূ, and রাত্রি.
4. What are the feminines of রাজা, সুন্দর, and কর্ত্তা?
5. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed ?
6. How are causal verbs formed ?
7. What senses has the conditional mood ?
8. Exemplify the mode of expressing repetition by means of the pronouns and the verb.
9. Translate into Bengâlî :—
   (*a*) "Just then a jackal, holding a bone in its teeth, reached "that place. Seeing a fish on the edge of the pond, it "dropped the bone, and ran towards the fish. In the "meantime a dog ran away with the bone, and the fish "plunged into the water. The jackal, returning, did "not find the bone. A woman who stood near, at sight "of this, laughed."
   (*b*) "Even to an enemy who has come for refuge protection "should be given."
10. Translate into English :—

a. বড় তুষ্ট হইয়া অনুগ্রহ করিয়া আমাকে ফিরিয়া যষ্টি শত বৎসর থাকিতে আজ্ঞা দিলেন॥

b. সে স্ত্রী স্বামির এত সাবধানতাতেও এক পুরুষের সহিত মন্দ কর্ম্ম করিয়াছিল॥

c. কোন সময়ে এক সিংহ দুই বলদকে মারিতে তাহাদের প্রতি ধাইল। তাহাতে সেই দুই বলদ একত্র হইয়া সিংহকে আপনাদিগের মধ্যে আসিতে না দিয়া শৃঙ্গের গুতা মারিতে লাগিল। পরে সিংহ কহিল ওহে বলদেরা তোমরা যদি স্বতন্ত্র হও তবে আমি কাহারও কিছু ক্ষতি করিব না। পরে দুই বলদ ভিন্ন ভিন্ন হইলে সিংহ উভয়কেই নষ্ট করিল॥

BENGÂLÎ.

FITZ-EDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

1. Give an account of the *guna* and *vriddhi* substitutes.
2. At the end of what words is the inherent vowel sounded ?
3. Decline তিনি and সেই.
4. What are the cardinal numbers from "one" to "ten," also "twenty," "a hundred," "a thousand," "a hundred thousand" ?
5. What are the ordinal numbers from "first" to "tenth," "the twentieth," "hundredth," "thousandth"?
6. Conjugate the past indefinite of the verb অস্.

7. How is the pluperfect tense formed? And what actions does it represent?
8. How are inception and completion expressed by auxiliary verbs?
9. Enumerate the more common terminations of abstract substantives.
10. What is denoted by the terminations মান, হীন, রূপ, ময়, ভূশ?
11. What cases are governed by বিনা?
12. Translate, "it was made," "you would be," "we will cause to do," "to be destroyed," "they are indeed," "he is not."
13. Translate into Bengâlî :—

(*a*) "The Kingdom of Kanyâkubja was not, at that time, more "extensive than the neighbouring kingdoms; and it is "not easy to determine how it became so opulent and "powerful."

(*b*) "The origin of virtue is from tenderness, its establishment "is from forbearance, and its destruction is from "avarice."

14. Translate into English :—

১৭৮৩ সালে সর উইলিয়ম জোন্‌স সাহেব সুপ্রিম কোর্টের জজ হইয়া এতদ্দেশে আগমন করেন। তিনি কেবল বিদ্যাধ্যয়ন দ্বারা স্বদেশে অত্যন্ত সুখ্যাতি লাভ করিয়াছিলেন। তাঁহার ভারতবর্ষে আসিবার মুখ্য অভিপ্রায় এই যে তিনি এতদ্দেশের আচার ব্যবহার পুরাবৃত্ত ও ধর্ম্ম বিষয়ে বিশেষ রূপে অনুসন্ধান করিতে পারিবেন। তিনি অবিলম্বে সংস্কৃত ভাষা শিক্ষা করিতে আরম্ভ করিলেন। কিন্তু পণ্ডিত পাওয়া অত্যন্ত দুর্ঘট হইল। ব্রাহ্মণেরা ম্লেচ্ছজাতিকে স্বজাতীয় পবিত্র ভাষা ও শাস্ত্রীয় উপদেশ দিতে সম্মত হইতেন না। অনেক অনুসন্ধানের পর এক জন উত্তম সংস্কৃতজ্ঞ বৈদ্য মাসিক পাঁচ শত টাকা বেতনে তাঁহাকে সংস্কৃত ভাষা শিখাইতে সম্মত হইলেন। সর উইলিয়ম জোন্‌স উক্ত ভাষায় এমত ব্যুৎপন্ন হইলেন যে অনায়াসে মনুসংহিতা গ্রন্থ ইংরাজীতে অনুবাদ করিলেন॥

TELUGU.

HENRY NEWILL, ESQ.

For Translation into Telugu :—

A Brahmin named Vencata Subbaya going along the street of a village fell in with two other Brahmins, and said to them, "Are you "going to the pagoda? If so, let us walk there together." They replied, "Not so; that is not our intention. We have "some business with a friend who lives near, and cannot accom-"pany you."

My younger brother bought a cow for Rs. 30.

There has been much rain the last ten days, the tanks are filled, and the crops will be good this year.

The first witness states that he knows nothing of the matter.

For Translation into English :—

నేను కొన్ని సంవత్సరముల కిందట బంగాళ దేశము లో వక పేటి యెడ్డున వున్న వక గ్రామము లో కాపురము చేయుచుం టిని.

నేను వేరే తొందర యివ్వడము మానుకొని తమరు త్వర్రగానే వ్యాపారనిన్ని అప్పట్లో దర్శనము చేసి యావత్తు సంగతు లున్ను మనిపి చేసుకోవచ్చుననిన్ని కోరుతున్నాను.

ఆస్త్రీ కూర్చుండిన తరువాత, ఆమె తో నేను మాటలాడ నారంభించి ఆమె పేరునున్ను ఆమె పెనిమిటి వుద్యోగము నున్ను ఆమెకు యెంత మంది పిల్లలునున్ను ఆసంగతినిన్ని అడిగినాను.

గుర్రాలకు పులవలు పెట్టేయెడల నేను బంట్రోతును కూడా వుంచుకొని జాగ్రత్తగానే నడుచుకొంటున్నాను, తమ యొక్క పని యెడలనేను అజాగ్రత్తగా వుండేవాణ్ని కానన్న సంగతి తమ చిత్తానకు విశదమయ్యేవున్నది.

TELUGU.

HENRY NEWILL, Esq.

1. Decline యిల్లు, a house, and give all the forms of the ablative case singular.
2. Pluralise in the several cases చెట్టు, a tree, and వూరు, a village.
3. Give the simple and honorific forms of *he*, distinguishing the degrees of respect intended to be expressed.
4. Show in what different ways adjectives may be combined with nouns in the following instances :—*a thin book, a thin rope ;* సన్నము=thin, పుస్తకము=book, తాడు=rope.
5. What peculiarity does the Telugu language possess in the expression of *emphasis, doubt*, and *interrogation?* Give instances.
6. Give the present and past verbal participles,—the relative participles, present, past, and indefinite,—and the verbal noun of the verb వ్రాయు, to write, in the affirmative and negative forms.
7. Write the third person singular feminine of the present, past, imperfect, pluperfect, aorist, and negative aorist of the verb తిను.
8. Show how the causal verb is formed, and translate and give the active forms of the following verbs, and the causal forms also, where such exist :—చూచు, మునుగు, చచ్చు, పూడు.
9. How is the place of the relative pronoun supplied in its several cases in the following instances :—

   The book, of which I spoke.
   The house, to which we went.
   The tiger, which he killed. పులి=tiger.
   The tiger, which killed him. చంపు=kill.

10. Show how auxiliary verbs are employed to denote the possession or want of *ability* and *obligation* in the following sentences :—
    I can write Telugu.
    She cannot read. చదువు=read.
    He must go home.
    Must not I come ?
11. Show how the conditional form of the verb is expressed in the following sentences :—
    If I go, I will come again.
    If he had written.
    If you do not read.
12. Give the following fractions in their abbreviated forms and in full :—
    $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{3}{16}$; and write the numerals from 1 to 12.

TAMIL.

W. H. Bayley, Esq.

1. How many letters are there in Tamil ; and of these, how many are *vowels* and how many *consonants ?*
2. Write down the *long* vowels.
3. What would be the difference in pronunciation between ஞந்த and ஙந்த, the first having a dot over the ந and the latter none ?
4. Write the letter க combined with the vowel ஔ. Separate the following words given to you as joined by the rules of சந்தி ; viz. :—இவனில்லை. நாட்டோறும்.
5. What are the *cases* of nouns, and their terminations ? What is the nominative plural of தான, 'he himself' ?
6. Translate—'What did you say ?' 'Why did you say so ?'
7. Translate 11, 39, 500, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1863.
8. What is the first person singular of the past tense of the verbs whose imperatives are as follows :—தீர் = decide, பார் = look, விழு = fall, அடி = beat, திற் = open ?
9. Give the third person singular of the future tense of the verbs whose imperatives are as follows :—கொடு = give, நில் = stand, சா = die, அடை = get.
10. What is the distinction between 'பேரெச்சம' and 'வினையெச்சம' ? and give examples.
11. What do Tamilian grammarians call such words as,—அறிஞக = 'a knowing,' போஞக = 'a going' ?
12. How is the negative imperative formed ? Translate—'Don't speak.' What case does பின = 'behind,' govern ? Translate—'after you.'
13. Has the Tamil language any 'articles ?' How would you say—'*A* man brought *a* horse.' 'Thou art *the* man' ?

TAMIL.

W. H. Bayley, Esq.

Translate into English :—

ஒரு அரசன் கல்விமான ஒருவனை அழைப்பித்து, நான் உன்னை இப்பட்டணத்திற்கு நியாயாதிபதியாக செய்ய வேண்டுகிறேன என்றன். அவன், நான் அந்த உத்தியோகத்துக்கு பாத்திரன் அல்ல, என்றன். அரசன், அவனை, என்னத்தினாலே, என்று கேட்டான். அவன், நான் சொன்னது உண்மையானால், என்னை மன்னிக்க வேண்டும் ; நான் பொய் சொன்னேனாகில், பொய்யனை நியாயாதிபதியாக செய்தல தகுதி அன்று, எனறன். அரசன் அவன் போக்கை ஒப்பு கொண்டு, அவனை மன்னித்தான்.

Translate into Tamil :—

I have read this. Were you at home yesterday ? I do not understand it well. He arrived yesterday evening at that place. There are seven sheep in the pond. What is the news ? How old are you ? Be quiet.

Being a dark night, one of the coolies (porters) fell down and was hurt. The village doctor was passing by, and did what was necessary. The man was in great pain, but in five days was well, and able to resume his occupation.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

Translate into English :—

ثم ان قاضي القضاة تذكر الحداد فارسل اليه فلما حضر بين يديه قال ياحداد هل تعرف شياء من خبر الجارية التي دللتها علينا فوالله ان لم تطلعني عليها و الآ ضربتك بالسياط * فلما سمع الحداد كلام القاضي * قال والله يا مولاي حين انصرفت من الحضرة الشريفة ما نظرتها عيني ابدا * وقد ملكت لبي و عقلي و صار فيها حديثي و شغلي وقد مضيت الي منزلها فلم اجدها و لم اراحدا يخبرني عن شانها فكانها غطست في قرار الماء اوعرج بها الي السماء * فلما سمع القاضي كلامه شهق

شهقة كادت روحه ان تخرج منها و قال والله ماكان لنا حاجة برويتها * فانصرف الحداد و وقع القاضي على فرشه و صار من اجلها في ضنى و كذا الشهود و باقي القضاة الاربعة * و صارت الحكماء تتردد عليهم وما بهم من مرض يحتاج الي الطبيب * ثم ان وجهاء الناس دخلوا على القاضي الاول فسلموا عليه واستخبروه عن حاله فتنهد و باح بما في ضميره و انشد هذه الابيات

كفوا الملام كفانى مولِم السقم واستعذ رواقاضيا يقضي على الامم

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

To be translated into Arabic.

In this city are large caravansaries for merchants and travellers; also separate bazaars for wood, coal, iron, grapes, corn, butter, salt, bread, and bartering of old clothes for new. The other trades, including all who traffic in the merchandise of India, Persia, and Turkey, as well as those who deal in all sorts of spices and drugs, the fruiterers, carpenters, smiths, shoemakers, saddlers, tailors, stonecutters, goldsmiths, barbers, cooks, and writers or scribes, have each their respective stands in the open street, with their little portable shops. Jews are not permitted to live in the city; they reside, to the number of about 2,000, in a village in the suburbs. They are treated with great contempt; yet the best artizans in Arabia are of this nation, especially potters and goldsmiths, who come within the walls by day to work, and in the evening retire to their own habitations.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

Fitz-Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.

History of India.

1. To what country have the ancient Hindus been traced? State some of the grounds on which they are held to have come from beyond the Indus.
2. Give some account of the Great War. Do any modern Hindus claim descent from the actors in it?
3. What dates have been assigned to Buddha? Who was Buddha, and how did he innovate on the religion of his countrymen? When did his followers disappear from India?
4. On what ascertained date is all Indian chronology dependent?
5. To what ancient writers and travellers of foreign nations are we indebted for the most authentic information concerning the Hindus?

6. What Hindu kingdoms and cities are mentioned by Greek writers ?
7. Specify by name and time some of the eras that have been and are still used by the Hindus.
8. Mention the year of the Hegira. Who were the first four Califs ?
9. Name some of the great Hindu dynasties that preceded the Mahomedan invasion.
10. What Hindu kingdoms offered most resistance to the Mahomedans ? And when were they severally extinguished ?
11. Give a short sketch of the career of Mahmud of Ghizni. When did he flourish, and what did he accomplish ?
12. Give the dates of Shihabuddin, Altamsh, Behlol Khan Lodi, Baber, and Aurungzeb.
13. With whom did the power of the Mahrattas originate ? When, where, and by whom was it finally crushed ?
14. Give a brief account of the Portuguese in connexion with India.
15. When and how did the East India Company become possessed of Bombay, Benares, Ceylon, Cutch, Coorg, and Oude ?
16. What were the main grounds of the impeachment of Warren Hastings ?
17. Give some account of the operations against Tippoo. By whom were they conducted, and with what result ?
18. What was the seat of the Pindari War ? Who were the Pindaris, and what has become of them ?
19. Whence arose the Burmese War of 1824–1826, and how did it terminate ?
20. What circumstances led to the annexation of Sindh ? When and under what Governor General was it annexed ?
21. Who were Runjeet Singh, Shah Shuja, and Dost Mahomed ?
22. Trace briefly the progress of the Mutiny of 1857. What portions of the North-western Provinces were quite unaffected by it ?
23. What alterations have been introduced into the Government of India since the abolition of the East India Company ?
24. Do any of the four castes of Hindus subsist in their original purity ? What changes have gradually been wrought in the condition of the Śûdras ?

Geography of India.

1. State the geographical limits of the principal languages spoken in India. Into what groups may they be classified ?
2. Name the mountain-ranges of India. What is the altitude of the highest peak of each ?
3. What is the signification of Himâlaya ? What is the elevation of the snow-line of the Himâlayas ?
4. Name the chief rivers of India, and the principal cities situated on their banks ?
5. What is now ascertained to have been the site of the city which was known to the Greeks as Palibothra ?
6. Where do the Nerbudda, the Sone, the Kistna, and the Godavery rise and disembogue ? Give the uncorrupted spelling of their names.
7. Where are the remnants of the aborigines of India to be found ? What do you know about their religion and language ?
8. Mention the more noticeable timber-trees and fruit-trees of India ?
9. What is the position of the village of Plassey ?—that of Paniput ? that of Vellore ?—that of the Khyber Pass ?

10. What are the positions of Umritsir, Ajmere, Rewa, Tipperah, Mysore, and Cochin ?
11. Give some account of Gaur, Mandoo, Bhilsa, Chundeyree, and Tooglookhabad ?
12. What countries are conterminous with India, and of which of them do the people assimilate with the Hindus ?
13. Where is Cutch, and for what physical feature is it remarkable ?
14. What are the boundaries of the district of Benares ?
15. Where is Jodhpoor, and what large towns are nearest to it ?
16. Name the chief towns in Oude. What is the character of the country and that of its inhabitants ?
17. In what respects do the soil and climate of the North-western Provinces differ from those of Lower Bengal ?
18. How do the monsoons differ in the east and west of India ?
19. Name and state the position of the most noted sanatoria in India ?
20. Name some of the localities considered by the Hindus as especially sacred ?
21. Where are the Jains mostly found ? Where the Parsees ? And where the Sikhs ?
22. What rivers flow into the Ganges, and where are their confluences with it ?
23. Mention the more important native states. Distinguish them according to the creed and ethnology of their rulers.
24. Name the chieftainships comprehended under the title of Rajwara or Rajpootana.
25. What are the boundaries of the Nizam's territory ?
26. Where are the most remarkable cave-temples of India ? And of what religions were the people who executed their sculptures and paintings ?

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

J. T. Abdy, Esq., LL.D.

1. State Bentham's classification of "the objects which the legislator "is called upon to distribute among the members of the com- "munity," and contrast it with the Roman classification of the objects of Jus, and with Blackstone's of the objects of the Laws of England.
2. Contrast Blackstone's definitions of the Law of Nature, the Law of Nations, and Municipal Law with the corresponding sorts of Law in the Institutes of Justinian. Did either of them influence the Prætorian Courts of Rome, if so, in what manner ?
3. State Bentham's objections to the principle of giving judges the power of interpreting the Laws ; how has this danger been foreseen by and provided for by the framers of the Indian Penal Code ? Were Bentham's objections intended to apply at all to English Jurisprudence.
4. Explain the following maxims on the subject of interpretation:—
   "A penal statute is to be construed strictly."
   "Benigne faciendæ sunt interpretationes, ut res magis "valeat quam pereat."
   "Ex antecedentibus et consequentibus fit optima inter- "pretatio."

5. The history of Roman marriage shows a remarkable change in the position of the woman with reference to her blood relations and her husband. Explain this.
6. What two objects according to Bentham ought the formalities of a marriage contract to keep in view? What provision is made by the English Law to meet either or both of these objects?
7. For what reason does Bentham term guardianship a kind of domestic magistracy? Does the English Law look upon it in the same light? What is meant by the Roman definition of "Tutela" as "vis ac potestas in capite libero?"
8. "Mulier est et finis et caput familiæ;" explain this. On what grounds is the perpetual tutelage of women among the Romans to be accounted for; does it exist as a system in the Hindoo Law?
9. What is the rule of the English Law respecting the agent's authority to bind his principal, where the authority is not express?
10. Does Savigny's dictum "that all property is founded on adverse "possession ripened by prescription," agree with Bentham's views as to what is the proper foundation of property? What light is thrown upon speculations regarding the origin of property from the Hindoo village community?
11. What is meant by "Title by Prescription;" on what grounds is it defensible? State the difference between the Roman terms Usucapio and Præscriptio, and explain the English maxim "Nullum tempus occurrit Regi."
12. State the Roman rules on the subject of what the commentators call "Confusio."
    (*a*) Horace writes his odes on a piece of parchment belonging to Seius.
    (*b*) Apelles paints a picture on a canvas belonging to Titius.
    (*c*) Titius builds a summer-house on some unused land belonging to Seius.

    In what manner and on what principles were the claims of the respective parties in each of these cases settled?
13. Distinguish between Real and Personal servitudes, and explain the meaning of the statement that servitudes (in the Roman Law) were constituted "Jure Prætorio," and maintained "Tuitione Prætoris."
14. "The law of testament" (says Justinian, I. 2. 10. 3.) "seems to "have had a triple origin." (Hoc jus tripartitum esse videtur.) What formalities in Roman will-making are here alluded to? What is the triple origin here mentioned, and what other formality was exacted by one of Justinian's constitutions as a security "ut nulla fraus adhiberetur?"
15. What were consensual contracts? How many of them are there in the Roman Law? What important difference between them and verbal contracts is marked by the actions by which they were enforced?
16. A. in London sells a horse to B. in York; the price is paid, and the animal is sent by railway to York; on the journey it is injured, and a serious loss ensues. On which of the parties, according to Bentham, ought the loss to fall? On which would it fall by the Roman and English Law respectively?
17. Enumerate the various kinds of Bonorum Possessio, and explain the difference between Bonorum possessio cum re, and Bonorum possessio sine re.

18. State Bentham's reasons for including "offences against religion" in his subdivision of offences. To what class does he refer them? What provision is made for such offences in the Indian Penal Code; and why is there a peculiar necessity for such legislation there?

HINDOO AND MAHOMMEDAN LAW.

J. F. Leith, Esq.

Hindoo Law.

1. What are the four principal *castes* among the Hindoos, and which include the *Dwijas* or twice born?
2. What are the four descriptions of *property* which the Hindoo Law recognizes?
3. What are the various modes, according to that Law, of acquiring such property?
4. What is necessary to perfect the inchoate indefeasible right to property arising from birth, according to the Benares School of Law?
5. Explain the rule of succession to property, as regards the rights of sons, grandsons, and great grandsons in the male line, living in a state of union together, and with their ancestor, the proprietor, at the time of his death; particularly with reference to the rights of representation, primogeniture, and the effect given to *Kulachar*, family usage.
6. In default of what heirs does the widow's right to succeed as heir to the entire property of her deceased husband accrue according to the Bengal School of Law; and state the circumstances under which she is entitled to claim some, and what proportionate, share only of his property; and what class of heirs succeed, on her death, in each of the above cases?
7. State whether a daughter's son has, in any and what case, a right to inherit the property of his maternal grandfather, according to the several schools of Bengal, Benares, and Mithila.
8. Define *Stridhan*, according to the text of *Manu;* and state in what respects the rules of succession to such property vary from the ordinary rules of inheritance.
9. State the principal points of resemblance and difference between the Hindoo system of *Adoption* and that of ancient Greece, as pointed out by Macnaghten.
10. Describe the legal *status*, and rights, of an adopted son under each of the three Hindoo forms of adoption:—viz., the *Dattaka*, *Kritrima*, and *Dwyámushayana* forms.

Mahommedan Law.

1. What are the personal disqualifications, according to the *Súni* Code, which entirely exclude from the inheritance; and how are these modified or altered in the *Imamiya* or *Shia* Code?
2. What are the doctrines of Law, in these Codes, as regards primogeniture, and the *jus repræsentationis?*
3. State the rights of the husband and of the wife, respectively, as "*legal sharers*" in each other's property.
4. What are the rights of inheritance in respect to a deceased father's state when he leaves both sons and daughters?

5. What restrictions are imposed on the power of disposing of property by will?
6. What do you understand by the terms "legal sharers," "residuary "heirs," and "distant kindred," in respect of the Law of Succession.
7. Explain what is meant by "the increase," and "the return."
8. Define *Shúfaa*, right of pre-emption; and state under what circumstances it arises, and who may exercise the right, and the legal devices allowed to defeat it.
9. Explain what is an *Endowment* in the Mahommedan Law; and whether any and which of the incidents to property, generally, are taken away from the subject of it, by operation of law, when it is created.
10. Is the *Superintendent*, appointed by the appropriator, liable to be removed by any and what person, for any and what cause; and state who is entitled to succeed, to the office, on the death of the person appointed?

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

J. F. Leith, Esq.

1. Explain the relation between Law generally and that department of it, which defines offences and prescribes punishments.
2. State the three classes of offences against the State; and define, with reference to the first class, "allegiance;" and explain the distinction between *natural* and *local* allegiance.
3. The essence of the offences against public order is stated to be, "the unlawful assembly;" what are the "common objects" required to be in the contemplation of the persons gathered together, in order to constitute the assembly an "unlawful" one?
4. When persons meet together to assert or enforce what is really a just or legal right to property, what is declared to be necessary to make that meeting an "unlawful assembly?"
5. Define "criminal trespass," and state the essentials requisite in order to change an ordinary trespass (the subject of civil remedy) into an offence punishable criminally.
6. Define "a public nuisance;" and give some examples embracing acts, and also omissions.
7. Define "culpable homicide," with reference to the explanation, as to "illegal omissions," in section 32. of the Code; and point out the essential element in the offence necessary to be clearly proved in order to justify a conviction.
8. Explain the nature of those homicides, which are treated as not culpable, and therefore not offences, and which are described as (1) *accidental* and (2) *justifiable*.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE FOR THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INDIA.

J. F. Leith, Esq.

1. Explain, briefly, the constitution and powers, as regards criminal jurisdiction, of the Sessions Judge, the Justice of Peace, and the Magistrate of the District, by reference to the First Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Judicial Procedure and Laws of India, and to the above-mentioned Code.

2. State over what persons the Criminal Courts have jurisdiction.
3. What is the prescribed duty of the Magistrate, with reference to receiving and dealing with "a complaint" made before him, charging any person with an offence.
4. State the nature of the *process* which the Magistrate may, in his discretion, issue against a person charged with or suspected of an offence.
5. State what the "warrant" to apprehend a person must contain in order to be legal; to whom it may be directed for execution; and in what case the Magistrate may direct the arrest, without issuing a warrant.
6. What are the precautionary measures directed to be observed in executing a "search warrant" in a *zenanah*, or apartment occupied by native females who do not appear in public.
7. State the particulars which are declared essential in a warrant for the commitment of a person to custody, and in order to render it legal.
8. What course may the Magistrate adopt, instead of committing the party to custody, in order to secure his future appearance.
9. State what the formal "charge" must contain when the Magistrate determines to send the accused before the Sessions Judge for trial.
10. State the particulars which "the judgment" of every Criminal Court must distinctly specify; and which must appear on the face of the record containing its finding and sentence.

THE PROCEDURE OF THE CIVIL COURTS IN INDIA.

J. F. Leith, Esq.

1. Describe, briefly, the constitution and jurisdiction of each of the late Superior Courts at Calcutta, now fused into the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, erected and established under the Letters Patent, or Charter of Her Majesty, dated the 14th May 1862.
2. State the main object of establishing the last-mentioned Court; and describe, briefly, its constitution, powers, and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, original and appellate.
3. Describe by name, and with reference to its jurisdiction either original or appellate, or both, each of the inferior Civil Courts within the Presidency of Bengal.
4. State what suits are cognizable by those Courts.
5. Explain what is understood by "the regular appeal," and by "the "special appeal;" from some and which of those Courts, to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and now to the High Court.
6. State how suits are instituted; the process by which a defendant is compelled to appear; and the proceedings taken, when necessary, to secure his performance of the Decree.
7. State the circumstances under which a suit is said not to "abate," by the death of a plaintiff or defendant; and those, also, when it does "abate."
8. Describe the proceedings which may be adopted when a suit does "abate" by reason of a death of one of the parties.
9. Explain the process by which the attendance of witnesses is secured; and state the remedy which a party has against a witness who absconds, and the grounds on which the Court will grant it.

10. In what cases may the Courts issue "a Commission" to examine witnesses; and explain how their evidence is taken under it.
11. Explain how "the Return" to the Commission is made; and the circumstances under which the Court will permit the depositions taken to be read in evidence on the trial.
12. State what special matters the judgment of every Court must contain, as prescribed by this Code.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor J. E. CAIRNES.

1. State the general principles which govern value; and apply these in explanation of the stability of value in the precious metals, and of the instability of value in agricultural produce.
2. State the theories of rent propounded respectively by the French "Économistes" and by Adam Smith; and show wherein each failed to solve the problem.
3. How far does the increasing productiveness of manufacturing industry tend to neutralize the effect on profits of the diminishing productiveness of agricultural industry?
4. Compare the positions, in an economic sense, of the Irish cottier and of the Indian ryot.
5. How far is it an advantage to a country to obtain its gold cheap? and what is the test of cheapness?
6. What are the causes which determine for a nation the cost of its imports?
7. The imports of England are believed to be largely in excess in value of her exports, and to be permanently so: assuming this to be the fact, how do you reconcile it with the existence of an average par of exchange between England and the rest of the world?
8. State the regulations which are necessary to make the market and mint price of gold constantly coincide.
9. The price of gold at Sydney and at London is the same—3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.: this being so, how does it happen to be profitable to export gold from Sydney to London?
10. State the merits and demerits of the Indian land tax as a source of Indian revenue; and compare it with an income tax, keeping in view the circumstances of Indian society.
11. "Indian pensions," says an eminent writer, "must be fixed with "reference to the scale and cost of living in England; so that "indirectly India bears in some measure the pressure of our "National Debt." Assuming that Indian pensions must be so fixed, trace the incidence of our National Debt on the resources of India; or refute the assertion.
12. Certain writers, in estimating the comparative wealth of the Free and Slave States in North America, have included in the wealth of the latter the value of the slaves: moral considerations apart, is this element legitimately included?

4.—STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION of 1863.—TABLES of MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1863.	Place of Education.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
					Language and Literature of							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
					England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
					Composition.	Literature, &c.											
					Maximum Number of Marks.												
					500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
1		Smeaton; George	21	(1) Edinburgh University; (2) University of Berlin.	150	542	437	437	242	261	252	—	—	331	256	292	3,200
2		Purser; Benjamin	21	(1) Acton Grammar School; (2) Foreign School; (3) Royal School, Enniskillen; (4) Trinity College, Dublin.	350	575	620	471	259	266	—	—	—	296	—	—	2,837
3		Lidderdale; Edward Keate	21	(1) High Commercial School, St. Petersburgh; (2) Royal Institution School, Liverpool; (3) St. Peter's College, Cambridge.	250	573	495	372	284	207	234	—	—	—	—	—	2,415
4		Neill; John William	18	(1) Foreign Schools; (2) King's College, London; (3) Edinburgh University.	220	433	341	309	340	371	—	—	—	147	242	—	2,403
5		Rivaz; Charles Montgomery	18	(1) Rev. Dr. Morris, Brighton; (2) Blackheath Proprietary School.	150	494	458	525	288	—	—	—	—	123	272	—	2,310
6		Bullock; Frederick d'Olbert	21	(1) Kingstown Grammar School; (2) St. Aubin's Grammar School; (3) Christ's College, Cambridge.	270	467	408	426	337	—	146	—	—	190	—	—	2,244
7		Beachcroft; Francis Porten	21	(1) Rugby (2) Exeter College, Oxford	275	473	510	433	218	109	—	—	—	136	0	—	2,154
8		Trafford; Richard Wylme	19	Rugby	150	426	436	402	258	179	—	—	—	213	—	—	2,064
9		Stogdon; Abraham William	18	(1) Uppingham Grammar School; (2) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	110	458	387	368	216	279	—	—	—	0	193	—	2,011
10		Gardiner; John William	18	(1) Lycée Impérial Bonaparte, Paris; (2) Mr. Sherrat's, Battersea.	155	395	151	252	323	305	—	—	—	165	228	—	1,974
11		Hallett; John Revans	21	(1) Schools in Melbourne; (2) University of Melbourne.	135	443	351	333	297	142	—	—	—	173	—	—	1,874
		Rampini; Robert Fulton	18	(1) Edinburgh Academy; (2) Edinburgh Institution; (3) Edinburgh University.	230	572	137	200	118	—	236	—	114	267	—	—	1,874
13		Nicholls; George Jasper	21	(1) Exeter Grammar School; (2) St. John's College, Cambridge; (3) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	100	626	327	261	106	—	—	—	215	104	117	—	1,856

Under Mathematics the cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum; under the other subjects, that they did not exceed one-sixth.

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1863.—Tables of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NAME.	Age on May 1st, 1863.	PLACE OF EDUCATION.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
					LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
					England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
					Composition.	Literature, &c.											
					Maximum Number of Marks.												
					500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
14		Venning; Frederick	18	(1) Private Schools; (2) Foreign School; (3) University College, London.	0	433	—	296	220	233	—	—	291	—	327	—	1,800
15		Fryer; Frederick William Richards	18	(1) Foreign School; (2) Bromsgrove Grammar School; (3) Mr. Sprange's, Bayswater.	250	395	315	237	255	190	141	—	—	—	—	—	1,783
16		Huddlestone; Thomas Creswick	18	(1) Cheltenham College; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	90	493	318	348	138	—	102	—	—	—	293	—	1,782
17		Ellison; Thomas Edward	19	St. Andrew's College, Bradfield	135	426	466	404	221	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	1,780
18		Murray; William Frederick	21	(1) Birmingham Grammar School; (2) Brasenose College, Oxford.	150	298	387	429	155	130	—	—	—	108	122	—	1,779
19		Meres; William Fitzpatrick	21	(1) Oakham Grammar School; (2) St. John's College, Cambridge.	270	502	259	219	84	—	—	—	231	204	—	—	1,769
19		Hodgkinson; George James Spence.	18	(1) Middle School, York; (2) Louth Grammar School.	300	478	403	347	150	91	—	0	—	0	—	—	1,769
21		Manson; Alexander	18	(1) Private Tuition; (2) Highgate Grammar School.	300	253	482	389	125	—	0	—	—	—	198	—	1,747
22		Hocking; Henry Hicks	20	(1) Private Schools; (2) St. John's College, Oxford.	90	313	434	396	163	224	—	—	—	118	—	—	1,738
23		Gordon; Hamilton Winkup	21	King's College, London	250	524	247	200	157	—	—	176	0	179	—	—	1,733
24		Pears; James Maurice	18	Repton School	110	330	486	391	224	—	—	0	93	88	—	—	1,722
25		O'Donnell; Thomas Francis Flynn	20	(1) Roman Catholic University, Dublin; (2) Queen's Colleges, Belfast and Cork.	210	396	289	291	178	—	132	—	—	215	—	—	1,711
26		Thorburn; Septimus Smet	18	Cheltenham College	190	502	231	153	221	198	—	—	—	—	212	—	1,707
27		Baker; Montague Bernard	20	(1) Winchester; (2) Pembroke College, Oxford	370	370	296	264	220	—	—	—	—	186	—	—	1,706
28		Cordeaux; Edward	21	(1) Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; (2) Christ's College, Cambridge.	300	330	376	327	104	—	—	—	—	264	—	—	1,701
29		Power; William Bushe	18	Kingstown School	100	434	308	265	211	220	156	—	—	—	—	—	1,694
30		Sturrock; John	18	(1) High School, Dundee; (2) Rev. W. H. Foy's, London.	145	444	—	—	252	157	145	257	197	94	—	—	1,691
31		Starkey; Reginald Digby	20	(1) Private School; (2) Trinity College, Dublin	260	235	261	298	166	—	141	—	101	—	218	—	1,680
32		Rice; Robert	21	(1) Royal School, Armagh; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	150	302	540	386	159	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	1,669

Under Mathematics the cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum; under the other subjects, that they did not exceed one-sixth.

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1863.—Tables of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1863.	Place of Education.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
					Language and Literature of England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
					Composition.	Literature, &c.											
					Maximum Number of Marks.												
					500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
33		Campbell; Lorne Augustus -	20	(1) Rugby; (2) Trinity College, Cambridge; (3) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	130	412	268	282	148	110	0	—	129	189	—	—	1,668
34		Turner; Henry Gribble - -	19	(1) Cheltenham College; (2) Mr. Allen's, London.	130	526	—	—	222	225	—	—	172	152	0	235	1,662
35		Grigg; Henry Bidewell - -	21	(1) Elizabeth College, Guernsey; (2) Queen's College, Oxford.	225	512	231	276	—	251	—	—	—	150	0	—	1,645
36		Hare; Gustavus Julius Charles -	21	(1) Private School; (2) St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham; (3) Trinity College, Dublin; (4) Queen's College, Galway.	150	407	387	306	121	176	—	—	—	96	—	—	1,643
37		Blathwayt; Charles George -	21	(1) Marlborough College; (2) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	0	486	—	181	208	157	163	—	148	106	187	0	1,636
38		Happell; William Alexander -	20	(1) Crosshill School, Maybole; (2) Glasgow University; (3) Edinburgh University.	140	453	159	132	224	141	160	0	—	119	97	—	1,625
39		Hardinge; Thomas Von Dolop -	19	(1) Merchant Taylor's School; (2) Private School; (3) Trinity College, Dublin.	0	412	172	232	226	—	—	334	—	—	233	—	1,609
40		Ayerst; George - - -	19	(1) City of London School; (2) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	300	420	210	219	93	260	0	—	—	101	0	—	1,603
41		Jardine; John - - -	18	Private Tuition - - - - -	285	486	—	153	158	71	100	—	145	201	—	—	1,599
42		Lambert; John Persse - -	21	(1) Erasmus Smith's Grammar School, Galway; (2) Queen's College, Cork; (3) Trinity College, Dublin.	130	373	344	346	164	0	—	—	—	—	230	—	1,587
43		Tagore; Satyendra Nath. - -	20	Presidency College, Calcutta University -	125	385	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	178	381	347	1,574
44		* - - - - - -	18	(1) Academic Institute, Dublin: (2) Kingstown Grammar School; (3) Trinity College, Dublin.	0	370	418	360	94	—	—	—	—	—	330	—	1,572
45		Grant; George Francis Mytton -	18	(1) Eton; (2) Dr. Wilson's, Brighton - -	250	425	327	344	220	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,566
46		Bird; Charles Augustus - -	21	(1) University College; (2) Regent's Park College; (3) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	130	316	—	158	156	138	—	140	179	130	106	110	1,563
47		Lyon; Andrew - - -	19	(1) Ayr Academy; (2) Edinburgh University -	250	237	280	212	164	177	—	127	0	—	110	—	1,557

Under Mathematics the cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum; under the other subjects, that they did not exceed one-sixth.

* This candidate was refused on the ground of health.

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1863.—Tables of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*concluded.*

Order of Merit.	No. in examination.	Name.	Age on May 1st, 1863.	Place of Education.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
					Language and Literature of							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
					England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
					Composition.	Literature, &c.											
					Maximum Number of Marks.												
					500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
48		Gibson; Edward	21	(1) St. Alban's Grammar School; (2) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	160	437	—	275	280	0	—	—	131	101	165	0	1,549
49		Lee Warner; John	20	(1) Marlborough College; (2) Magdalen College, Oxford.	200	489	403	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,544
50		Wellesley; Henry William	18	(1) Private School; (2) Clifton College	140	390	459	289	148	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,531
51		Hall; Francis Edward	19	(1) College School, Gloucester; (2) Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	175	339	386	278	108	—	—	—	—	—	241	—	1,527
		*	19	Charterhouse	270	398	342	287	130	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	1,516
52		Nugent; John	20	(1) Royal Institution School, Liverpool; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	200	303	358	296	189	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,516
54		Turner; Edward	21	(1) Shrewsbury; (2) University College, London.	225	416	181	207	183	—	78	—	—	0	219	—	1,509
55		Overbury; Edward Noel	19	(1) Private Schools; (2) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	200	568	—	207	214	77	—	0	98	0	138	0	1,502
56		Buick; David	20	(1) Royal Belfast Academical Institution; (2) Queen's College, Belfast.	170	502	—	—	—	—	—	231	247	166	179	—	1,495
57		Pughe; Kenneth MacKenzie	20	(1) Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; (2) Brasenose College, Oxford.	175	416	278	230	71	—	—	324	—	—	—	—	1,494
58		Atkinson; Arthur Johnston Breeks	20	(1) Winchester College; University College, Oxford; (3) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	200	417	358	344	71	—	—	—	0	101	—	—	1,491
59		Chamberlain; George Kenaway	18	(1) Birmingham Grammar School; (2) Cheltenham College.	85	391	190	283	196	144	—	—	—	—	172	—	1,461
60		Clogstoun; Herbert Frederick	18	(1) Christ's Hospital; (2) Civil Service College, Blandford Square.	100	434	—	247	148	0	—	—	103	112	152	160	1,456
61		Knox; Charles Jeffrey	21	(1) Minehead Diocesan School, Somerset; (2) Trinity College, Dublin.	130	366	—	—	129	74	170	189	101	101	191	—	1,451
62		Burrows; Leonard Robert	21	(1) Lincoln Diocesan School; (2) St. Nicholas College, Lancing; (3) St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.	125	321	327	372	96	—	—	—	—	—	190	—	1,431

Under Mathematics the cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum; under the other subjects, that they did not exceed one-sixth.

* This candidate was refused on the ground of health.

OPEN COMPETITION of 1863.—TABLES of MARKS.—CANDIDATES (not Selected).

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
63	200	338	278	268	168	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	1,412
64	175	301	411	379	144	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,410
65	0	339	242	353	159	—	—	178	0	136	—	—	1,407
66	180	335	208	170	130	—	76	—	0	—	183	119	1,401
67	100	446	303	211	0	—	0	247	90	0	—	—	1,397
68	90	351	294	359	185	114	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,393
69	100	363	—	202	191	—	—	—	106	—	250	178	1,390
70	0	308	263	351	253	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	1,386
71	95	331	289	300	104	147	106	—	—	—	0	—	1,372
72	180	278	176	190	224	—	210	—	108	—	—	—	1,366
73	0	491	—	0	144	268	—	310	—	152	—	—	1,365
74	200	470	—	158	215	—	147	—	—	—	172	—	1,362
75	230	419	—	261	205	—	—	—	—	0	—	194	1,309
76	90	306	455	349	107	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1,307
77	130	466	—	—	242	126	205	—	127	0	0	—	1,296
78	165	398	—	—	163	73	—	297	184	—	—	—	1,280
79	120	378	0	173	299	—	—	—	—	222	87	—	1,279
80	110	365	0	223	215	—	0	—	86	279	0	—	1,278
81	130	422	137	198	159	—	—	—	0	0	200	—	1,246
82	0	367	209	217	191	—	—	161	0	—	100	0	1,245
83	0	389	—	0	246	121	316	—	—	0	168	0	1,240
84	0	372	—	232	—	—	—	517	117	—	—	—	1,238
85	0	334	254	260	197	—	—	—	—	0	190	—	1,235
86	190	328	143	233	235	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	1,220
87	0	272	130	185	227	73	—	—	—	87	228	—	1,202
88	105	201	145	139	174	134	166	131	—	0	—	—	1,195
89	180	412	—	151	—	—	—	—	207	115	129	—	1,194
90	90	387	130	0	75	—	—	281	221	—	—	—	1,184
91	160	417	0	165	154	—	—	0	—	279	0	—	1,175
92	0	415	183	294	—	—	—	0	105	143	—	—	1,140
93	100	294	402	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1,138
94	310	407	—	0	171	174	71	—	—	0	0	—	1,133
95	85	447	—	0	145	—	—	—	—	112	342	—	1,131
96	200	177	278	337	118	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	1,110
97	225	396	0	0	113	—	—	184	—	—	185	—	1,103
98	0	369	—	128	241	244	100	—	—	—	—	—	1,082
99	100	174	176	150	195	171	—	—	—	—	112	—	1,078
100	250	314	180	211	0	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	1,077
101	0	332	152	141	129	—	—	—	0	—	136	175	1,065
102	0	393	—	—	274	251	142	0	—	0	—	—	1,060
103	100	296	150	192	211	—	110	—	—	—	0	—	1,059
104	0	420	203	270	95	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	1,051
105	135	335	208	204	70	—	—	—	0	87	—	—	1,039
106	0	223	263	209	141	—	—	0	—	—	182	—	1,018
107	110	368	—	193	78	—	—	0	128	112	—	—	989

Under Mathematics, the cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum; under the other subjects that they did not exceed one-sixth.

Open Competition of 1863.—Tables of Marks.—Candidates (not Selected)—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
108	225	417	—	—	91	—	—	—	143	110	0	—	986
109	85	197	0	160	276	190	77	—	—	—	—	0	985
110	170	207	—	184	175	245	—	—	—	0	—	—	981
111	0	275	—	—	76	—	—	184	101	217	121	—	974
112	300	358	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	179	136	973
113	250	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	306	966
	0	180	353	341	92	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	966
115	125	286	0	156	113	—	—	178	0	88	—	—	946
116	115	234	313	206	0	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	932
117	110	242	—	0	0	—	—	441	123	0	—	—	916
118	110	206	—	0	208	162	—	—	124	94	—	—	904
119	0	324	196	248	132	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	900
120	150	275	256	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	887
121	90	385	165	139	0	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	882
122	90	432	—	205	147	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	874
123	150	363	0	0	83	—	—	178	—	91	—	—	865
124	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	267	149	—	169	250	835
125	100	239	260	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	823
126	100	209	237	188	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822
127	0	371	—	—	249	201	0	—	—	0	—	—	821
128	0	212	281	325	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	818
129	260	261	—	—	—	—	—	293	—	0	—	—	814
130	100	233	140	192	0	—	—	146	0	—	—	—	811
131	130	384	—	—	206	81	—	0	0	—	0	—	801
132	160	211	0	257	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
133	200	326	152	0	114	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	792
134	0	271	—	189	171	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	771
135	95	267	0	126	69	—	—	200	0	—	—	—	757
136	250	0	244	195	63	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	752
137	0	293	—	—	168	171	102	—	—	0	—	—	734
138	100	203	146	137	0	0	—	—	—	—	140	—	726
139	105	212	0	0	82	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	714
140	120	203	193	196	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	712
141	270	265	0	0	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	676
142	270	251	0	0	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	662
143	90	263	0	0	104	—	—	—	84	88	—	—	629
144	0	326	0	174	—	—	—	0	120	0	—	—	620
145	95	201	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	173	126	595
146	0	175	—	0	225	—	68	—	—	—	124	—	592
147	95	0	259	221	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	575
148	170	221	0	0	68	—	0	—	—	114	—	—	573
149	150	191	—	—	—	—	—	0	97	0	123	—	561
150	130	263	0	0	73	—	—	—	—	0	—	93	559
151	0	329	—	—	94	—	—	0	112	—	0	—	535
152	90	292	—	—	146	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	528

Under Mathematics, the cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum; under the other subjects, that they did not exceed one-sixth.

Open Competition of 1863.—Tables of Marks.—Candidates (not Selected)—*concluded.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.		Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.												
	500	1,000	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	500	500	500	500	7,375
153	155	0	188	179	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	522
154	220	294	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	514
155	0	290	—	—	205	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	495
156	0	282	0	129	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	492
157	170	304	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	474
158	175	174	0	0	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460
159	0	279	—	—	100	—	76	0	0	0	—	0	455
160	0	0	176	135	0	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	445
161	0	301	140	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
162	0	0	—	—	93	296	—	—	0	—	—	—	389
163	95	0	—	—	0	—	—	178	101	0	—	—	374
164	0	0	186	180	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
165	125	238	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	363
166 {	0	0	—	—	126	0	—	214	0	—	—	—	340
	0	0	132	208	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	340
168	0	228	—	—	0	—	—	0	111	0	—	—	339
169	0	188	—	—	135	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	323
170	110	0	—	0	68	—	—	—	0	0	134	—	312
171	130	0	—	—	122	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	252
172	0	250	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	250
173	100	0	0	149	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	249
174	0	0	—	—	76	—	0	165	0	0	—	—	241
175	0	0	0	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
176	0	0	—	0	190	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	190
177	110	0	0	0	73	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	183
178	90	0	0	0	78	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	168
179	150	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	150
180	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	108	—	108
181	100	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	100
182	0	0	—	0	98	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	98
183	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	97	0	0	—	97
184	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	0
185	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
186	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
187	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	0
188	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
189	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

Under Mathematics, the cipher indicates that the number of marks obtained did not exceed one-tenth of the maximum; under the other subjects, that they did not exceed one-sixth.

II. Table of Marks.—Further Examination of the Candidates Selected in 1862.

Order of Merit. In First Examination.	Order of Merit. In Further Examination.	Name of Candidate.	Age on 1st July 1863.	University, College, &c.	Presidency.	Number of Marks obtained by each Candidate in: Law.	Political Economy.	History and Geography of India.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Arabic.	Total.
						Maximum.									
						1,000	500	500	500	350	350	350	350	350	—
1	1	Tolbort; Thomas William Hooper.	21	Rev. W. Barne's, Dorchester	Bengal	852	426	382	191	288	—	—	—	—	2,139
—	2	Stuart; Andrew John	21	St. John's College, Cambridge	Madras	744	458	314	—	—	—	223	214	—	1,953
60	3	Cowley; Francis William Rice	19	Edinburgh University	Bengal	813	240	218	359	305	—	—	—	—	1,935
4	4	Stokes; Henry Edward	21	Trinity College, Dublin	Madras	710	355	330	339	184	—	—	—	—	1,918
28	5	Irvine; William	22	King's College, London	Bengal	840	253	383	109	299	—	—	—	—	1,884
—	6	Bliss; Henry William	23	Merton College, Oxford	Madras	813	277	231	—	—	—	272	282	—	1,875
79	7	Hughesdon; Joseph Charles	20	King's College, London	Do.	740	385	289	—	—	—	216	219	—	1,849
43	8	Butt; George	20	Trinity College, Dublin	Bengal	824	310	261	154	272	—	—	—	—	1,821
81	9	Smith; George	19	Aberdeen University	Madras	715	236	369	—	—	—	274	208	—	1,802
25	10	*Twigg; John Hill	22	Trinity College, Dublin	Bengal	644	198	258	373	320	—	—	—	—	1,793
27	11	†Peterson; Frederick William Voysey.	20	University College, London	Do.	779	127	310	253	316	—	—	—	—	1,785
—	12	Snaith; James Frederick	23	Emmanuel College, Cambridge	Madras	689	241	278	—	—	—	277	251	—	1,736
—	13	Glenny; William Henry	22	Trinity College, Dublin	Do.	689	293	263	—	—	—	234	251	—	1,730
—	13	Patterson; Alexander Bleakley	21	Queen's College, Belfast	Bengal	709	284	294	145	298	—	—	—	—	1,730
9	15	Kennedy; James	21	Edinburgh University	Do.	824	348	273	—	284	—	—	—	—	1,729
20	16	Grimley; William Henry	22	Trinity College, Cambridge	Do.	839	185	268	—	227	203	—	—	—	1,722
—	17	Newman; Henry	23	University of London	Madras	705	256	298	—	210	—	—	248	—	1,717
45	18	Hanson; Thomas Greg	22	Queen's College, Belfast	Bengal	692	186	257	281	294	—	—	—	—	1,710
48	19	Woodburn; John	19	Edinburgh University	Do.	771	228	314	118	278	—	—	—	—	1,709
—	20	‡Johns; George Hickman	23	Exeter College, Oxford	Bombay	609	159	337	296	279	—	—	—	—	1,680
68	21	Kelsall; John	19	University College, London	Madras	766	163	298	—	—	—	245	205	—	1,677
47	22	Roberts; Thomas	23	Cheltenham Grammar School	Bengal	804	185	367	—	313	—	—	—	—	1,669
6	23	Barbour; David Millar	21	Queen's College, Belfast	Do.	761	283	234	98	290	—	—	—	—	1,666
—	24	Wallace; John	23	Trinity College, Dublin	Madras	671	302	162	282	—	—	239	—	—	1,656
70	25	Crole; Charles Stewart	20	Edinburgh University	Do.	746	139	286	—	—	—	315	161	—	1,647
2	26	Jardine; Robert	20	Regent's Park College	Bengal	730	181	306	—	254	—	—	—	174	1,645
78	27	McCarthy; Samuel Trant	21	St. Patrick's Lay College, Carlow	Madras	667	109	256	312	268	—	—	—	—	1,612

* This Candidate was also examined, at his own request, in Persian, of which he showed a fair knowledge.
† This Candidate was also examined, at his own request, in Persian, of which he showed a fair knowledge.
‡ This Candidate wa also examined, at his own request, in Persian, of which he showed a good elementary knowledge.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1862–*continued.*

Order of Merit. In First Examination.	Order of Merit. In Further Examination.	Name of Candidate.	Age on 1st July 1863.	University, College, &c.	Presidency.	Number of Marks obtained by each Candidate in: Law.	Political Economy.	History and Geography of India.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Arabic.	Total.
						Maximum.									
						1,000	500	500	500	350	350	350	350	350	—
17	28	Tawney; James Walter	20	King's College, London	Bengal	725	137	274	—	218	251	—	—	—	1,605
—	29	Testro; Daniel Mac Mullen	22	Queen's College, Cork	Do.	735	257	284	—	218	110	—	—	—	1,604
—	30	Goodrich; Harry St. Aubyn	21	Exeter College, Oxford	Madras	672	184	277	—	—	—	235	232	—	1,600
14	31	Mosley; Herbert	22	University College, London	Bengal	697	197	276	172	254	—	—	—	—	1,596
—	32	Ogilvie; George Macartney	21	University College, London	Do.	725	307	228	—	301	—	—	—	—	1,561
77		Wigram; Herbert	21	University College, Oxford	Madras	766	112	271	—	—	—	210	202	—	1,561
21	34	Wilson; Thomas Nesbitt	19	Queen's College, Galway	Bengal	682	376	244	—	257	—	—	—	—	1,559
5	35	Moule; Horace Frederick D'Oyly	19	Private Tutor	Do.	763	82	278	143	286	—	—	—	—	1,552
12	36	Walker; Arthur George	20	King's College, London	Do.	599	141	267	236	297	—	—	—	—	1,540
33	37	Smyth; George	21	Trinity College, Dublin	Do.	631	264	292	144	203	—	—	—	—	1,534
—	38	Boys; Henry Scott	22	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	Do.	733	255	244	—	289	—	—	—	—	1,521
51	39	Coxhead; Thomas Edward	20	King's College, London	Do.	689	71	266	—	225	—	—	—	267	1,518
40	40	Crawford; John Thomson	22	Queen's College, Belfast	Do.	654	224	241	163	232	—	—	—	—	1,514
7	41	Kinsey; William Edward	19	Repton Grammar School	Do.	723	153	198	—	226	196	—	—	—	1,496
82	42	Cameron; John	22	Aberdeen University	Madras	671	190	242	—	—	—	179	212	—	1,494
57	43	Souttar; William Mearns	19	Aberdeen University	Bengal	741	70	262	—	221	191	—	—	—	1,485
35	44	Webster; George Kennedy	22	Edinburgh University	Do.	741	232	206	64	239	—	—	—	—	1,482
8	45	Crichton; Alexander William	21	Caius College, Cambridge	Do.	651	161	273	—	174	216	—	—	—	1,475
3	46	Ruddock; Edward Hardcastle	21	Trinity College, Cambridge	Do.	793	100	218	—	237	126	—	—	—	1,474
32	47	Wilson; Geo. Herbert Dashwood	20	Magdalene College, Cambridge	Bombay	740	145	306	—	282	—	—	—	—	1,473
50	48	Wright; Francis Nelson	22	Exeter College, Oxford	Bengal	766	184	262	—	258	—	—	—	—	1,470
—	49	Benton; Alexander Hay	21	Aberdeen University	Do.	727	227	243	—	255	—	—	—	—	1,452
80	50	Gribble; James Dunning Baker	19	Private Tutor	Madras	676	83	277	—	—	—	233	173	—	1,442
41		Quinn; Charles Campbell	21	Trinity College, Dublin	Bengal	544	162	215	272	249	—	—	—	—	1,442
10	52	Roe; Charles Arthur	21	Merton College, Oxford	Do.	660	116	258	261	132	—	—	—	—	1,427
67		Parker; George Arthur	20	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	Madras	677	168	240	115	—	—	—	227	—	1,427
66	54	Wilkinson; Francis Henry	21	Pembroke College, Oxford	Do.	653	118	230	222	—	—	—	191	—	1,414
—	55	Magrath; Charles Frederic	23	Do. do.	Bengal	692	124	235	—	286	71	—	—	—	1,408
—	56	Grahame; William Francis	22	Trinity College, Dublin	Madras	659	183	266	150	143	—	—	—	—	1,401
—	57	Hume; Andrew William	23	Do. do.	Bengal	668	191	287	—	249	—	—	—	—	1,395
18	58	Williams; John Charles	22	Private Tutor	Do.	655	147	327	—	265	—	—	—	—	1,394
—	59	East; William Albert	22	Trinity College, Cambridge	Bombay	743	131	230	—	286	—	—	—	—	1,390
19	60	Crosthwaite; Robert Joseph	22	Brasenose College, Oxford	Bengal	761	138	234	0	254	—	—	—	—	1,387
—	61	Verner; Williiam Henry	20	Cheltenham College	Do.	692	121	261	—	305	—	—	—	—	1,379

TABLE OF MARKS.—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1862—*concluded*.

Order of Merit.		NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Age on 1st July 1863.	UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, &c.	Presidency.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN									
In First Examination.	In Further Examination.					Law.	Political Economy	History and Geography of India.	Sanskrit.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Arabic.	Total.
						Maximum.									
						1,000	500	500	500	350	350	350	350	350	—
71	62	Lister; Allen Lindsay	21	Rossall School	Madras	644	145	234	—	—	—	153	197	—	1,373
—	63	Scott; Matthew Henry	21	Private Tuition	Bombay	700	92	234	—	200	—	—	—	142	1,368
31	64	Frizelle; Joseph	21	Trinity College, Dublin	Bengal	575	133	224	219	201	—	—	—	—	1,352
—	65	André; Joseph Eugene	22	Oscott College	Bombay	648	72	236	89	295	—	—	—	—	1,340
14	66	MacAuliffe; Michael	21	Queen's College, Galway	Bengal	714	102	256	—	257	—	—	—	—	1,329
—	67	Irvine; George Duncan	22	St. John's College, Oxford	Madras	679	120	255	—	—	—	—	250	—	1,304
58	68	Kirkwood; Townsend Molloy	21	Bromsgrove Grammar School	Bengal	713	105	276	—	209	—	—	—	—	1,303
69	69	Martin; Charles William Wall	22	Trinity College, Dublin	Madras	592	110	218	214	165	—	—	—	—	1,299
—	70	McWatters; George	22	Queen's College, Belfast	Do.	726	119	238	215	—	—	—	—	—	1,298
30	71	Dalton; Godfrey John Bective Tuite.	22	Trinity College, Dublin	Bengal	669	70	214	—	211	133	—	—	—	1,297
24	72	McWilliam; Ormiston Galloway Reid.	21	Caius College, Cambridge	Do.	633	135	258	—	250	—	—	—	—	1,276
75	73	Roupell; Norton Aylmer	21	Trinity Hall, Cambridge	Madras	562	115	167	203	—	—	—	224	—	1,271
—	74	Spedding; John Brownrigg	22	Queen's College, Cork, and Trinity College, Dublin.	Do.	606	146	234	278	—	—	—	—	—	1,264
59	75	O'Brien; Edward	22	New College, Oxford	Bengal	673	95	222	—	267	—	—	—	—	1,257
54	76	Hurley; Patrick	22	Queen's College, Galway	Do.	604	117	264	—	192	79	—	—	—	1,256
56	77	Beadon; Henry Sneyd	22	St. John's College, Cambridge	Bengal	691	89	255	—	214	—	—	—	—	1,249
72	78	Galton; Charles Arthur	22	Exeter College, Oxford	Madras	646	178	174	—	—	—	—	246	—	1,244
34	79	Birkmyre; James	22	Queen's College, Belfast	Bengal	608	132	164	56	283	—	—	—	—	1,243
11	80	Harrison; Edward Hyde	22	New College, Oxford	Do.	679	151	191	—	216	—	—	—	—	1,237
16	81	Woodward; Willoughby	22	Exeter College, Oxford	Bombay	628	99	234	127	143	—	—	—	—	1,231
63	82	Watt; Arthur Chorley	22	University of Edinburgh	Do.	656	125	236	—	211	—	—	—	—	1,228
78	83	Crosthwaite; Charles John	22	Trinity College, Dublin	Madras	511	107	123	230	—	—	—	192	—	1,163
46	84	Young; William Mackworth	22	King's College, Cambridge	Bengal	604	102	186	—	269	—	—	—	—	1,161
53	85	Lloyd; John Hellings	21	Balliol College, Oxford	Do.	602	120	199	0	239	—	—	—	—	1,160
44	86	Bovell; William Coleridge	22	Codrington College, Barbados	Do.	588	138	160	0	270	—	—	—	—	1,156
29	87	Champneys; Montague Storr	22	Exeter College, Oxford	Do.	661	97	178	—	202	—	—	—	—	1,138
39	88	Thompson; William Henry	22	Caius College, Cambridge	Do.	577	145	194	—	207	—	—	—	—	1,123
54	89	Maber; William Henry	23	Brasenose College, Oxford	Bombay	561	75	219	60	194	—	—	—	—	1,109
23	90	Campbell; Francis Johnstone Graham.	20	Trinity College, Dublin	Bengal	565	168	141	182	—	—	—	—	—	1,056
13	91	Church; William Thomas	22	Corpus Christi College, Oxford	Do.	536	85	190	0	216	—	—	—	—	1,027

TABLE III.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1863.

Professions, &c.	No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named.	
	Total No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officers of	13	2
Navy, Officers of	2	—
Civil Service of India	12	2
Home Civil Service	5	1
Colonial Civil Service	3	2
CLERGY, &c.:—Clergyman	46	18
" of Church of Scotland	1	—
Dissenting Ministers	2	—
LAW:—Advocate	1	—
Assistant Clerk of Session	1	—
Barrister	8	4
Proctor	1	—
Solicitor	10	5
Physician and M.D.	8	2
Surgeon	3	1
Architect (2–1); Secretary of Life Office (1–0); Editor (2–0); Professor in College (2–1); Registrar to Bishop (1–0).	8	2
Schoolmaster	2	1
J. P.; Deputy Lieutenant of County	3	2
"Gentleman"; "Landed Proprietor"; "No Profession"	26	7
Zemindar	1	1
Sugar Planter; Indigo Planter	3	—
Merchant (7–2); Oil Merchant (1–0); Woollen Merchant (1–1); Timber Merchant (1–1); Wine Merchant (1–0); Corn Merchant (1–1).	12	5
Auctioneer (1–0); Chemist (2–0); Draper (1–0); Silk Mercer (1–0); Farmer (4–1); Gamekeeper (1–1); Bookseller (1–1); Estate Agent (1–1); Wright (1–0),	13	4
Not described	5	3
	189	62

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS since quitting SCHOOL or COLLEGE of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1863.

Occupation, &c.	Whole No. of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Clerks in Civil Service	6	—
„ to Merchant	1	—
„ Solicitor	1	—
Private Secretary	1	1
Engineering Student	2	—
Law Student	1	—
Medical Student	1	—
Uncovenanted Civil Service of India	1	—
Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military Academy	1	—
Officer in Army or Militia	2	—
Midshipman in Merchant Service	2	—
Tutor	9	3
No Occupation	161	58
	189	62

TABLE V.—SHOWING the SCHOOLS at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES selected in 1863.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
ABERDEEN: Grammar School	2	1
Gymnasium (Old Aberdeen)	1	–
ACTON: Grammar School (afterwards abroad and at Enniskillen Royal School.)	1	1
ARMAGH: Royal School	1	1
AYR: Academy	1	1
BATH: Grammar School (afterwards at Shrewsbury Grammar School).	1	–
Sidney College (afterwards at Private School)	1	–
BELFAST: Academical Institution (1 afterwards at Rathmines School).	2	1
BIRMINGHAM: Grammar School (1 previously at Private School: 1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	3	2
BLACKHEATH: Proprietary School	2	1
BRADFIELD: St. Andrew's College	1	1
BRENTWOOD: Grammar School (afterwards at Marlborough Grammar School).	1	–
BRIDGENORTH: Grammar School	1	–
BRIGHTON COLLEGE: (afterwards at Edinburgh Academy)	1	–
BROMSGROVE: Grammar School	1	1
CALNE: School	1	–

Table V.—*continued.*

Schools.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
Canterbury: Clergy Orphan College	1	–
Cheltenham: College (1 previously at Royal Military College: 1 afterwards at Royal Military College: 1 previously at Birmingham Grammar School).	12	4
Grammar School (1 previously at Uppingham: 1 afterwards at Rossal; 1 afterwards at Private School).	3	–
Clifton: College (previously at Private School)	1	1
Chudleigh: Grammar School	1	–
Cullaghmore: School (afterwards at Enniskillen Royal School).	1	–
Dublin: College of St. Francis Xavier	1	–
Dundee: High School	1	1
Dungannon: Royal School (1 previously at Kingstown)	1	–
Edinburgh: Academy (1 afterwards at Edinburgh Institution: 1 afterwards at Brighton College).	4	1
Heriot's Hospital	1	–
High School	1	–
Institution (previously at Edinburgh Academy)	–	1
John Watson's Institution	1	–
Ennis: Springfield College (afterwards at St. Minchin's Seminary, Limerick, and Roman Catholic University).	1	1
Enniskillen: Royal School (1 previously at Cullaghmore: 1 previously at Acton Grammar School and abroad).	4	1
Eton: College	2	1
Exeter: Grammar School	2	1
Mount Radford School (afterwards at St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham).	1	1
Felsted: Grammar School	1	–
Galway: Grammar School	2	1
Gloucester: College School	1	1
Godolphin: Grammar School	1	–
Guernsey: Elizabeth College	1	1
Harrow: School (1 afterwards at King's College School)	2	–
Jersey: Victoria College	1	–
Kingstown: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Dungannon Royal School: 1 afterwards at St. Aubyn's Grammar School).	4	3
Lancing: St. Nicholas College (afterwards at Private School).	2	1
Limerick: St. Minchin's Seminary (afterwards at Roman Catholic University).	1	1
Liverpool: Royal Institution School	4	1
Collegiate Institution	2	2
London: Charterhouse	2	1
Christ's Hospital		
City of London School	2	1
Clapham Grammar School (1 afterwards at Private School).	4	–
Highgate Grammar School	2	1
Islington Proprietary School	1	–
King's College School (1 afterwards at Private School: 1 previously at Harrow School).	4	–
Merchant Taylors' School	1	1
Regent's Park College (also at University College School).	1	1
Royal Naval School, New Cross	1	–
St. Paul's School	1	–

Table V.—*continued.*

Schools.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
London—*cont.*		
University College School (1 also at Regent's Park College : 1 previously at Private School).	2	2
Westminster School - - - -	1	–
Louth : Grammar School - - - -	1	1
Marlborough : College (1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School).	7	2
School (1 previously at Brentwood Grammar School).	2	–
Minehead : Diocesan School - - - -	1	1
Oakham : Grammar School - - - -	1	1
Omagh : Academy - - - - -	1	–
Oscott : St. Mary's College - - - -	1	–
Oswestry : Schools (afterwards at Shrewsbury) - -	1	1
Rathfarnham : St. Columba's College (previously at Mount Radford School, Exeter).	1	1
Rathmines : School (previously at Belfast Academical Institution).	1	–
Repton : School - - - - - -	2	1
Rossal : School (1 previously at Cheltenham Grammar School : 1 previously at Private School).	2	–
Rugby : School (1 afterwards at Wimborne Grammar School).	10	3
St. Alban's : Grammar School - - - -	1	1
St. Andrew's : Madras College (1 previously at Parochial School).	2	–
St. Aubin : Grammar School (previously at Kingstown School).	1	1
Sandhurst : Royal Military College (afterwards at Cheltenham College).	1	–
Shrewsbury : Grammar School (1 previously at Bath : 1 previously at Oswestry).	2	1
Stonyhurst : College - - - - -	3	–
Streatham : Academy (1 afterwards at Uppingham Grammar School).	1	–
Tipperary : Grammar School - - - -	1	–
Uppingham : Grammar School (1 previously at Streatham Academy : 1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	3	1
Wimborne : Grammar School (previously at Rugby) -	1	–
Winchester : - - - - - - -	3	2
Scotch Parochial School (1 afterwards at Madras College, St. Andrew's).	3	1
Foreign Schools (1 afterwards at Royal Institution School, Liverpool).	13	3
Indian Schools : (1 afterwards at King's College School)	4	1
Australian Schools - - - - - -	1	1
Canadian Schools - - - - - -	1	–
Private Schools - - - - - - -	31	4
At Home and Private Tuition - - - -	9	1

TABLE VI.—UNIVERSITIES and COLLEGES attended by the CANDIDATES who were EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1863.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates.	Number who Succeeded.
OXFORD :—		
Brasenose	2	2
Corpus Christi	1	1
Exeter	4	1
Magdalen	1	1
Magdalen Hall	1	–
New	2	–
Oriel	2	–
Pembroke	2	1
Queen's	2	1
St. John's	1	1
University	3	1
Wadham	1	–
Worcester	1	–
CAMBRIDGE :—		
Caius	1	–
Christ's	2	2
Corpus Christi	1	–
Jesus	2	–
Queen's	1	–
St. Catherine's	1	1
St. John's	4	2
St. Peter's	1	1
Trinity	3	1
DUBLIN	26	9
LONDON :—		
King's (1 afterwards at Edinburgh)	10	1
University (1 previously at Calcutta : 1 previously at Edinburgh)	5	2
Stonyhurst	2	–
At no College	2	–
ABERDEEN :—		
King's College	2	–
Marischal College	1	–
University	1	–
EDINBURGH (1 previously at London : 1 afterwards at Berlin).	6	4
GLASGOW (1 afterwards at Edinburgh)	1	1
ST. ANDREW'S	2	–
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, IRELAND :—		
Belfast	3	2
Galway	1	–
Cork (afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin)	1	1
CALCUTTA :—		
Bishop's College	1	–
Doveton College (afterwards at London University).	1	1
Kishnaghur College	1	–
Presidency College	1	1
CANADA: Queen's College, Kingston	1	–
MELBOURNE	1	1
BERLIN (previously at Edinburgh)	1	1
PARIS	1	1
TUBINGEN	1	–
Of no University	83	23

Appendix IV.

SPECIMENS OF OFFICIAL HANDWRITING.

(*Referred to at p.* vii. *of the Report.*)

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant

My dear Sir

With reference to our conversation this morning, it is thought to be desirable that I should again see you personally, to discuss the further arrangements which may be necessary under the circumstances

Will you please give directions that in future successful candidates in the large Competitions

Many countries in the East are so infested by robbers always roaming about in search of plunder, that no man can hope to escape being robbed unless he is well armed and on his guard.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter yesterday received from the Home Office.

The casual poor have been distinguished for the first time into such as were relieved by the Inspector on his own responsibility, and such as were relieved by order of the Parochial Board, but whose settlements are still undetermined.

was examined in August 1859 for the Constabulary.

was examined for the Inland Revenue in August 1862 and for the same Office in Nov. 1863.

was examined for a temporary Clerkship in London (GPO) in August last

To complete for two Probationary Clerkships in London.

will you kindly inform me if Book-Keeping is now a subject of Examination for

5. It is quite clear that these charges, as well as the others made by Selocq and which are of minor importance, are without foundation.

It has evidently been framed with extreme care, and the constitution is one which I never remember to have met with in any instrument of the kind in England.

The medical certificate appears to me to be sometimes too easily given, as a mere formality ——

The Medical Certificate appears to me to be sometimes too easily given, as a mere formality.

R. R. W. Lingen Esq.
25 Old Square
Lincoln's Inn
London

EIGHTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS

ON

THE CUSTOMS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

9575. 1864.

[3374]

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EIGHTH REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

My Lords,

The commercial prosperity of this country during the year 1863, as shown in the returns of trade, navigation, and revenue which we annually present to your Lordships in this Report, will, we think, fully come up to, if not exceed, any expectations which may reasonably have been formed from the uninterrupted tranquillity, both at home and abroad, which we have, as a nation, during the whole of that period, enjoyed.

Allowing for the severe pressure upon the resources of a large section of the manufacturing population which has continued throughout the past year (though in a mitigated form as compared with 1862), and cannot yet, we regret to say, be considered at an end, the returns which we are about to present of exports, imports, and consumption are surprising indeed and highly encouraging.

They afford the most complete and satisfactory proof that no disaster, of whatever magnitude, occurring to one branch only (even though the most important one) of the interests connected with trade can ever so cripple the resources or check the enterprize of the mercantile community at large as to interfere for any length of time with the commercial progress of the country.

Exports. British and Irish.

Beginning with the return of the declared values of British and Irish exports, and comparing those of the six last years, we find the figures to be as follows :—

	£
1858 - - -	116,608,756
1859 - - -	130,411,529
1860 - - -	135,891,227
1861 - - -	125,102,814
1862 - - -	123,992,264
1863 - -	**146,489,768**

Not only, therefore, have the depressing influences of the war and hostile tariff in America, and of the cotton

famine at home, which produced so visible a falling off in our exports of 1861 and 1862, as compared with 1860, been so far modified or removed, as to allow of a return to the progressive increase in these values to which before 1861 we had become accustomed, but so great has been the stimulus given to our manufactures during the year just past, by the general prosperity of the country, that even the values of 1860, the highest previous year upon record, have now been surpassed by nearly 11 millions, an increase of 7 per cent., and those of 1862 by more than 22 millions, an increase of 18 per cent.

Nor is it in one branch of our trade alone that this augmented activity is apparent. We find that there is a rise in the values of—

Haberdashery, exported, of more than	$\frac{3}{4}$	of a million.
Hardware and cutlery, of	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,
Linen yarn and linen manufactures, of	2	,,
Machinery, of	$\frac{1}{4}$	,,
Iron and iron manufactures, of	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,,
Other metals, of	$1\frac{1}{2}$	,,
Woollen yarn and manufactures, of nearly	$3\frac{1}{2}$	,,

and of cotton yarn and of cotton manufactures, which, as especially interesting at the present time, we enumerate the last, of nearly two millions and of nearly nine millions respectively.

The precise return of the value of cotton piece goods of all kinds, plain, printed, and coloured, exported, is 37,541,485*l.* as compared with 28,562,566*l.* in 1862. It is necessary, however, to add, that only a portion of this difference can be attributed to the revival of the trade in these articles, nearly the whole of it being accounted for by the great advance in prices, which have averaged nearly one third higher throughout the past year than they ruled in 1862.*

Nearly all the principal foreign countries have profited by the increased labours of our manufacturers, the largest

* The average price of cotton goods per yard was, in 1862, 4·077*d.*, in 1863, 5·279*d.* Increase per cent. 29·48. We find also in a report of Mr. Redgrave, Inspector of Factories, which has just been presented to Parliament, a comparison of the price of cotton yarns of three qualities in 1863, as compared with 1855, which of course shows a much larger rise in price, viz.,—

From $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ to 2*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}d.$
,, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$,, 2*s.* $1\frac{1}{8}d.$
,, $9\frac{3}{4}d.$,, 2*s.* $3\frac{1}{8}d.$

respectively, an average increase of 186 per cent.

advances, as compared with 1862, being in the exports to the Hanse Towns, to Portugal, Spain, Italy, the United States, Turkey, and Egypt, amounting in the case of each of these two last countries to upwards of 2,000,000. We have continued in Appendix O., No. 1., the separate return of the trade to America that we presented last year, considering it to possess a special interest during the continuance of the war. It will there be seen that the demand for our goods in that country has not only maintained the position it recovered last year, after the great decline of 1861 (as mentioned in our last Report), but has further advanced in 1863 towards its original amount by upwards of a million. To America.

The declared value of the exports, British and Irish, to America, are as follows:—

	£
1860 - - -	21,667,065
1861 - - -	9,0€4,504
1862 - - -	14,327,870
1863 - - -	15,351,626

This sum is divided between Northern and Southern ports on the Atlantic and ports on the Pacific in the following manner:—

	1862.	1863.
Ports on the Atlantic, Northern	13,913,847	14,802,980
„ „ Southern	57,229	43,154
Ports on the Pacific -	356,794	505,492
Total -	14,327,870	15,351,626
Increase in 1863 - -		1,023,756

There is an increase in 21 out of 34 articles exported. The largest rise, as compared with 1862, is in linen piece goods (380,728*l.*), in woollen cloth coatings, &c. (861,719*l.*); (both articles no doubt intended for the clothing of the large armies in the field), in bar, bolt, and rod iron (123,304*l.*) and in railway iron (330,664*l.*)

On the other hand, there is a decrease in cotton piece goods of 230,503*l.*, in arms, ammunition, and military stores, of 585,761*l.*, and in lead and lead shot of 211,330*l.*, the demand for these latter articles, though still four times as large as in 1861, having been to a great extent

supplied by the enormous exports of 1862, which reached ten times the quantity formerly required.

The only foreign country of any importance to which our export trade has fallen off, on a comparison with 1862, is our nearest neighbour France. In the separate return which we have continued this year for that country, as for America, we find the real values for the last five years to be as follows:—

To France.
Appendix Q 1.

	£
1859 - - -	4,754,354
1860 - - -	5,249,980
1861 - - -	8,895,588
1862 - - -	9,209,367
1863 - - -	8,667,138

After the sudden impulse given to our manufacturers by the commercial treaty, which threw open a fresh field for trade, and resulted in an increase of 3½ millions in our amount of exports to France for 1861, it is somewhat disappointing to find, first in 1862, as we remarked last year, a less decided rise, and then in 1863 a positive diminution in the demand for our goods. This is to be accounted for partly by the fact that the supply of British goods was at first in excess of the real demand, and partly by the spirit of competition with the English that has been aroused in the French manufacturer. Prompted by this feeling, he has undoubtedly increased his capital, and set himself with energy to imitate many of our most useful manufactures, which the superior cheapness of labour in his country enables him to do with advantage, and so to compete with us successfully in the market.

While, however, we do not for these reasons anticipate any further great extension of our export trade in that direction, we can still look with satisfaction on the increase of nearly four millions in 1863 as compared with 1859, the last year before the conclusion of the commercial treaty.

The general result of the exports of British and Irish produce to all foreign countries is an increase of nearly 13½ millions, or 16 per cent., the figures being,

	£
1862 - - - -	82,096,915
1863 - - - -	95,570,114

The remainder of the 22 millions increase on exports generally, has been absorbed by our colonial dependencies.

India, as usual, has taken the lion's share, nearly 20 millions' worth of goods. The values of the cotton yarn and manufactures, however, which she has received from us, account for 14 out of these 20 millions; and though the quantities have also increased, the rise in the values of these articles will go far to account for the increase of five millions that appears in the exports to that country.

British North America has taken our goods to the value of 4,800,000*l.*, an increase of nearly 900,000*l.* over 1862.

The British West Indies have advanced 300,000*l.* in round numbers, and Australia 500,000*l.*

The total values of the British and Irish exports to British possessions are 50,919,654*l.*, as against 41,895,349*l.* in 1862, an increase of nine millions, or 21 per cent.

Foreign and Colonial.

In the same manner the real values of the Foreign and Colonial exports have risen from 42,175,870*l.* in 1862* to 49,485,005*l.* in 1863, an increase of upwards of seven millions, or 17 per cent. as compared with one of 25 per cent. last year.

Cocoa, coffee, cotton, wine, and wool all show an increase in the quantities re-exported. In cotton and wine the increase is but small. In cocoa, coffee, and wool it is very considerable. Silk, tea, and unmanufactured tobacco have slightly fallen off as compared with 1862.

In Appendices R 1 and R 2 will be found the returns of the values of the Foreign and Colonial exports to America and France.

Appendix R. No. 1.

To America we have sent goods valued in round numbers at - - - - - £ 4,200,000

as against in 1862	4,800,000
in 1861	1,900,000

The falling-off, as compared with 1862, is owing principally to the decrease in the values of raw cotton re-exported, which have fallen from 1,700,000*l.* to 1,300,000*l.* This represents a still more considerable fall in quantities (the prices of raw cotton having ranged one-third higher

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* The amounts of quantity, value, &c. given in this Report for the year 1862, will in many instances be found to differ (though seldom to any considerable extent) from those which appeared in our Report of last year; such differences are explained by the fact that at the time when that Report was published, the accounts of 1862 had not undergone the final process of revision and adjustment.

The like alteration will ultimately affect the figures now presented for the year 1863.

in 1863 than in 1862),* and, considering our short supply of that article, must be looked upon as an advantage to this country.

The values of the exports of indigo have also very much diminished, while those of wool have considerably increased.

Appendix R. No. 2.

In our dealings with France, on the other hand, the Foreign and Colonial exports from this country have increased; and singularly enough the increase, viz., from 12,500,000*l.* to 14,200,000*l.* in round numbers, is nearly all accounted for by the rise in the values of the cotton that the French, who have of course also suffered from the scarcity, have succeeded in withdrawing from our scant supply. These values amounted in 1863 in round numbers to 5,300,000*l.* as against 3,700,000*l.* in 1862, and show, therefore, an increase of 1,600,000*l.*, which, however, fortunately for us does not represent a corresponding increase in the quantity. The export of wool has also risen considerably, as it has to America, viz., from 1,300,000*l.* to 2,100,000*l.* in value.

The real values of the imports continue steadily to advance in an increasing ratio every year.

Imports.

Values.

Last year we recorded a rise of 4 per cent. in 1862 over 1861, as compared with one of 3 per cent. in 1861 over 1860. We have now to record one of 10 per cent. in 1863 over 1862.

The figures are as follows:

	£
1861 - - - -	217,485,024
1862 - - - -	225,716,976
1863 - - - -	248,980,942

showing an increase of upwards of 23 millions.

From America. Appendix O. No. 2.

This is the more wonderful when we consider that our imports from America, which fell in 1862 from 49 to 27 millions, as stated in our last Report, have in 1863 experienced a still further decline of more than eight millions, or 29 per cent., viz., from 27,715,118 to 19,570,815.

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* The price of cotton per bale is stated in Mr. Redgrave's report, from which we have quoted above, to have been

In 1861 - - - - -	£10
In 1862 - - - - -	£17
In 1863 - - - - -	£25

and at the present time (1864) to have reached £33.

Nor is this owing only to the diminution, we might almost say the cessation, of our direct* supplies from the Southern States, which formerly were the largest contributors to our wants, but have only been able in 1863 to furnish us (notwithstanding the increased prices commanded by cotton) with goods to the value of half a million, a further falling off from the value of last year's import, which amounted to upwards of a million.

The Northerners also, partly because they too are feeling the pressure of the war, and partly because the bountiful harvest in this country so greatly diminished our demand for their corn and flour, instead of increasing their exports to this country, as they did in 1862, when compared with 1861 (from 21 to 26 millions), have only been able to supply us in 1863 with 18½ millions, a decrease in one year amounting to 28 per cent.

Such being the case, it is consolatory to find that this deficiency has been so amply made up from other quarters of the world. From only three more of the principal foreign countries have our imports diminished, viz.—

Those from Russia by 2½ millions,
„ Prussia „ 1½ „

and those from the kingdom of Italy (exclusive of the Papal and Austrian territories) by 200,000*l.*

On the other hand, France has sent us more of her goods by nearly 2 millions; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark by 900,000*l.*; Holland and Belgium by 1,100,000*l.*; Portugal by ¼ of a million; the Hanse Towns, Spain, and Turkey each by a million; and Egypt by four millions. Appendix Q. No. 2.

The total increase in the imports from foreign countries is nearly four millions, or more than two per cent. The exact figures being,—

	£
1862 - -	160,433,725
1863 - -	164,287,222

It follows that the increase from the British Colonial Dependencies must amount to 19 millions, or 29 per cent., the figures being,—

	£
1862 - -	65,283,251
1863 - -	84,693,720

* There have been considerable *indirect* supplies from the Southern States through the Bahamas, which appear in our trade accounts as imports from those islands. These have risen from a value of 463,972*l.* in 1862 to one of 2,282,713*l.* in 1863, out of which the value of the cotton was 2,194,385*l.*, nearly all American produce.

Out of this large sum, British India claims no less than 14 millions as her share, the value of the goods she has sent us having increased by that amount. Ceylon and Hong Kong have each contributed more than one million in addition to their supply in 1862. Australia 50,000*l.* only; the British Possessions in South Africa 400,000*l.*; the Mauritius one million; and the Bahamas 1,800,000*l.*, which latter sum, however, as we have stated in a note on the last page, ought not properly to appear to the credit of our Colonies, being almost wholly derived from the produce of the Southern States of America.

On the other hand, there is a falling off in the imports from the Ionian Islands (as if in anticipation of their severance from England), in those from Singapore, British North America, the West India Islands (except the Bahamas), Honduras, and British Guiana.

Quantities.

We come now to our usual comparison of the quantities of the principal articles imported, and find an increase in 11 out of 14, a result to which no previous year has attained.

Increase.

1st. Cotton.—The quantity of this article has advanced from 4,678,333 cwts. to 5,978,422 cwts. The direct imports of this article from America (which once amounted to seven millions of cwts.) have, as might be expected, still further fallen off from 120,752 cwts. in 1862 to 57,090 cwts. in 1863, owing no doubt, on the one hand, to the greater efficiency of the blockade, and, on the other, to the failure of the Northern armies in their attempt to obtain possession of the cotton crop, or to open communication between the Northern Ports and the cotton-growing districts.

The increase, however, in the quantities of cotton imported from other countries than the United States is nearly 1,400,000 cwts., viz., from 4,557,581 cwts. to 5,921,332 cwts. From this must be deducted the quantity received from the Bahamas and from our North American provinces, which has been almost entirely the produce of the Southern States, conveyed to us indirectly through those countries. But even after this deduction is made, the result is very satisfactory, as showing the great and successful efforts that have been made to render this country independent for the future of the supply on which she formerly entirely relied.

The return we insert in Appendix H., in continuation of that given last year, shows us that the imports from

British India have been considerably augmented, that those from Asia Minor have increased nearly three fold, from European Turkey four fold, from Mexico six fold, from Naples ten fold, from Bermuda twelve fold, and from China and Hong Kong eighteen fold; while the Island of Antigua, Ecuador, Queensland in Australia, and the Argentine Confederation, have, since our last return, been added to the list of the cotton producing countries.

2nd. Coffee this year shows the very large increase of 117,354,329 lbs. as against 94,041,883 in 1862.

3rd. Hemp and Jute, 2,290,946 cwts. against 1,951,708.

4th. Provisions (excluding eggs, the number of which has also largely increased,) show 4,602,934 cwts. against 4,031,174 cwts.

5th. Spirits, 10,521,131 gallons, against 10,281,586, rum having fallen off, and brandy and geneva increased.

6th. Sugar (unrefined) 10,724,647 cwts. against 9,884,191 cwts, the principal increase being in the imports from Mauritius (upwards of 900,000 cwts.) and from the Phillippine Islands (upwards of 400,000); while the British West and East Indies have slightly fallen off in their supply.

7th. Tea, the importation of which rose from 96,577,383 lbs. in 1861 to 114,787,361 lbs. in 1862, has again advanced in a still more remarkable way, viz., to 136,806,319 in 1863, partly owing to the same cause which we mentioned last year, viz., the transit to America and Russia from China being now performed through this country, or we may almost say (vide App. P.) through the port of London, and partly, no doubt, from the reduction of the duty having encouraged extended importations.

8th. Timber and wood goods show 3,379,736 loads against 2,886,028 loads.

9th. Tobacco shows 55,122,048 lbs. as against 42,306,034 lbs. in 1862.

This is an increase of 30 per cent. to set against a fall of 20 per cent. that we recorded last year in our comparison with 1861, and brings up the importation of this article to a point it has never reached since the year 1858. The principal rise is in the unstemmed leaf, from 28 to 39 millions of pounds, 11 millions of this quantity being an advance on the imports from the Northern States of America, who, amidst all their difficulties, have

wisely not neglected the cultivation of tobacco in Maryland.

There is also a rise in the manufactured article of more than 1,500,000 lbs., no doubt imported in the expectation of a greatly enhanced demand in consequence of the reduction of the duty.

10th. Wine shows 14,186,189 gallons as against 11,960,676 gallons. The importation of this article after the great stimulus it received by the reduction of duty in 1860, declined considerably in 1861, and began again slightly to recover in 1862. We were hardly prepared, however, for so very remarkable an increase as this of 1863, which exceeds by more than 1½ millions of gallons even the exceptional import of 1860, as is seen by the following table:

Imports of wine :—	Gallons.
1858 - -	5,791,636
1859 - -	8,195,513
1860 - -	12,475,001
1861 - -	11,052,436
1862 - -	11,960,676
1863 - -	**14,186,189**

On looking at the countries from which this large supply has been derived, we find that there has been a diminished arrival from France of nearly 60,000 gallons, but, on the other hand, an increase from Portugal of half a million of gallons, and from Spain of a million and a quarter.

The quantities are as follows :—

	1862.	1863.
Spain - -	5,365,647	6,716,560
Portugal - -	3,048,491	3,594,885
France - -	2,244,727	2,186,701

The produce of the Madeira vines has still further fallen off from 47,102 gallons to 39,460 gallons, while the Cape growers appear to have determined on a fresh struggle on equal terms against foreign competition, by sending us 105,165 gallons against 49,455 in 1862. The importation from Italy has also considerably advanced after the decline of 1862, and now exceeds that of 1861 by 40,000 gallons.

11th. Wool shows 174,094,062 lbs. as against 168,836,713 lbs., the largest importation yet known. The chief increase is in the supply from Australia and

from the British Possessions in Africa and the East Indies; that from the Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe having considerably fallen off.

To turn to the three articles of which the quantities imported have decreased. Decrease.

1st. Corn and flour show 13,857,399 quarters and 5,233,789 cwts. as against 16,375,192 quarters and 7,225,048 cwts. in 1862.

This falling off is, of course, owing to the abundant harvest in this country, and is therefore in every respect a matter only for congratulation.

2nd. Flax (dressed and undressed) shows 1,458,962 cwt. as against 1,798,351 cwts. in 1862, and 1,333,679 cwts. in 1861. The decrease is evidently only owing to the importation of 1862 having been unusually large, and is moreover a sign that cotton has been more plentiful last year than it was in 1862, and that the demand is consequently somewhat diminished for the staple of the linen manufacture.

3rd. Silk (raw) gives 9,221,145lbs. against 10,372,123lbs. in 1862. This, as in the case of flax, is a larger importation than took place in 1861 or the preceding years, and the falling off (which is in the China and India silk only, the imports from other countries having considerably increased,) can only be attributed to the quantity brought in 1862 having proved to be in excess of the demand.

State of trade with America and France. Inwards and outwards.

Before proceeding to our record of the quantities of the principal articles entered for home consumption, we think it may be interesting, for the purpose of showing the magnitude of our commercial transactions with America and France, to give in the following tables a comprehensive view of the state of our trade, inwards and outwards, with those countries, for the year 1863.

AMERICA.

	£
General imports from	19,570,815
Import of bullion ,,	8,147,524
Total inwards	£27,718,339
Exports British and Irish to	15,351,626
Export of bullion ,,	54,195
Foreign and colonial exports to	4,235,557
Total outwards	£19,641,378

FRANCE.

General imports from	24,024,619
Import of bullion „	1,444,270
Total inwards	£25,468,889
Exports British and Irish to	8,667,138
Export of bullion „	4,760,984
Foreign and colonial exports to	14,271,152
Total outwards	£27,699,274

Thus, while it would appear that we are indebted to America on the direct transactions of the year in more than 8,000,000*l.*, which we have taken from her in goods or in bullion over and above what she has received from us, we seem to stand, on the other hand, in the position of creditors towards France, on the balance of the accounts of our direct trade for the year with that country, to the extent of upwards of 2,000,000*l.*

Home consumption.

We shall now proceed to show, that the large importation of articles necessary for the use and comfort of mankind, which we have just detailed, has not been made upon a false estimate of the consuming powers of the country.

Increase.

The returns of the quantities entered for home consumption in the year 1863 show us that out of 11 principal articles 8 have experienced a rise.

The consumption of	cocoa	has risen	4 per cent.
„	currants	„	9 „
„	raisins	„	11 „
„	tea	„	8 „

This is the largest increase in the consumption of tea that has occurred since 1857, and is to be accounted for in the same way as in that year, viz., by the reduction of the duty.

In 1857, the duty on tea was reduced from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1s. 5*d.* per lb., and the quantity consumed rose from 63,200,000 lbs. to 69,100,000 lbs. in round numbers.

Appendix D.

The same result has followed the reduction made last year from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.*, though the increase has not been quite so large in proportion, viz., from 78,800,000 to 85,200,000 lbs. in round numbers. The former reduction, however, took effect on the 6th, and the latter not till the 25th of April.

The consumption of sugar (unrefined) has risen 2 per cent., that of refined having slightly fallen off.

Of spirits, 6 per cent., the increase being all in the imports of brandy and geneva.

Of tobacco, 5 per cent.

This is the more satisfactory as the increase is not in the consumption of manufactured tobacco only, which has risen from 334,150 lbs. to 582,379 lbs., and may be accounted for in the same manner as the tea, viz., by the reduction of duty that took place in March 1863; but the consumption of leaf tobacco also (taking the stemmed and unstemmed together) has in the same time risen, in spite of high prices, and distress in the manufacturing districts and in Ireland, to the largest amount it has ever yet attained; viz., from 35,280,837 lbs. to 37,033,861 lbs., a difference of 1,753,024 lbs., or 5 per cent. in the year, and double the rise we reported for 1862 as compared with 1861.

Nor has this enhanced consumption been secured by drawing too largely upon our stocks in bond, for we find that the stock of tobacco, both leaf and manufactured, remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 31st December 1863, (which presented on the corresponding day of 1862 an appearance of serious deficiency as compared with 1861,) though still not so large as the stock at the end of 1861, exceeds that remaining on the 31st December 1862 by more than three millions of pounds. The figures are as follows:

Stock of tobacco remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 31st December.

1861	- - -	71,280,376 lbs.
1862	- - -	63,312,180 „
1863	- - -	66,957,997 „

The whole position, therefore, of this most important article, in a Revenue point of view, both as regards imports, consumption, and stock in hand, must be considered as most satisfactory.

Wine (our last article) shows a rise of 7 per cent.

viz. from 9,803,028 gallons
to 10,478,401 „

though the consumption still falls short of that we recorded for 1861.

The wines of Spain have been more in demand during the last year than those of either of her rivals, Portugal or France.

For while the consumption of French wines has risen from 1,901,200 gallons to 1,939,555 gallons, or 2 per cent., and that of port from 2,350,437 gallons to 2,618,680, or 11 per cent., that of Spanish wines gives an increase from

3,955,424 to 4,531,424 gallons, or 14 per cent. This return is also in excess of that for 1861 by nearly 500,000 gallons, while those for France and Portugal still fall short of the quantity consumed in that year.

The demand for the wines of Germany, imported chiefly through Holland, of Madeira, Italy, and Sicily, is slightly on the increase; that for the produce of the British Possessions has still further fallen off.

We annex our usual table, giving the quantities of each class of wine consumed in the year.

	Red.	White.
	Galls.	Galls.
Under 26 degrees - - - -	1,045,641	224,873
„ 42 „ - - -	3,249,695	4,990,876
42 degrees and upwards - - -	6,940	14,477
In bottles, under 42 degrees - -	226,777	719,122
Total - -	4,529,053 5,949,348	5,949,348
Total red and white - - -	10,478,401	

By this it will be seen that the stronger wines still continue to command $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the whole consumption of the country.

Decrease. There are only three articles which show a decrease of consumption. Corn and flour have fallen off from—

16,354,397 quarters and 7,191,384 cwt.
to 13,794,834 „ 5,182,184 „

or 15 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively.

This, as we said above as to the decrease of the import of these articles, has arisen of course solely from the abundant harvest, and the increased quantities of home-grown grain consumed in 1863.

The fall in coffee, viz., from 34,664,135 lbs., to 32,986,116 lbs., a decrease of 4 per cent., we can hardly account for altogether, as in previous years, by its wholesale adulteration with chicory, inasmuch as since April 1863 the duties have been nearly equalized, although we believe the dealer still finds it his interest to adulterate, the price of chicory being so much lower than that of coffee. We may, however, attribute a portion of the loss to the fact of the increased demand for tea, now that the duty on that article has been reduced, having somewhat affected the market for coffee.

Revenue. Appendix T. In the face of so very large a reduction of duties as has been made by the Government in the year 1863,

amounting in all to a sum estimated at 1,708,785*l.*,* it cannot of course be expected that the Customs Revenue should show anything but a very considerable decrease. By Appendix E. it will be seen that the total gross receipt has fallen from 23,993,546*l.* in 1862 to 23,588,932*l.* in 1863, and the net receipt, after deduction of repayments and drawbacks, from 23,709,505*l.* to 23,217,637*l.*, a decrease of 491,868*l.* or nearly half a million. The effect, however, produced by the prosperous condition of the country during the year, as set forth in the aforegoing returns of imports, exports, and consumption, assisted also in some measure, no doubt, by the stimulus the reduction of duty always gives to consumption, will best be seen by a brief statement in the same form as one given in our last two Reports, showing the difference between the estimated revenue on which we might justly have calculated in 1863 and the amount actually brought to account in the year. Beginning, therefore, with the net revenue of 1862, as given last year, we shall have :—

		£	
Net revenue of 1862 - - -		23,709,505	Appendix E.
Amount of duties reduced in the year 1863, viz., Tea -	1,641,541*		
Tobacco	74,055*		
Total - -	1,715,596		Appendix T.
Deduct amount of duties augmented, viz. - Chicory	6,811*		Appendix T.
Total of duties reduced - -		1,708,785†	
Leaving the estimated revenue for 1863 -		22,000,720	
Recovery in 1863 - - -		1,216,917	
Net revenue in 1863 - - - -		23,217,637	Appendix E.

* These amounts are calculated on the consumption of twelve months, and the duties on tobacco and tea not having been reduced till the 27th of March and the 25th of April respectively, the whole loss would not in strictness be applicable to the revenue of the year ending the 31st of December. It is, however, more convenient in comparing several successive (non financial) years to appropriate to each the whole of the reduction decided on by the legislature in that year, in preference to dividing the loss to the revenue between broken periods of two different years, and as this plan has been adopted in our former Reports, we propose to continue it, the general result on a comparison of several years being perfectly correct.

† The charges on import entries and bills of lading, though given in Appendix T, are not included in this total of taxes repealed, inasmuch as the amount produced by them when levied is not included in the net revenue given in these accounts.

7th Repost, p. 18.

We stated in our last report that the total amount of duties taken off in the three years 1860, 1861, and 1862, was -	2,626,266
And if to this we add the amount taken off in 1863, viz. - - -	1,708,785
We shall have as the total amount taken off in four years - - -	4,335,051
The recovery in the three years was also stated to have been - - -	1,631,447
And in 1863 it is - - -	1,216,917
The total recovery, therefore, for the four years is - - - -	2,848,364

or 65 per cent. of the reductions.

This, it must be admitted, is a highly satisfactory conclusion.

In Appendix F. we give, as usual, the net receipt of customs duties in quarterly and annual periods for the years ended 31st December 1862 and 1863, and in Appendix G. the gross and net receipt for the financial years ended 31st March, with the rate per cent. of collection.

The first return shows us that there has been a decrease of revenue on only four articles out of 17. That the loss upon tea, which was estimated at 1,200,000*l.* in round numbers for the nine months, has only actually reached three-fourths of that sum. That the improvement in the tobacco receipt (to which we have above adverted) amounts to no less than 272,003*l.* in the year, the largest increase we have ever known; and that there is a steady progressive advancement in the receipt in every quarter of the year 1863 as compared with the one preceding.

The second return is also satisfactory, as showing that, notwithstanding various additions that it has been found necessary to make to our establishments in the course of the past year, to the number of 89 officers (as shown in Appendix B.), the additions to the customs revenue have more than kept pace with such outlay, and the cost of collection has been by strict economy reduced to a point below that of any former year of which we have a record; viz., to 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per cent. on the gross receipt, and to 3*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* per cent. on the net produce.

Cost of collection.

In Appendix B. we also find a statement showing how the revenue is distributed throughout the different ports of the United Kingdom.

Distribution of the revenue through different ports.

We find that the principal decrease has been in London, owing chiefly to the reduction of duty on tea, by which London, as by far the greatest consumer of the article (see Appendix P., No. 2.), is naturally the greatest sufferer in point of revenue. Next to London the smaller English ports have suffered most, and after them Liverpool, and the ports in Ireland; while Scotland alone, owing to the vast importations of sugar into the Clyde, is able to present us with an augmented revenue, when compared with that of 1862.

Looking more closely into the details of the receipts at different ports, we find (Appendix C.) that London shows a revenue diminished by 181,718*l.* on coffee, sugar, tea, and corn, and Liverpool, a loss of 106,366*l.* on corn, tea, and tobacco, owing partly to the distress in the manufacturing districts, and partly to a portion of her trade having been diverted from her by the approval of Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford as inland bonding towns. That in the aggregate revenue of the 80 other English ports* there is a loss of 154,981*l.*, as compared with 1862, 48 ports showing an increase and 32 a decrease. That the ports of Plymouth, Grimsby, Chester, and Goole, and the inland bonding town of Bradford, have made the largest addition to their receipts, while Bristol, Hull, and Newcastle show the largest falling off.

Fluctuation of trade at different ports.

We find also that out of 25 ports* in Scotland 13 show an increase and 12 a decrease. That the only decreases of any importance are at Aberdeen and Leith; and that these are so amply counterbalanced by the augmented receipt at Greenock, Glasgow, and Port Glasgow (where the revenue is considerably more than double what it was in 1860) from sugar, as to show an addition to the whole revenue of Scotland of 142,146*l.*, of which sum 123,575*l.* is the increase furnished by the port of Greenock alone.

The loss in Ireland (though not so large in amount as that in England) is the greatest in proportion to the

* We have not included the newly approved bonding town of Leeds, or the new ports of Castletown (Isle of Man), and of Troon and Ardrossan in Scotland, because the independent collection of revenue at these places had not been one year in operation at the close of 1863.

revenue collected, viz., 4 per cent., and is in some parts owing to the distress that has prevailed. 14 out of 19 ports show a decrease; Dublin, Belfast, and Waterford being the greatest sufferers, and Sligo and Cork the most prosperous in the island. At Dublin and Belfast, however, the reduction of the tea duties alone would have entailed a far greater loss of revenue had it not been for the compensating effect of the increased receipt upon tobacco.

Returns of shipping.

The comparative returns of shipping will be found as usual in Appendices L., M., and N.

They show, 1st, that the increase in the tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards in 1863, as compared with 1862, viz.,

from 26,535,439 tons
to 26,738,733 „ or an

increase of 203,294 tons, is entirely in the British shipping, the tonnage of foreign vessels inwards and outwards having fallen off from 10,588,579 tons to 9,719,341 tons, while that of the British has risen in the year from 15,946,860 tons to 17,019,392 tons or more than one million of tons.

2dly, that the number of new vessels built and registered in the British empire in 1863 is 2,090 of 507,606 tons burthen, as against 1,933 of 451,534 tons, an increase of 157 vessels and 56,072 tons.

3dly. that though the aggregate number of vessels existing on the registry has fallen in the past year from 39,427 vessels to 38,282, yet the tonnage at the same time has arisen from 6,041,358 tons to 6,427,273 tons, and the number of men employed as crews from 304,171 to 312,722, so that the carrying power of British shipping has increased instead of diminishing.

London.

We have again, as usual, to report a steady advance in the trade of the port of London, for though the number of ships is slightly diminished, the tonnage has considerably increased.

The number and tonnage of vessels entering inwards was

	Number.	Tonnage.
In 1862 -	11,657 -	3,347,080
In 1863 -	11,608 -	3,441,519
Decrease -	49	Increase 94,439

Out-door Department.

The duties of the officers of the Out-door Department have been arduous, and the pressure upon their time and attention continuous throughout the year, so much so, indeed, as to render nugatory all regulations laying down stated hours for business, in the face of repeated applications, which are made to us daily, to work vessels, both inwards and outwards, at all hours, both of day and night, on Sundays and on holidays. So greatly does the success of commercial operations, however, depend upon despatch, and upon the facilities afforded to both merchant and shipowner, that, though constantly endeavouring to keep these applications within reasonable bounds, we find ourselves frequently obliged to give way to them, even more than is consistent with a due consideration for the necessary relief or rest to the officers employed.

Waterguard duties.

We subjoin a few figures by way of illustration, comparing 1862 with 1863. The number of officers boarded on vessels inwards was

In 1862 - - - -	20,666
In 1863 - - - -	21,438

The force of out-door officers not having been increased, fewer men naturally remained for the less responsible duty of boarding vessels outwards.

Their number consequently has been rather less than in 1862; viz.,

In 1862 - - - -	4,846
In 1863 - - - -	4,642

The number boarded on lighters in the river, both inwards and outwards, was

In 1862 - - - -	9,795
In 1863 - - - -	12,017

The number of nightly visits paid by superior officers to men boarded on vessels or on lighters was

In 1862 - - - -	10,036
In 1863 - - - -	12,180

The system we introduced in 1861, as mentioned in our Report for that year, of thoroughly rummaging all vessels waiting at Gravesend for tide or daylight, and afterwards relieving the men boarded on them, on arrival in the docks, continues to work satisfactorily, both for

the officers and the revenue. 1,223 vessels were thus treated in 1863, and the men who were cleared from them became immediately available for other duty.

The total number of ships which it was impossible to board at Gravesend for want of officers only amounted in the year to 812, or only 7 per cent. on the number of arrivals.

Waterside duties.

The following are a few details of the labours of the waterside branch.

The number of packages of goods re-weighed and re-packed in the bonding warehouses was

In 1862 - - - -	615,714
In 1863 - - - -	658,762

The number of packages of bonded and drawback goods shipped for exportation by the searchers was

In 1862 - - - -	4,234,145
In 1863 - - - -	4,440,506

The quantity of timber measured singly, at a cost to the Crown of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per load, has rather fallen off in the last year, being

	Loads.		Pieces.
In 1862 -	250,501	representing	475,648
In 1863 -	205,254	„	340,904

The number of samples of sugar assessed for duty was—

	Samples.		Packages.
In 1862 -	365,277	representing	1,085,309
In 1863 -	325,345	„	1,751,539

Here we have an increase in packages, and a decrease in samples tried, showing that the parcels containing the same quality of sugar have been larger than in 1862, and that the samples have therefore represented a larger bulk. It will not be out of place here to remark, that disputes as to the duty due are now extremely rare, and the cases referred to us for decision either in London or at the outports do not now average more than two or three per annum.

The number of packages of refined sugar crushed and packed for exportation on drawback at the various sugar refineries was in 1863—

41,002 packages, weighing 79,431 cwts.

Passengers and baggage.

The number of passengers arriving in the port, whether by river or by railway, and the number of packages

belonging to them examined, will of course bear no comparison to the return of the Exhibition year, and, as if that year had satisfied for a time the desire for locomotion, even falls considerably below the return for 1860 and 1861.

The following is the return:—

——	Passengers.	Packages.
Examined at Gravesend - - -	1,792	2,293
On board steam vessels coming up the river	37,996	75,623
At the various docks - - -	7,550	32,036
At the London Bridge Railway Station -	36,548	73,807
Total - - - - -	83,886	183,759

Importation of cattle, &c.

The number of cattle, &c. landed in the port of London in the year was as follows:—

Country.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Holland - -	41,066	27,708	206,285	12,106
Germany - -	8,632	117	98,457	10,801
Denmark - -	22,027	1	35,609	—
Belgium - -	665	3,258	980	—
Portugal - -	816	—	—	—
Spain - -	3,701	—	—	—
France - -	61	330	77	648
Total -	76,968	31,414	341,408	23,555

Of these it was found necessary to detain and slaughter, on account of their being diseased—

Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
992	126	4,398	550

Out of which there were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human food,—

Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
299	51	607	220

The remainder, in which the flesh did not appear to be impaired, being delivered to the consignees.

It appears from this account that of the total number of animals imported into London only 1·1 in every 100 is affected with disease at all, and only ·26 per cent. or 2 in

1,000 are so seriously affected as to render their flesh after death unfit for human food.

The sheep affected with the "scab" or "variola ovina" are rather more than 1 per cent., and the diseased pigs 2 per cent. of the numbers imported, while the cattle, suffering mostly from "Eczema," or the foot and mouth disease, number only nine in a thousand. Great vigilance has been exercised by the cattle inspectors to prevent the introduction of diseased animals of any kind into London, where, as we are informed, about one quarter of the meat consumed is the flesh of foreign cattle. We have also, as far as practicable, extended the operation of the London regulations to the outports where cattle are imported, and authorized the employment of veterinary surgeons to examine every cargo. We have no reason to believe that the watchfulness of these officers has been evaded in any case. A deliberate attempt was made in the early part of the year to land a large cargo of diseased animals from Hamburgh at the port of Lowestoft, but having received information of this intention, we sent down one of our London inspectors to await the arrival of the ship, and to prevent the delivery of the animals, if found to be unsound. The cattle being all diseased were accordingly reshipped, and allowed to proceed to this port, where they were all slaughtered at Blackwall, under the care of our inspectors. Your Lordships are aware that two bills are now before Parliament relating to the subject of the diseases of cattle, and their prevention. The one which refers to importations of foreign cattle will make but little alteration in the present state of the law and regulations on the subject, nor do we think that any such alteration is necessary, as we feel confident that the present system is sufficient to exclude diseased animals from the country. But the second bill, which refers to diseases existing in the country, is one well worthy of attentive consideration, it having been long the opinion of our principal inspectors that legislative interference was necessary to establish a proper inspection and control over cattle of home production at markets and fairs throughout the country, where at present little or no precautions are taken to prevent the spread of diseases, which are sometimes erroneously supposed to be peculiar to foreign cattle, but which in reality have existed in the United Kingdom many years before the importation of foreign animals commenced.

We annex in Appendix S. a return of the total number of cattle, &c. imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1863, showing the different ports into which they were brought.

Increase of out-door establishment.

The great increase in the trade of London since the reduction in the out-door establishment in 1860, as shown in the statistics we have presented in our last Reports, has, as we last year anticipated it would, made a considerable augmentation of force not only advisable but absolutely necessary. The addition of 25 examining officers was made, upon our suggestion, by your Lordships' order of the 16th January, and this assistance not being found sufficient, the number was further increased by your order of the 14th August by 20 more, bringing up the whole strength of the examining officers to 175 men. We have, moreover, found it necessary to recommend the employment of 60 selected outdoor officers, divided into two classes of 30 each, to act in aid of the above establishment, both in the waterguard and waterside duty, and the payment to them of a fixed allowance, in addition to their usual emoluments, for so doing. The first of these classes was approved by your Lordships' order of the 1st July 1862, and the 2nd by your order of the 14th August last year, above referred to.

We are informed by the Controller of our outdoor department that this supplementary force is found to be extremely useful, and that the whole strength of the outdoor establishment is even yet hardly adequate to keep pace with the increasing requirements of the trade of the port.

Extension of privileges.

The applications for the approval of new warehouses and vaults, and for the grant of new or increased privileges connected with the landing, shipping, and bonding of goods, increase every year with the rapid advance of the trade of London, and have been more than usually numerous during the year 1863.

The following is a list of new warehouses approved for bonding various goods, including tea, tobacco, wines and spirits, principally the two latter articles:

Metropolitan Bonding Warehouses, John Street, Minories.

Several floors, warehouses, and cellars at Red Lion Wharf, Upper Thames Street.

A vault and several rooms at St. Olave's Bonded Warehouses, Crutched Friars.
Cotton's and Depôt Wharves (destroyed by fire in 1861), Tooley Street.
A vault at St. Dunstan's Bonded Warehouse, Lower Thames Street.
Several floors at Beale's Wharf, Southwark.
A floor in the Victoria Dock Company's Uptown Warehouse, Minories.
Three rooms at Fishmongers' Hall Wharf, Upper Thames Street.

To many of these warehouses and vaults have been conceded the privileges of bottling, sampling, and vatting wines and spirits, and to one, the Metropolitan Warehouse, that of compounding spirits and cordials in bond.

Union Wharf, Wapping, and Hay's Wharf, London Bridge, have been re-approved on a change of proprietorship.

And sufferance privileges have been granted to—
Sun Wharf, Tooley Street;
Henwood and Hodson's, Wapping Wall; and
Two wharves belonging to Gibbs, Bell, and Co., Victoria Docks.

In-door establishments.

The same pressure which we have described as affecting the out-door department naturally extends, though in a minor degree, to the indoor establishments also, where the records of the daily advancing trade are kept, and the necessary documents prepared.

Long Room.

The first department to which this observation will apply is that superintended by the collector of the port, called the Long Room.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of entries passed and bonds prepared in the Long Room branch, in each of the three years 1861, 1862, and 1863:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Duty entries, 1st branch - { Sugar, Tobacco, Wine, &c. }	275,533	289,395	303,376
2nd „ - Tea -	343,972	352,507	392,888
Free entries - - - -	86,038	99,292	107,191
Warehousing ditto - - - -	42,111	44,477	49,464
Bonds for exportation and removal - -	42,563	46,783	52,426
Total - - - -	790,217	832,454	905,345

showing an increase in 1863 of 8¾ per cent. over 1862 and 14½ per cent. over 1861.

There are many other duties performed in the Long Room besides those connected with the entries and bonds, such as the receipt of light and pilotage dues (amounting in 1863 to no less than 106,559*l.*), &c. &c.; but we have only thought it necessary to select a portion of the documents prepared, as sufficient to show the steady increase of business that has taken place; and not having mentioned this department in our last year's Report, we have given the comparison with 1861 as well as with 1862. There has been no increase of establishment in the Long Room during the year. Appendix C. (London).

We went fully into the great increase in the labours attaching to the Tea office in our last year's Report. The reduction of the duty, already mentioned in this Report, and given in Appendix D., has, by increasing both the import and consumption, added much to the duties of this department. Full details are given in Appendices P 1, 2, and 3. It will be there seen that the imports into the port of London have reached the enormous amount of 132,186,194 lbs., or 96·6 per cent. of the whole import of the United Kingdom, while the quantity upon which duty was paid in London alone has amounted to 52,782,908 lbs., or 62 per cent. of the whole consumption. The quantity exported from London (25,000,000 lbs.) is about the same as in 1862, while more than 31 millions have been removed coastwise or by railway under bond. Tea Office.

The stock in the bonded warehouses in London at the close of the year was also unusually large.

Several alterations in the forms and documents have been made during the year, for the purpose of relieving the pressure on the department, and facilitating the business of the trade. The total number of necessary documents that have been passed, however, has been 539,857 or 61,339 more than in 1862.

It has, therefore, been found absolutely necessary to add 12 clerks to the establishment, a measure which we anticipated in our Report of last year; and a new and more suitable office has been fitted up, by the conversion of a portion of the Queen's Warehouse, for the transaction of the business of this branch. We are, however, informed that even now the staff employed is scarcely sufficient.

Controller of Accounts, Legal Quays and Victoria Docks.

The further extension of bonding privileges in the port (which we have already alluded to), together with the increase of accounts connected with the manipulation of wines, has added considerably to the labours of the Controller of Accounts' department for the Legal Quays and Victoria Docks. It was found necessary to add four auxiliary clerks to the working staff in 1863, and to employ 12 clerks overtime during three months of the year.

The number of ships discharging on this station has slightly fallen off, being 6,859 against 7,238 in 1862. This is, however, only owing to the increase in the tonnage of the vessels employed, and does not denote any decrease in the quantity of goods imported.

The number of documents made out is as follows :

	1862.	1863.
Over entries	722	1,060
Warehousing warrants	20,484	20,883
Home consumption ditto	110,604	120,105
Export entries	35,889	42,112
Removals coastwise	5,661	7,031
Total	173,360	191,191

showing an increase of 10 per cent.

The number of operations carried on on the quays and in warehouse was—

	1862.	1863.
Removals in the port from one warehouse to another	1,218	1,288
Bottlings	138	939
Vattings	601	776
Deposits of tobacco for drawback under new Act	Nil.	180
Total	1,957	3,183

showing an increase of 62½ per cent.

The subjoined tabular statement shows at a glance the increase in the clerical labours of the London Dock Establishment :— London Docks.

	1862.	1863.
Deliveries for home consumption	84,762	90,226
Ditto exportation stores and coastwise	28,013	32,209
Ditto removal to other warehouses	1,259	1,258
Vattings of wines and spirits	1,649	1,775
Bottlings ditto	1,622	1,935
Rackings ditto	6,821	8,979
Fortifyings of wine	965	902
Coastwise letters of advice	6,455	7,374
Over-entry certificates	654	1,862
Accounts opened in numerical lists	6,823	7,374
Total	139,023	153,894
	—	139,023
Increase	—	14,871

showing an increase of 10 per cent No increase has during the year 1863 been made in the numbers of the clerks employed at these docks, but the controller has reported to us that he finds the present force to be insufficient to carry on the business without allowing it to fall into arrear.

The business at the St. Katharine's Docks shows a slight falling off as compared with 1862, though still an increase as compared with 1861. St. Katharine's Docks.

The following is the statement of the number of operations carried on and documents prepared in the year :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Deliveries for home consumption	31,529	31,856	29,142
Ditto export and coastwise	20,676	24,268	25,235
Ditto removals in the port	391	335	299
Vattings	304	297	287
Bottlings and drawings off	670	788	795
Fortifyings	186	164	126
Letters of advice	3,060	3,298	2,841
Over-entry certificates	620	560	561
Rackings and fillings	1,161	1,186	1,019
Total	58,597	62,752	60,305

Increase in 1862 over 1861, 7 per cent.

Decrease in 1863 from 1862, nearly 4 per cent.

There has been no alteration of the establishment at these docks; the force required to perform the duty

being the same as was approved in 1861. We are informed that it cannot at present be reduced, but the approaching amalgamation of the London, St. Katharine's, and Victoria Docks, by a bill which is before Parliament this session, will, undoubtedly, before long, bring the whole question of the establishments required for the management of these three docks under our careful consideration, though it is at present impossible to foresee what effect the union of the three companies will have upon our official arrangements.

East and West India Docks.

The following is a statement of the number of packages of sugar, cane juice, molasses, coffee, and rum, being the principal articles imported and warehoused at the East and West India Docks, and of the number of necessary documents issued in the course of the year 1863:

	1862.	1863.
IMPORTS.		
Sugar { Casks	163,494	159,575
Sugar { Boxes	24,824	12,543
Sugar { Bags and Baskets	170,198	467,167
Cane Juice Casks	106	645
Molasses „	8,143	5,082
Coffee Packages	66,922	92.628
Rum Casks	36,198	32,089
Total	469,885	769,729
DOCUMENTS.		
Home Consumption	32,429	33,282
Exports	5,228	7,432
Coastwise	3,059	2,966
Letters of Advice	2,967	2,862
Over Entries	4,478	4,170
Vatting Accounts	1,069	1,156
Total	49,230	51,868

showing an increase of 63 per cent. in the imports and 5 per cent. in the number of documents.

1,094 ships with goods for the warehouse discharged at these docks in 1863, as compared with 1,046 in 1862.

The only additional aid that has been given to this department in the year is the employment of three extra clerks. So great an increase of business is, however, now expected, in consequence of the alteration of the sugar duties, that it is probable that before long further assistance may become necessary.

The comparison of the duty performed in the Export, or Searcher's department for the two years, is as follows : Export or Searcher's office.

	1862.	1863.
Entries of free goods exported - -	125,559	136,548
Entries for goods exported from the warehouse as merchandise - - -	40,568	48,920
Ditto Ditto as stores - -	21,820	22,394
Transhipment entries - - -	5,537	6,782
Entries for drawback of Customs - -	3,838	3,625
Ditto Ditto Excise - -	8,759	11,334
Number of certificates of origin issued under the French treaty - - -	3,880	3,657
Transfer entries - - - -	2,235	2,702
Total - - -	212,196	235,962

showing an increase of 11 per cent.

There has been no increase of establishment in this office during the year 1863.

Receiver-general's office. Revision of establishment.

In October we revised the establishment of clerks in the office of our Receiver General, which had long been placed in a different position from other offices in the port of London, for want of a regular classification, proceeding from a minimum to a maximum salary in classes, with annual increments. A scheme of an establishment founded upon this principle, and slightly improving the position of the clerks, was submitted to your Lordships on the 28th October, and on the 27th November received your approval.

There has been no other alteration in any of the other indoor establishments in London during the past year that calls for mention in this Report.

Out-ports.

New ports. Troon and Ardrossan.

By your Lordships' order of the 30th March, Troon and Ardrossan, formerly attached as sub-ports to Irvine, and which have been rapidly increasing in commercial importance, were, upon our recommendation, approved as independent ports ; while Irvine, where for several years the Customs business had very much fallen off, was attached by the same order as an out-station to Troon, from which it is only a few miles distant by railway.

Darbyhaven.

In the same manner, Darbyhaven, a creek within the Port of Douglas, Isle of Man, was, in August, constituted an independent port, under the name of Castletown.

Runcorn approved for importation of wine.

Runcorn was approved in the same month as a port for the importation of wine in casks, under the second section of the Customs Amendment Act, 1860, and Leeds as an

Leeds.

inland bonding town, in October, the Midland Railway Company having completed the building of the Custom house and warehouses which we reported last year were in progress. The business at this town was commenced on the 2nd November, and it already bids fair to justify the approval of your Lordships, by the steady increase of the monthly receipts up to the present time. The number of removals of goods to Leeds, coastwise, under bond, is already within eight of the number of similar entries passed at Halifax during the whole period of two years which have elapsed since the approval of that place for inland warehousing. The warehouses are well built and spacious enough to accommodate a very extensive trade.

Bradford.

At Bradford the business continues to increase, as we have mentioned in a former part of this Report; but at

Halifax.

Halifax it appears to be almost at a stand still, and is entirely confined to the bonding of wines and spirits, the stock of dry goods, which we remarked upon in our last year's Report, as being even then very insignificant, being now, as we are informed by a member of the board who has recently visited the town officially, actually reduced to three quarter chests, and one half chest of tea.

Increase of establishment.

The additions to the different out-port establishments in the United Kingdom, which it has been found necessary to make in the past year, for the sake of keeping pace with the requirements of the trade, have only amounted in the aggregate to 31 men. This includes the force of four officers established for the first time at Leeds, in consequence of its approval as an inland bonding town. The alterations necessary on the conversion of Troon, Ardrossan, and Castletown (Isle of Man) into independent ports, as mentioned above, while giving great satisfaction to the trade, resulted in no increase in the number of the force employed.

In October we found it necessary to strengthen the force at Dover by adding 2 examining officers and 8 outdoor officers to the establishment.

Four officers were also added at Grimsby, one at Portsmouth, one at Manchester, and nine to the establishment at Greenock, owing to the vast increase in the importations of sugar at that port.

General questions.

Exchequer bills received

By an order from your Lordships dated 8th December, we were directed to receive exchequer bills, signed and dated as required by the Act 24 Vict. c. 5., in payment of

customs duties at their nominal value, together with the interest due thereon up to the date of payment, less income tax. in payment of revenue.

As, however, such bills, before they can be finally accepted in payment of duties, must, in accordance with the act above mentioned, be previously examined and verified at the Exchequer, they are required to be lodged with our Receiver General before 2 o'clock in the day, and one clear day must be allowed before they can be accepted and treated as a cash payment. In this interval a clerk is sent from the Receiver General's office with the bills to the Exchequer, where they are examined and certified, and then delivered back to him. He then proceeds to the Bank of England, and pays them into the "Receiver General's exchequer bill account," and credit is given for the amount of principal and interest for which they have been received. This amount is also entered in a pass book, which is brought back to the Receiver General's office, and upon the faith of this entry in the pass book the merchant's receipt is signed, and sent into the Long Room, when the entry for his goods may immediately go forward.

On paying the revenue into the Exchequer, and in the daily letter of advice to the Controller General of the Exchequer and your Lordships, the amount received in exchequer bills is kept quite distinct from the remaining portion of each day's receipt.

The total amount received for duties in exchequer bills up to the present time (23rd April 1864) has been 163,300*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

We give in Appendix K, as in our former Reports, the return showing the number of payment for duties for the past year in London, 1st in cash and bank notes, 2nd by traders' cheques on bankers, and 3rd by transfers or customs' notes (first established in 1855), also the average amount of the daily receipts under each head of payment. Modes of payment of revenue in London.

By this it appears that the mode of payment by the customs' notes becomes gradually more popular every year, only 6,587*l.* out of an average daily receipt of 38,882*l.* in 1863 having been paid in cash and notes, and 12,293*l.* in traders' cheques, while no less than 20,001*l.* was paid in customs' notes, or more than one half the whole daily revenue of the port.

The daily average number of payments made in this form was also 94, as against 89, the largest number in any previous year.

Tobacco. New duties and drawbacks.

The alterations of the duties and drawbacks on manufactured tobacco, which took effect on the 27th March, the establishment of a drawback on snuff, and the introduction for the first time of a new element into the assessment and calculation of both duties and drawbacks, viz., of the amount of moisture and of inorganic matter contained in tobacco, have naturally imposed much responsibility of a novel kind on our officers, and rendered necessary the promulgation of several new orders on the subject. Considerable additional labour has also undoubtedly been thrown on the chemical and analytical branch of the Inland Revenue Department, to whom all samples of tobacco and snuff presented for drawback are sent. So great, however, has been the advantage of obtaining a really scientific opinion (like that of Mr. Phillips') on every case, that no disputes have arisen of the smallest importance, while the calculation of the drawback on both tobacco and snuff, after the analysis has been given, and the amount of dry residue obtained, presents but little difficulty to the officers either in London or at the out-ports. The effect of the enactment that the weight of every package deposited for drawback must amount to 80 lbs. has been very much to decrease the number of debentures, and the clerical labour in the searchers' offices connected with them, debentures having under the old law been often issued for very small quantities, frequently not more than 7 lbs. weight.

The allowance of stalk as an element in British manufactured tobacco, to the extent of 25 per cent., and the establishment of a drawback on snuff have both been of great advantage to the trade.

The restriction placed upon the amount of moisture has fully answered the purpose for which it was intended, viz., to prevent the manufacturer from obtaining, to the manifest injury of the revenue, an excessive drawback upon water introduced in the process of manufacture, the difference of 10 per cent. formerly existing between the duty on the leaf and the drawback on the manufactured tobacco not having been found sufficient, especially of late, to protect the revenue in this respect. Tobacco is now shipped in a much drier state than under the old law, drier even than during the first quarter after the new rate of drawback was established. The excess of moisture beyond the 13 per cent. allowed (supposed to represent the natural moisture of the tobacco) was during the first quarter

22·91 per cent., and during the last quarter of the year since the introduction of the measure (ended 31st March 1864) has only reached 16·73 per cent.

An ingenious calculation has been made by our principal searcher, Mr. Caulier, (on whom the responsibility of carrying out the new law in London has mainly devolved,) which shows that the saving to the revenue in the drawback paid on the whole quantity of tobacco exported in the year is no less than 2,594*l.* 11*s.* 11*d*,. being the amount of the difference between the gross weight of the tobacco when presented for shipment at 2*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. and 5 per cent. (the old rate), and its net weight, after the deduction of the moisture and inorganic matter beyond the regulated allowance, at 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb. (the new rate).

Nor does this represent the whole actual gain, inasmuch as, since we find by experience that the tobacco is brought every day in a drier state, it is fair to conclude that, had the old law still been in operation, the gross weight presented for drawback would have been considerably larger than under the present system it is found to be.

The same calculation, when applied to cigars manufactured in this country, shows a small overpayment of drawback as compared with that made under the old law, owing to the fact that cigars are presented for drawback in so dry a state as not to contain 13 per cent. of moisture, the regulated allowance, so that the net weight, on which the drawback, is allowed is often more than the gross weight. This is, however, only an apparent loss to the revenue and not a real one, as the more the water is evaporated the greater will be the quantity of tobacco (on which duty has been paid) that enters into the composition of the article presented for drawback.

We must, however, place on the other side of the account as an actual loss the amount of the new drawback now allowed upon snuff. The payments under this head have amounted up to the present time to 8,895*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

Manufacture of cavendish and Negrohead tobacco in bond.

The privilege of manufacturing cavendish and negro-head tobacco in bond, which was conceded at the same time by the Government, has been taken advantage of at Liverpool, Stockport, Belfast, Leith, and Glasgow. At the latter port sufficient accommodation was found in the existing tobacco warehouse to allow of the manufacture being carried on there (the most convenient arrangement for the Crown), but at Belfast, Leith, and Liverpool it

has been found necessary to approve separate premises for the purpose.

A return has just been made out showing the quantity of cavendish manufactured at four of these places up to the present time (31st March 1864) under the superintendence of our officers, and at Stockport under those of the Inland Revenue. It amounts to 111,687 lbs. distributed among the various places approved as shown in the margin. Out of this quantity there have been—

	Lbs.
Liverpool	77,788
Stockport	6,949
Belfast	3,769
Leith	9,064
Glasgow	14,117
	111,687

	lbs.
Exported	44,959
Shipped as stores	16,357
Duty paid	10,112
	71,428

The balance between this and 111,687 lbs. still remaining on hand in the bonded manufactories.

Importation of spurious wines.

The importation of spurious wines into this country, principally from Hamburgh, is a subject that has much engaged our attention during the past year, and has been fully explained to your Lordships in several Reports.

There can, we think, be no doubt that the practice—which of late years has extensively prevailed, of importing, under the guise and denomination of wine, an article containing a large per-centage of spirit, but only a sufficient quantity, if any, of the known constituents of genuine wine to disguise the compound by the imitation of colour and flavour,—is one which imposes a duty of great responsibility and difficulty on our officers, and is at the same time prejudicial to the interests both of the fair trader and the Revenue.

In order to check these spurious importations, and to protect alike the Crown and the public, we have been obliged to adopt one uniform plan of operations in every case.

In all cases of doubt samples are taken and subjected to a careful examination by our most experienced officers, (consulting with impartial members of the trade in all cases of difficulty,) and, if any doubt then exists as to the quality of the article, the samples are forwarded to the Inland Revenue for chemical analysis. If the final decision is conclusive against the importer, the article is held to be liable to the duty due upon "mixed spirits;"

but if, on the other hand, the decision should be in his favour, it is considered as correctly entered and is delivered as wine.

This course has not only been expressly approved by your Lordships, as fair both to the Crown and the importer, but it has, we hope, already succeeded in discouraging the importation of an article that has no pretence whatever to be considered as wine.

Methylating rum in bond. 26 & 27 Vict. c. 102.

By an Act of last session, the permission to methylate (or mix with wood naphtha) spirits in bond, which formerly applied to home-made spirits only, was extended to rum, both foreign and colonial, the operation to be performed in Customs warehouses, and to be subject to regulations laid down by the Board of Inland Revenue, and similar to those applicable to excise spirits, on the condition of previous payment to this Department of the differential duty between rum and excise spirits. This concession was intended to mitigate the inconvenience felt from the short supply of turpentine (used for painting purposes), for which methylated spirit is a substitute, which is caused by the continuance of the civil war in America. The privilege, however, appears not to have been very extensively availed of up to the present time. The imports of turpentine have in the meantime increased, and were double in the year 1863 what they were in 1862. They, however, still fall very short of the quantities imported in previous years.

26 Vict. c. 10. Exportation of salmon.

The Act of last session prohibiting the exportation of salmon during the continuance of the close season has, we think, operated beneficially for the protection of the breed of the fish. Owing, however, to the varying dates from and to which different salmon rivers can be declared open, without injury to the fish, some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory proof that the fish have been caught in waters that are legally open, since by the wording of the Act no such proof can be demanded after the 2nd February, while the open season does not commence in some waters till much later, sometimes not till the 1st May. The great demand in France, and especially in Paris, for salmon, even when out of season, gives strong encouragement to evasions of the law, by clandestine exportation, while no power being given to prevent the *sale* of fish even during the close season, it is difficult to check the illegal taking, since it is always in the power of the seller to declare that the fish exposed

for sale are imported from abroad, and not caught in British Waters. We are not, however, at present prepared to recommend any further legislation on the subject.

Manufacture of sheepwash from tobacco juice.

By your Lordships' Order of 25th September you were pleased to sanction the continuance of the privilege of manufacturing sheep wash from tobacco in bond (as a remedy for the "scab" disease) to Mr. Fleming, a manufacturer at Glasgow, who had been permitted in April 1862 to commence this operation experimentally, and also to extend the permission to any other manufacturer who might wish to avail himself of it at any port where tobacco is imported and warehoused. Notwithstanding the numerous applications that have been addressed to your Lordships and to us on the subject, only one other manufacturer at Glasgow, and one at the port of Leith, have as yet announced their intention of fitting up premises for the purpose. The quantity of leaf tobacco that has been used in Mr. Fleming's manufactory up to August last was 8,240 lbs., from which 5,894 gallons of sheep-wash had been extracted, the greater portion of which had already been supplied to different flockmasters as samples.

Smuggling.

There have been but few cases of smuggling on so extensive a scale in 1863 as to be worthy of mention in this Report, though frequent small seizures of tobacco and spirits are made on board the steamers arriving from abroad, and on the persons or in the baggage of passengers.

In April, however, a large quantity of tobacco (262 lbs.) was lowered from the cabin window of the "Baron Osy" steamer from Antwerp, during her passage up the river Thames. A waterman's boat put off from the shore on a preconcerted signal, with the intention of picking it up, but the commander of the "Fly" revenue cruizer, who had received information of the intention, and was watching the proceedings of the vessel, sent a boat's crew and secured the goods.

Having had reason to believe that this was not the first occasion on which a similar evasion of the law had been attempted by this vessel, we imposed a fine of 200*l.* before sanctioning her release from detention. The two watermen and the steward of the vessel were prosecuted and convicted.

In the month of May following our officers boarded the steamer "Magnet" from Rotterdam at Gravesend, and discovered, also during the passage up the river, 327 lbs. of tobacco concealed on board, which, as was evident, from the manner it was packed and stowed, and from the fact of ropes being attached to the outer covering of the packages, had been prepared for the purpose of being thrown overboard before arriving in London, in the same manner as was done in the case of the "Baron Osy." In this case also we imposed upon the vessel a fine of 100*l*., and three of the crew were prosecuted and convicted.

A large quantity of tobacco stalks, weighing upwards of 4,500 lbs., was seized in the island of Jersey in December, while preparing for shipment to Ireland. The vessel and stalks were forfeited, and the parties concerned prosecuted and convicted.

The practice of concealing goods liable to duty in packages of free goods, and especially perfumed spirits in parcels ostensibly consisting of drugs only, which we mentioned in a former report, still continues to be carried on to some extent, and the slight examination to which free goods are subjected at present holds out great temptation to the smuggler to attempt this method of defrauding the Revenue.

A very ingenious mode of concealment was discovered in the month of August, when a case of furniture, consisting of a sofa and seven chairs, which had arrived from Hamburgh, were sent boldly into the Queen's warehouse to await their clearance in the usual way. It was then discovered that the whole of the ordinary stuffing had been removed, and tobacco and cigars in considerable quantities inserted instead.

Redundant list.

There have been no changes in the redundant list during the year 1863. Six officers who were formerly controllers still remain unprovided with permanent employment. One of these we have placed temporarily in our searcher's office in London, where additional aid was required. The five others have either declined employment of this nature, preferring to wait till there should be an opportunity of replacing them in the position of collectors, or have been pronounced unfit for further active service, and consequently remain upon the redundant list.

Superannuations and compensations.

The Amount of Superannuation and Compensation Allowances placed on and struck off in the Year was as follows:

	Placed on.			Struck off.			Increase.	Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Superannuations -	1,243	0	8	14,740	10	1	—	13,497	9	5
Compensations -	146	0	0	3,600	8	6	—	3,454	8	6
	1,389	0	8	18,340	18	7	—	16,951	17	11

Showing a total saving to the public in one year of 16,951*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

Medical inspector's report.

We annex, as usual, a comprehensive and interesting report from our medical inspector, Dr. Dickson, on the health of that portion of the out-door department which is committed to his care.

From this it appears that out of 853 officers stationed in London the mean daily number non-effective from sickness during 1863 was only 19·9, or 2·3 per cent., a very small proportion in a year which is considered to have been one of the most unhealthy and fatal on record. The loss of time to the public service by sickness averaged 8·5 days per man. The deaths were only nine out of the whole force (against an average of 10 for the last six years), or 1·04 per cent. And the superannuations were only 2, or 0·24 per cent.

At Gravesend, owing to the protracted absence of the men from their homes, and the greater severity of their duty in consequence, the non-effective force from sickness is necessarily larger.

The mean daily number on the sick list out of 296 men has been 9·6, or 3·2 per cent., and the loss of time through sickness 11·5 days per man.

The deaths, however, are not much more numerous in proportion to the strength, being four in number, or 1·3 per cent.

There was only one man superannuated.

Out of the whole united force, therefore, of 1,149 men, the average number on the sick list throughout the year has been 29·3, or 2·5 per cent.

The time lost through sickness, 9·3 days; the deaths, 13 in number, or 1·3 per cent.

The superannuations, three only (much below the average), or ·26 per cent.

Dr. Dickson's statistical tables, and his remarks upon the moral and sanitary condition of the men, are well worthy of attention, and show that the health of the force under his charge has been during the past year far above the general average of that of the community at large.

Death of Mr. St. John.

We cannot conclude this Report, without placing upon record our deep sense of the irreparable loss the public service has sustained, during the past year, by the death of our Senior Surveyor General, Mr. St. John, after a service of 39 years.

By this melancholy event we have been deprived of the assistance (invaluable to us in the management of a large department) of one, whose high sense of honour and unimpeachable integrity rendered him worthy of being intrusted with the most responsible duties, while his talent, industry, energy, and firmness ensured their successful and satisfactory performance.

In thus bearing testimony to the value of Mr. St. John's services, we may add, that should it please your Lordships or Her Majesty's Government to recognise those services in some special manner, we feel sure that it would be the unanimous opinion of all who have been connected with Mr. St. John in his official career, that a worthier object for such an acknowledgment could not be found throughout the ranks of the whole civil service of this country.

We have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' obedient servants,

Thos. F. Fremantle.
F. Goulburn.
Grenville C. L. Berkeley.
W. R. Greg.
R. W. Grey.

Custom House, 1864.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

An Account showing the Amount of the Imports into and the Exports from the United Kingdom, stated in Real Value, in each Year from 1854 to 1863 inclusive.

Years.	Real Value.			
	Imports.	Exports.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1854 - -	152,389,053	97,184,726	18,636,366	115,821,092
1855 - -	143,542,850	95,688,085	21,003,215	116,691,300
1856 - -	172,544,154	115,826,948	23,393,405	139,220,353
1857 - -	187,844,441	122,066,107	24,108,194	146,174,301
1858 - -	164,583,832	116,608,756	23,174,023	139,782,779
1859 - -	179,182,355	130,411,529	25,281,446	155,692,975
1860 - -	210,530,873	135,891,227	28,630,124	164,521,351
1861 - -	217,485,024	125,102,814	34,529,684	159,632,498
1862 - -	225,716,976	123,992,264	42,175,870	166,168,134
1863 - -	248,980,942	146,489,768	49,485,005	195,974,773

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 31 March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (B.)

GENERAL SUMMARY showing the Gross Amount of Duty collected by the Customs at London, Liverpool, and the other Ports of England (exclusive of the Isle of Man), and at the Ports of Scotland and Ireland respectively, in the Years ended 31st December 1862 and 1863, specifying the Increase or Decrease; also the total Number of Officers on the Establishment; the Gross Amount paid on Account of Salaries and Day Pay; and the Total Expense incurred for Extra and Glut Aid in the same Years.

PORTS.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.				ESTABLISHMENT.								CHARGE FOR EXTRA AID.			
	Gross Amount of Duty collected.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Officers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Salaries and Day Pay.		Increase.	Decrease.	Expense incurred for Glut and Extra Aid.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1862.	1863.			1862.	1863.			1862.	1863.			1862.	1863.		
	£	£	£	£					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LONDON	12,156,115	11,974,397	-	181,718	2,007	2,065	58	-	281,336	287,948	6,612	-	15,458	14,356	-	1,102
LIVERPOOL	3,239,767	3,133,401	-	106,366	867	867	-	-	89,547	86,572	-	2,975	2,901	3,641	740	-
Other Ports in ENGLAND	3,433,542	3,278,561	-	154,981	1,557	1,573	16	-	150,297	148,225	-	2,072	13,776	14,241	465	-
Ports in SCOTLAND	2,905,818	3,047,974	142,156	-	523	536	13	-	52,658	51,558	-	1,100	4,604	4,920	316	-
Ports in IRELAND	2,258,305	2,154,599	-	103,706	377	379	2	-	40,622	40,420	-	202	3,000	2,928	-	7
TOTAL	23,993,547	23,588,932	142,156	546,771	5,331	5,420	89	-	614,460	614,723	6,612	6,349	39,739	40,086	1,521	1,174
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE	-	-	-	404,615	-	-	89	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	347	—

APPENDIX (C.)

RETURN showing the Gross Amount of Customs Duties collected at the several Ports of the United Kingdom for the Years ended 31st December 1862 and 1863, specifying the Articles upon which any Increase or Decrease has taken place.

ENGLAND.

PORT.	Amount of Duty. 1862.	Amount of Duty. 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	£			Vessels Inwards. Number. Tonnage. 1862 - - 11,657 - 3,347,080 1863 - - 11,608 - 3,441,519 Decrease - 49 Increase 94,439
LONDON -	12,156,115	11,974,397	- -	181,718	Tobacco, Wine, Spirits.	Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Corn.	Light Dues 1862 - - - 54,499 1863 - - - 57,574 Increase - 3,075
							Pilotage 1862 - - 47,126 1863 - - 48,986 Increase - 1,860
LIVERPOOL	3,239,767	3,133,401	- -	106,366	Sugar -	Corn, Tea, Tobacco.	The decrease is partly to be attributed to the distress in the manufacturing districts, but is also in some degree owing to the Inland Bonding Towns removing their goods under bond instead of paying the duty at this port.
ABERYSTWITH	961	653	- -	308	- - -	Timber -	A smaller quantity of sleepers has been required for the railway.
ARUNDEL -	735	822	87	- -	Corn, Wine, Spirits.	- - -	
BARNSTAPLE -	7,506	7,671	165	- -	Wine, Brandy.	Tea - -	The loss on tea has been more than counterbalanced by increased importations of wines and spirits.
BEAUMARIS -	762	862	100	- -	Flour -	- - -	
BERWICK -	10,297	8,916	- -	1,381	Wood -	Brandy, Tea, Coffee, Wine.	The decrease, although distributed over so many articles, is chiefly on tea caused by the reduction of duty.
BIDEFORD -	3,278	3,573	295	- -	Tea, Coffee, Spirits, Wine, Timber.	- - - -	The increase is general on all the principal articles.
BOSTON -	40,532	40,031	- -	501	Brandy, Cigars, Wine, Corn.	Wood, Tea, Tobacco, Rum, Geneva.	
BRADFORD -	35,700	44,031	8,331	- -	Tea, Tobacco.	- - -	The trade of this Inland Bonding Town has increased.

Appendix (C.)—England—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1862.	Amount of Duty. 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Bridgwater	7,110	7,794	684	- -	Rum, Brandy, Corn.	Tea -	The trade in rum from British Possessions has revived.
Bridport -	2,091	2,760	669	- -	- - -	- - -	There is a general increase in the trade of the port.
Bristol -	1,317,177	1,150,598	- -	166,579	Brandy, Wine.	Sugar, Tea, Tobacco.	There is a falling off of 133,000*l.* on sugar, and of 30,000*l.* on tobacco.
Cardiff -	12,299	13,132	833	- -	Corn, Timber, Spirits.	—	———
Cardigan -	61	53	- -	8	—	—	———
Carlisle -	32,164	28,302	- -	3,862	- - -	Rum, Tobacco, Tea.	There is a decrease of 3,000*l.* in the amount of duty received on tea although the quantity delivered is larger.
Carnarvon -	9,011	10,359	1,348	- -	Rum, Wine.	Tobacco.	———
Castletown -	- -	1,514	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	Castletown, formerly under Douglas, became an independent port on the 1st September 1863.
Chepstow -	4,457	4,454	- -	3	—	—	———
Chester -	59,361	67,387	8,026	- -	Wine, Tobacco.	Brandy -	There is an increase of 7,500*l.* on tobacco owing to another manufacturer paying duty at this port.
Colchester -	15,122	14,549	- -	573	- - -	Tea -	The decrease is caused by the reduction of the duty on tea.
Cowes - -	3,134	2,922	- -	212	Brandy, Tea.	Geneva, Sugar.	———
Dartmouth -	3,962	3,555	- -	407	Brandy -	Tea -	Two merchants have ceased to bond tea at this port.
Deal - -	2,027	2,769	742	- -	Corn, Brandy.	- - -	Duty was paid on a quantity of brandy saved from a wreck.
Dover - -	7,053	8,112	1,059	- -	Corn, Brandy, Wine.	—	———
Douglas -	23,647	26,273	2,626	- -	Tobacco, Rum, Brandy.	- - -	The increase is caused by a larger number of visitors last summer.
Exeter - -	113,637	118,084	4,447	- -	Tobacco -	- - -	The increase is almost exclusively on tobacco.
Falmouth -	6,550	6,533	- -	17	—	—	———
Faversham -	1,399	1,415	16	- -	—	—	———
Fleetwood -	3,520	2,408	- -	1,112	- - -	- - -	The Revenue of 1862 was unusually large in consequence of a quantity of spirits having been picked up at sea, and duty paid at this port.
Folkestone -	10,559	12,921	2,362	- -	Wine -	- - -	The practice of paying duty at the port of importation has increased.
Fowey -	1,571	1,418	- -	153	Wine -	Timber, Spirits.	There has been considerable depression in the mining districts during the past year.
Gainsboro' -	9,800	9,865	65	- -	- - -	- - -	———
Gloucester -	72,875	69,935	- -	2,940	Timber -	Wine, Rum, Tea, Corn.	There is a decrease of 3,000*l.* on corn alone owing to the good harvest of 1863.
Gooie -	88,220	96,226	8,006	- -	Sugar -	- - -	Large quantities of refined sugar have been imported.

Appendix (C.)—England—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1861.	Amount of Duty. 1862.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Grimsby	22,963	33,847	10,884	- -	Sugar, Timber.	- - -	The business of this port is on the increase.
Halifax -	4,657	8,244	3,587	- -	- - -	- - -	Business only commenced on 1st April 1862.
Hartlepool -	25,157	28,981	3,824	- -	Timber, Sugar.	—	———
Harwich -	924	1,349	425	- -	- - -	- - -	Duty was paid on a quantity of wrecked goods.
Hull - -	275,037	240,133	- -	34,904	- - -	Tobacco, Corn.	Two of the largest tobacco manufacturers have ceased to bond at this port.
Ipswich -	19,727	19,938	211	- -	Corn, Brandy.	Rum - -	———
Lancaster -	15,614	17,019	1,405	- -	Timber, Corn.	- - -	The trade at Glasson Dock has very much increased.
Leeds - -	- -	1,773	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	Business only commenced on 2d November 1863.
Llanelly -	2,964	2,926	- -	38	- - -	—	———
Lowestoft -	3,606	4,102	496	- -	Spirits, Wine.	Wood -	———
Lyme - -	360	502	142	- -	Wine, Spirits.	- - -	The consumption of wines and spirits has increased.
Lynn - -	17,726	15,777	- -	1,949	Rum - -	Tea, Tobacco, Wood.	There is a falling off of nearly 1,700*l.* on tobacco alone.
Maldon -	234	263	- -	29	- - -	—	———
Manchester -	165,748	160,103	- -	5,645	Spirits, Wine, Cigars, Sugar.	Tobacco, Tea.	There is a decrease of 15,000*l.* on tobacco, and 5,000*l.* on tea.
Maryport -	5,792	5,383	- -	409	- - -	Tea, - -	The decrease is caused by the reduction of duty.
Middlesboro'	1,694	2,158	464	- -	Spirits, Tea.	—	———
Milford -	902	655	- -	247	- - -	Corn -	The decrease is caused solely by diminished importations of corn.
Newcastle -	243,956	217,903	- -	26,053	Brandy, Sugar, Wine.	Grain, Tea, Tobacco.	There is a falling off of 15,000*l.* on tobacco.
Newhaven -	5,399	5,588	189	- -	Wine -	- - -	The importation of wine from France has increased.
Newport -	13,500	13,691	191	- -	Corn -	—	———
Padstow -	190	186	- -	4	- - -	—	———
Penzance -	12,948	12,150	- -	798	Wood, Spirits.	Corn, Tea.	The decrease on tea amounts to 960*l.*
Plymouth -	160,578	181,190	20,612	- -	Brandy, Wood, Sugar.	Rum, Grain, Tea.	———
Poole - -	5,307	5,634	327	- -	Grain, Rum.	Tea -	———
Portsmouth -	21,884	22,478	594	- -	Tea, Wine, Spirits.	Coffee, Grain.	The trade of the port has revived.
Preston -	62,597	68,598	6,001	- -	Spirits, Tobacco.	Wine, Tea, Coffee.	There is an increase of 5,800*l.* on tobacco alone.

Appendix (C.)—England—*continued.*

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1862.	Amount of Duty. 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Ramsey	4,690	5,228	538	-	Rum, Tea.	Tobacco	The increase is attributed to the large number of visitors last summer.
Ramsgate	2,739	2,944	205	-	Rum, Wine.	-	A second railway to this town is complete.
Rochester	7,234	6,081	-	1,153	-	Currants, Tobacco, Sugar, Wine, Wood.	There is a decrease of 630*l.* on currants; no importation having taken place during the year.
Runcorn	3,430	3,438	8	-	—	-	———
Rye	237	463	226	-	Timber	-	———
Scarborough	2,898	3,433	535	-	Rum, Brandy, Wine.	-	———
Scilly	97	52	-	45	-	-	A larger amount than usual was received for wrecked goods in 1862.
Shields	42,608	40,255	-	2,353	Spirits, Timber.	Tobacco	There is a decrease of 4,500*l.* on tobacco. The storedealers obtaining their supplies from Newcastle.
Shoreham	4,775	8,284	3,509	-	-	-	The trade of the port has increased.
Southampton	112,485	107,598	-	4,887	-	Sugar, Tobacco.	The business of the "Imperial "Sugar Refining Company" has been slack for some time.
Stockton	72,030	75,036	3,006	-	-	-	There is an increase on all the articles of consumption
Sunderland	88,668	86,386	-	2,282	Wood	Tea	There is an increase of 1,500*l.* on wood, and the decrease is caused by the reduction of duty on tea.
Swansea	6,459	8,731	2,272	-	Timber	-	A large quantity of timber has been imported for the railways under construction in the Vale of Neath.
Teignmouth	628	663	35	-	Spirits	Wood	———
Truro	11,836	11,559	-	277	Currants	Tea	The consumption of tea has increased, but there is a decrease in the amount of duty received.
Wells	135	122	-	13	—	—	———
Weymouth	9,285	9,647	362	-	Wine, Spirits.	-	Duty has also been received on a larger number of articles brought by passengers from the Channel Islands.
Whitby	6,341	5,580	-	761	Wine	Tea, Rum, Brandy.	The consumption of British spirits has increased, causing a falling off in the foreign.
Whitehaven	61,325	64,237	2,912	-	Corn, Tobacco, Sugar.	—	———
Wisbeach	2,614	3,956	1,342	-	Wood, Corn.	-	A new line of railway is being constructed, for which large quantities of wood have been imported.
Woodbridge	585	659	74	-	Wine. Rum, Brandy.	Timber	———
Workington	2,242	2,470	228	-	Tea, Coffee.	-	The trade of the port has increased.
Yarmouth	22,496	24,005	1,509	-	Corn, Wine.	Geneva	———

Appendix (C.)—Scotland.

Port.	Amount of Duty 1862.	Amount of Duty 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Aberdeen	92,963	82,838	- -	10,125	Timber, Corn.	Tea - -	The decrease is caused by the reduction of duty on tea.
Alloa - -	5,329	6,997	1,668	- -	Corn, Wood.	- - -	South Alloa has become a kind of entrepôt for goods intended for ports in the Tay.
Arbroath -	13,394	14,245	851	- -	Tobacco, Rum, Brandy. Wine.	Tea -	There is an increase of 650*l.* on tobacco alone.
Ardrossan -	- -	673	- -	- -	- - - -	- - -	Ardrossan was made an independent port on 1st July 1863.
Ayr - -	3,216	2,874	- -	342	Grain, Timber.	Tea -	There is a falling off of 600*l.* on tea.
Banff - -	4,021	3,338	- -	683	Tea, Spirits, Wine.	- - -	An hotel-keeper who used to bond at this port has removed.
Borrowstoness.	584	567	- -	17	—	—	———
Campbeltown	450	1,029	579	- -	Barley -	- - -	Large quantities of barley have been imported for distillery purposes.
Dumfries -	7,396	6,451	- -	945	- - -	Tea -	The reduction is caused solely by tea.
Dundee - -	60,420	65,049	4,629	- -	Wood, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Spirits.	—	———
Glasgow -	949,918	979,950	30,032	- -	Tea, Tobacco.	—	———
Grangemouth	8,622	15,340	6,718	- -	Corn, Timber, Sugar.	- - -	Large quantities of timber have been imported for building purposes.
Greenock -	1107,549	1,231,124	123,575	- -	Sugar, Rum.	- - -	The importations of sugar at this port continue to increase.
Inverness -	6,318	5,744	- -	574	Timber, Brandy, Rum.	Tea -	———
Kirkcaldy -	11,177	10,764	- -	413	- - -	Wood, Tea.	The falling off is almost entirely on tea.
Kirkwall -	77	114	37	- -	- - -	- - -	Duty was paid on a cargo of wrecked corn.
Leith - -	466,494	439,706	- -	26,788	- - -	Tea, Tobacco.	There is a decrease of 25,000*l.* on tea alone.
Lerwick -	91	124	33	- -	Sugar -	- - -	Duty was paid on some wrecked sugar
Montrose -	16,001	14,919	- -	1,082	Wood. Wine.	Tea, Tobacco, Corn.	———
Perth - -	16,858	15,581	- -	1,277	Tea, Tobacco, Brandy. Wine.	Wood, Wheat, Rum.	———
Peterhead -	2,264	2,235	- -	29	—	—	———
Port Glasgow	125,111	140,174	15,063	- -	Sugar -	- - -	There has been increased activity in the operations of the refinery.
Stornoway -	54	62	8	- -	—	—	———
Stranraer -	96	309	213	- -	Wheat, Spirits.	- - -	Duty was paid on the cargo of a stranded vessel.
Troon - -	- -	3,627	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	Troon was made an independent port on 1st July 1863.
Wick -	590	896	306	- -	Tea.	- - -	The proprietor of the bonded premises has reduced the exorbitant rent he formerly charged.
Wigtown -	83	23	- -	60	- - -	Timber -	One of the principal importers of timber died last year.

Appendix (C.)—Ireland.

Port.	Amount of Duty. 1862.	Amount of Duty. 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles. Increase.	Articles. Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£			
Ballina	4,930	3,154	-	1,776	-	Tea, Tobacco.	Merchants have quite ceased to pay duty on tobacco at this port.
Belfast	368,068	349,902	-	18,166	Tobacco, Spirits, Wood.	Tea, Sugar, Corn.	There is an increase of 13,900*l.* on tobacco, and a falling off of 33,500*l.* on tea.
Coleraine	7,778	6,168	-	1,610	-	Tea	The decrease is caused by the reduction of the duty on tea.
Cork	298,445	302,559	4,114	-	Timber, Tea, Tobacco.	Grain	The manufacture of tobacco is now carried on at this port.
Drogheda	6,579	4,404	-	2,175	-	Tea	Caused by reduction of duty.
Dublin	1,015,440	965,812	-	49,628	Tobacco, Wine, Spirits.	Tea, Sugar.	There is a falling off of nearly 70,000*l.* on tea.
Dundalk	46,427	39,313	-	7,114	-	Tobacco, Tea, Wines, Spirits.	There is a decrease of 6,700*l.* on tobacco.
Galway	26,285	23,372	-	2,913	Wood	Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Wine, Corn.	The reduction is caused by the depression of trade.
Limerick	162,726	153,797	-	8,929	Sugar	Corn, Wood, Tobacco, Tea.	———
Londonderry	125,552	116,645	-	8,907	-	Tea, Sugar.	Although there is a considerable decrease on the revenue received for tea there is an increase of 30,000 lbs. in the quantity consumed.
Newry	24,388	22,475	-	1,913	-	Tea	The decrease is entirely caused by the reduction of duty on tea.
Ross	21,834	20,549	-	1285	Corn	Tobacco, Tea.	There is a falling off of 1,400*l.* on tobacco caused by a merchant at Cork underselling the manufacturer in this town.
Skibbereen	1,789	1,824	35	-	—	—	———
Sligo	21,040	28,461	7,421	—	Tobacco, Corn.	Tea	There is an increase of nearly 6,000*l.* on tobacco.
Strangford	88	95	7	-	—	—	———
Tralee	16,941	18,791	1,850	-	Corn, Tea, Tobacco.	-	A tobacco manufacturer has considerably extended his business.
Waterford	89,627	80,233	-	9,394	Corn, Wine.	Tea, Tobacco.	There is a decrease of 7,200*l.* on tobacco alone.
Westport	4,279	3,078	-	1,201	-	Corn, Tobacco.	———
Wexford	16,470	14,069	-	2,401	-	Tea	The decrease is entirely caused by the reduction of duty on tea.

APPENDIX (D.)

A STATEMENT showing the Alterations which have taken place in the Customs Tariff during the Year 1863, and showing, also, the Authority under which each of those Alterations has been carried into effect.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty chargeable at the commencement of the Year 1863.	Rates of Duty substituted in the Year 1863.	Authorities by which the Alterations were made, and dates from which they severally took effect.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Chicory - - -	0 12 0 per cwt.	1 6 6 per cwt.	Act 26 Vict. c. 22.—17th April.
Tea - - - - -	0 1 5 per lb.	0 1 0 per lb.	Act 26 Vict. c. 22.—25th April.
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured, containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - - -	0 3 $1\frac{8}{10}$ per lb.	0 3 6 per lb.	Act 26 Vict. c. 7.—27th March.
Manufactured:			
Segars - - -	0 9 $5\frac{4}{10}$ per lb.	0 5 0 per lb.	
Snuff, containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof -	0 6 $3\frac{6}{10}$ per lb.	0 3 9 per lb.	
„ not containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof - -	0 6 $3\frac{6}{10}$ per lb.	0 4 6 per lb.	
Cavendish or Negro-head -	0 9 $5\frac{4}{10}$ per lb.	0 4 6 per lb.	
„ manufactured in Bond - -	Prohibited - -	0 4 0 per lb.	
Other manufactured Tobacco	0 9 $5\frac{4}{10}$ per lb.	0 4 0 per lb.	
General charges on goods imported, assessed per unit of entry - -	0 0 1 per unit of entry -	Free - -	Act 26 Vict. c. 22.—1st July.
Charge on the Customs Bill of Lading for goods exported - - -	0 1 6 per Bill of Lading -	Free - -	

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 17th March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (E.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross Receipt of Customs Duties in the United Kingdom in the Year 1863, compared with the Receipt in the preceding Year 1862; specifying the Amount collected upon each of the principal Articles: Also, of the aggregate Amount paid for Drawbacks, Allowances for Goods over-entered, &c.; and of the aggregate Net Receipt of Customs Duties in the same Years.

	Years ended 31st December		Increase or Decrease in the Year 1863, as compared with the Year 1862.	
	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Coffee	433,360	412,332	—	21,028
Corn	962,482	795,509	—	166,973
Currants	245,691	268,924	23,233	—
Figs, Plums, and Prunes	38,202	38,543	341	—
Pepper	106,080	116,535	10,455	—
Raisins	97,963	109,197	11,234	—
Spirits: Rum	1,690,273	1,737,672	47,399	—
„ Brandy	885,490	998,065	112,575	—
„ Geneva and other sorts	95,939	130,544	34,605	—
Sugar	6,472,783	6,565,000	92,217	—
„ Molasses	192,816	157,367	—	35,449
Tea	5,582,792	4,652,822	—	929,970
Tobacco and Snuff	5,714,444	5,986,447	272,003	—
Wine	1,123,603	1,214,762	91,159	—
Wood: Sawn or Split	155,459	189,464	34,005	—
„ Not Sawn or Split	64,931	72,631	7,700	—
Other Articles (taken collectively)	131,238	143,118	11,880	—
AGGREGATE GROSS RECEIPT	23,993,546	23,588,932	—	404,614
Deduct Drawbacks and Repayments	284,041	371,295	87,254	—
AGGREGATE NET RECEIPT	23,709,505	23,217,637	—	491,868

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 17th March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (F.)

AN ACCOUNT showing, in Quarterly and Annual Periods, the Net Receipt of Customs Duties in the United Kingdom in the Years 1862 and 1863, specifying the Receipt upon each of the principal Articles; and showing also, the Increase or Decrease in the Receipt of the Year 1863, as compared with the Receipt in the Year preceding.

—	NET RECEIPT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN THE YEARS 1862 AND 1863.											
	Quarters ended				Year ended 31st Dec.	Quarters ended				Year ended 31st Dec.	Increase or Decrease in the Year 1863, as compared with the Year 1862.	
	31st March 1862.	30th June 1862.	30th Sept. 1862.	31st Dec. 1862.	1862.	31st March 1863.	30th June 1863.	30th Sept. 1863.	31st Dec. 1863.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	116,245	102,721	106,800	105,462	431,228	105,368	103,451	98,719	102,142	409,680	—	21,548
Corn	166,235	210,010	294,255	282,189	952,689	184,612	182,945	236,226	184,615	788,398	—	164,291
Currants	37,128	46,075	80,898	81,015	245,116	42,161	49,308	55,733	121,154	268,356	23,240	—
Figs, Plums, and Prunes	9,107	5,094	3,591	20,219	38,011	7,930	6,537	2,042	21,773	38,282	271	—
Pepper	29,188	19,357	26,478	30,993	106,016	29,513	23,353	30,434	33,272	116,372	10,356	—
Raisins	12,476	11,757	15,068	58,172	97,473	11,855	10,318	18,054	68,473	108,700	11,227	—
Spirits, Rum	458,719	352,443	344,049	532,279	1,687,490	461,145	371,637	358,773	545,759	1,737,314	49,824	—
—— Brandy	205,165	195,541	225,327	258,618	884,651	225,363	224,001	261,982	285,775	997,121	112,470	—
—— Geneva, and other Sorts	22,007	22,344	20,020	31,384	95,755	34,157	33,828	27,853	34,374	130,212	34,457	—
Sugar	1,466 198	1,585,515	1,705,500	1,482,537	6,239,750	1,464,703	1,644,999	1,713,334	1,431,943	6,254,979	15,229	—
—— Molasses	36,365	60,393	50,186	44,990	191,934	34,151	45,738	40,495	35,324	155,708	—	36,226
Tea	1,306,656	1,439,558	1,420,703	1,414,344	5,581,261	1,210,552	1,285,584	1,096,701	1,058,658	4,651,495	—	929,766
Tobacco and Snuff	1,416,742	1,365,536	1,427 991	1,479,900	5,690,169	1,501,142	1,427,755	1,487,436	1,533,839	5,050,172	260,003	—
Wine	274,254	290,418	266,367	290,886	1,121,925	289,636	303,380	286,689	333,266	1,212,971	91,046	—
Wood, Sawn or Split	10,058	19,970	67,821	53,677	151,526	15,116	29,924	75,826	64,390	185,256	33,730	—
—— Not Sawn or Split	3,946	12,227	28,926	18,663	63,762	4,651	108,48	31,298	24,169	70,966	7,204	—
Other Articles (taken collectively)	65,261	19,884	19,892	25,712	130,749	32,037	35,839	24,123	31,656	141,655	10,906	—
AGGREGATE RECEIPT	5,635,750	5,758,843	6,103,872	6,211,040	23,709,505	5,653,892	5,807,445	5,845,718	5,910,582	23,217,637	—	491,868

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 17th March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (G.)

A STATEMENT showing the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Customs Revenue of the United Kingdom in each Financial Year from 1858 to 1863, inclusive, with the Charges of Collection thereon, and the Rate per Cent. of Collection on the Gross Receipt and Net Produce respectively.

CUSTOMS REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Year ending 31st March.	Gross Receipt.	Net Produce after deducting Drawbacks, Bounties, Repayments or Over-entries, &c.	Charges of Collection.	Rate per Cent. of Collection.	
				On the Gross Receipt.	On the Net Produce.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858 -	23,603,770	23,275,743	843,757	3 11 6	3 12 6
1859 -	24,376,169	23,998,380	838,203	3 8 9	3 9 10
1860 -	24,789,793	24,391,084	823,284	3 6 5	3 7 6
1861 -	23,516,821	23,278,250	769,663	3 5 5	3 6 1
1862 -	23,937,772	23,692,955	733,208	3 1 3	3 1 11
1863 -	24,339,083	24,038,893	726,517	2 19 8	3 0 5

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 17th April 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (H.)

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of Raw Cotton imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1863, distinguishing the Countries from which imported.

Countries from which imported.	Quantities of Cotton Wool imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1863.
	Cwts.
Russia: Ports within the Baltic	632
Sweden: Ports without the Baltic	252
Norway	70
Denmark	165
Prussia	23
Hamburg	2,941
Bremen	617
Holland	1,047
Belgium	2,183
Channel Islands, Foreign produce	1
France: Ports without the Mediterranean	15,033
Portugal	6,105
Spain: Ports without the Mediterranean	91
Ports within the Mediterranean	1,140
Canary Islands	3
Italy: Genoa	284
Naples	2,396
Sicily	1,875
Venetia	228
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	576
Malta	3,400
Greece	3,080
European Turkey	12,180
Natolia or Asia Minor	96,696
Syria and Palestine	1,418
Egypt	835,289
Africa: British Possessions on the River Gambia	131
Sierra Leone	24
British Possessions on the Gold Coast	95
West Coast of Africa not particularly designated	659
Cape of Good Hope	33,845
Natal	237
Mauritius	1,609
British India: Bombay	3,004,196
Madras	441,582
Bengal	397,864
Singapore	1,952
Ceylon	33,163
French Possessions in India	515
Philippine Islands	155
Siam	1
China	145,134
Hong Kong	130,369
Japan	6,352

APPENDIX (H.)—*continued.*

Countries from which imported.			Quantities of Cotton Wool imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1863.
			Cwts.
Australia :	Victoria		13
	New South Wales		121
	Queensland		122
British North America :	Canada		153
	New Brunswick		19
	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton		1,828
Bermudas			63,807
Bahamas			202,009
British West India Islands (except Bahamas):	Jamaica		1,826
	St. Christopher		20
	Antigua		65
	St. Lucia		11
	St. Vincent		636
	Barbadoes		16,556
	Granada		1,154
	Tobago		30
	Trinidad		162
British Guiana :	Demerara		2,368
	Berbice		1
Belize			3,899
Foreign West India Islands :	Cuba		31,920
	Porto Rico		2,553
	Curaçoa		170
	St. Thomas		1,338
Dutch Guiana			807
Hayti and the Dominican Republic			5,931
United States of America on the Atlantic :	Northern Ports		47,117
	Southern Ports		9,973
Mexico, Ports on the Atlantic			172,126
Central America, Ports on the Atlantic			12
	Ports on the Pacific		335
New Granada, Ports on the Atlantic			22,683
Venezuela			742
Ecuador			278
Peru			160
Brazil			201,814
Uruguay			22
Argentine Confederation			33
	Total		5,978,422

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London. 17th March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (I.)

AN ACCOUNT of the computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie registered in the year ended 31st December 1863.

Countries from which Imported.	Imported into the United Kingdom.			Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	904,532	7,954	912,486	2,707,857	-	2,707,857
Hanse Towns	185,658	686,359	872,017	1,080,944	381,981	1,462,925
Holland	114,267	420,804	535,071	4,374	216,982	221,356
Belgium	16,084	954,709	970,793	19,075	192,230	211,305
France	187,546	1,256,724	1,444,270	3,502,829	1,258,155	4,760,984
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,544	57,620	59,164	638,755	-	638,755
Spain and Canaries	5,098	3,844	8,942	1,054,144	4,682	1,058,826
Gibraltar	9,842	28,510	38,352	52,695	-	52,695
Malta	485	1,834	2,319	184,781	-	184,781
Turkey	98,430	128	98,558	35,534	-	35,534
Egypt	16,359	1,727	18,086	3,473,682	8,815,748	12,289,430
West Coast of Africa	69,606	8,029	77,635	27,798	23,661	51,459
British Possessions in South Africa	4,824	3,977	8,801	159,211	6,756	165,967
Australia	5,995,368	73	5,995,441	19,469	1,913	21,382
British Columbia	12,509	155	12,664	—	—	—
British North American Provinces	34,633	59,180	93,813	129,092	2,655	131,747
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and West Indies.	3,896,554	6,651,506	10,548,060	306,359	72,976	379,335
Brazil	63,881	98,503	162,384	1,681,025	50,012	1,731,037
United States of America	7,520,682	626,842	8,147,524	39,924	14,271	54,195
Other Countries	4,763	19,651	24,414	185,731	198,739	384,470
Total	19,142,665	10,888,129	30,030,794	15,303,279	11,240,761	26,544,040

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 18th March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (K.)

Port of London.

A Statement showing the Number of Payments for Duties in Cash and Bank Notes, by Traders' Cheques upon Bankers, and by the Transfer or Customs Note; also, an Average Amount of the daily Receipts by each Mode of Payment; for the Years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Date.	Total Number of Receipts.	Total Amount of the Year's Receipts.	No. of Payments made in Cash and Bank Notes.	Amount of Duty received in Cash and Bank Notes.	No. of Payments made by Traders' Cheques.	Amount of Duty received by Traders' Cheques.	No. of Payments made by Customs Cheques.	Amount of Duty received by Customs Cheques.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
From the 1st January to 31st December 1855 (being 309 secular days)	149,308	11,737,525 5 2	104,957	4,950,379 17 9	49,421	3,522,484 11 2	14,930	3,264,660 16 3
From the 1st January to 31st December 1856 (being 311 secular days)	163,407	12,330,497 7 4	106,921	3,709,566 10 10	33,337	3,627,737 10 3	23,149	4,993,193 7 3
From the 1st January to 31st December 1857 (being 309 secular days)	158,843	11,495,322 13 4	100,781	3,320,492 8 7	35,317	3,563,966 7 9	22,745	4,610,863 17 0
From the 1st January to 31st December 1858 (being 310 secular days)	159,174	12,350,437 0 6	99,274	3,066,550 12 2	34,217	3,363,285 1 8	25,683	5,620,601 6 8
From the 1st January to 31st December 1859 (being 310 secular days)	164,103	12,758,949 3 2	102,157	3,151,489 8 7	35,456	3,844,064 6 1	26,490	5,763,395 13 6
From the 2d January to 31st December 1860 (being 310 secular days)	149,492	11,823,975 0 6	89,928	2,385,491 19 2	33,694	3,630,734 11 5	25,870	5,807,748 9 11
From the 1st January to 31st December 1861 (being 310 secular days)	154,715	11,956,884 19 11	94,056	2,455,669 1 6	33,099	3,616,149 9 8	27,560	5,885,066 8 9
From the 1st January to 31st December 1862 (being 310 secular days)	153,851	12,199,131 14 4	92,320	2,152,725 4 6	33,804	3,790,574 16 7	27,727	6,255,831 13 3
From the 1st January to 31st December 1863 (being 309 secular days)	156,775	12,014,617 6 2	93,844	2,035,531 2 5	33,777	3,798,556 6 8	29,154	6,180,529 17 1
Daily Average, 1855	483	37,986 0 0	340	16,021 0 0	95	11,400 0 0	*66	14,382 0 0
" " 1856	526	39,648 0 0	344	11,928 0 0	107	11,665 0 0	74	16,055 0 0
" " 1857	514	37,210 0 0	326	10,746 0 0	114	11,533 0 0	73	14,922 0 0
" " 1858	514	39,840 0 0	320	9,892 0 0	111	10,849 0 0	83	18,131 0 0
" " 1859	529	41,158 0 0	330	10,166 0 0	114	12,400 0 0	85	18,591 0 0
" " 1860	482	38,142 0 0	290	7,695 0 0	109	11,712 0 0	83	18,735 0 0
" " 1861	499	38,570 0 0	303	7,921 0 0	107	11,665 0 0	89	18,984 0 0
" " 1862	496	39,352 0 0	298	6,944 0 0	109	12,227 0 0	89	20,180 0 0
" " 1863	507	38,882 0 0	304	6,587 0 0	109	12,293 0 0	94	20,001 0 0
Average of each Receipt, 1855				47 2 5	—	120 0 0	—	217 18 2
" " 1856				34 13 6	—	109 0 0	—	216 19 4
" " 1857				32 19 0	—	101 3 4	—	204 8 2
" " 1858				30 18 0	—	97 14 8	—	218 16 10
" " 1859				30 17 0	—	108 9 0	—	217 11 3
" " 1860				26 10 6	—	107 15 0	—	224 10 0
" " 1861				26 2 0	—	109 5 0	—	213 7 0
" " 1862				23 6 0	—	112 3 6	—	225 15 0
" " 1863				21 13 10	—	112 9 3	—	212 0 0

* The Customs Cheque was first used on the 9th of April 1855, consequently it was in operation only 227 secular days in that year, at which rate the above average is taken.

Receiver General's Office, 25th January 1864.

DANIEL T. MILLER, Assistant Receiver General.

APPENDIX (L.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Tonnage, distinguishing British from Foreign, entered Inwards and cleared Outwards during each year from 1853 to 1863, both inclusive.

Years.	Entered Inwards.			Cleared Outwards.			Total of Ships entered Inwards and Outwards.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1853 -	5,055,343	3,887,763	8,943,106	5,212,980	4,234,124	9,447,104	18,390,210
1854 -	5,374,551	3,786,815	9,161,366	5,370,298	4,137,423	9,507,721	18,669,087
1855 -	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231	18,489,470
1856 -	6,390,715	4,162,419	10,553,134	6,555,056	4,480,859	11,035,915	21,589,049
1857 -	6,853,705	4,621,494	11,475,199	6,840,402	4,863,191	11,703,593	23,178,792
1858 -	6,439,201	4,522,499	10,961,700	6,452,204	4,896,077	11,348,281	22,309,981
1859 -	6,585,112	4,636,810	11,221,922	6,726,731	4,955,606	11,682,337	22,904,259
1860 -	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,025,914	5,490,593	12,516,507	24,689,292
1861 -	7,721,035	5,458,554	13,179,589	7,699,497	5,716,555	13,416,052	26,595,641
1862 -	7,856,639	5,234,451	13,091,090	8,090,221	5,354,128	13,444,349	26,535,439
1863 -	8,430,146	4,825,917	13,256,063	8,589,246	4,893,424	13,482,670	26,738,733

15th April 1864.

W. WYBROW, Collector.

APPENDIX (M.)

Registered Tonnage of the British Empire.

Table 1.—New Vessels Built and Registered during each year from 1853 to 1863, both inclusive.

Year ending 5th January.	United Kingdom.		Channel Islands.		British Plantations.		Total in British Empire.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1853 -	712	167,491	30	2,933	677	138,880	1,419	309,304
1854 -	798	203,171	32	4,067	723	152,550	1,553	359,788
1855 -	802	196,942	28	4,761	752	188,272	1,582	389,975
1856 -	1,098	323,200	28	3,894	744	164,968	1,870	492,062
1857 -	1,150	244,578	32	3,398	694	175,620	1,876	423,596
1858 -	1,278	250,472	46	5,065	721	167,940	2,045	423,477
1859 -	1,000	208,080	40	4,980	633	99,328	1,673	312,388
1860 -	959	185,970	31	3,041	605	93,307	1,575	282,318
1861 -	1,016	211,968	31	2,442	675	104,418	1,722	318,828
1862 -	1,186	310,900	38	3,927	699	136,707	1,923	451,534
1863 -	1,285	351,427	46	4,732	759	161,467	2,090	507,626

15th April 1864.

W. WYBROW, Collector.

APPENDIX (N.)

Registered Tonnage of the British Empire.

Table 2.—Aggregate Number of Registered Vessels existing on the Registry in each year from 1853 to 1863, both inclusive.

Year ending 31st December.	United Kingdom.		Channel Islands.		British Plantations.		Total in British Empire.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1853 -	25,748	3,969,158	860	61,046	8,701	734,218	35,309	4,764,422	253,896
1854 -	25,986	4,184,685	873	64,065	9,489	867,096	36,348	5,115,846	269,093
1855 -	25,115	4,286,908	833	62,426	9,744	901,219	35,692	5,250,553	261,194
1856 -	25,335	4,304,460	842	62,496	9,835	945,480	36,012	5,312,436	267,573
1857 -	26,219	4,491,377	878	67,363	9,991	973,147	37,088	5,531,887	287,353
1858 -	26,658	4,587,893	883	69,845	10,210	951,885	37,751	5,609,623	288,345
1859 -	26,804	4,591,250	898	71,941	10,498	997,211	38,200	5,660,402	291,431
1860 -	26,764	4,586,742	899	71,945	10,838	1,052,281	38,501	5,710,968	294,460
1861 -	27,142	4,735,491	896	71,335	10,830	1,088,543	38,868	5,895,369	299,861
1862 -	27,525	4,860,191	915	74,209	10,987	1,106,958	39,427	6,041,358	304,171
1863 -	27,750	5,251,757	887	76,316	*9,645	1,099,200	38,282	6,427,273	312,722

* Several returns for 1863 not having been received, these accounts will be corrected next year.

15th April 1864.

W. WYBROW, Collector.

APPENDIX (O).—No. 1.

A STATEMENT showing the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture exported to the United States of America in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, specifying the Principal Articles.

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862.		Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1860.	
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali, soda	526,806	205,893	453,094	360,355	—	92,739	—	166,451
Arms, ammunition, and military stores :—								
Fire-arms (small) and parts of fire-arms	30,989	108,015	993,820	408,059	—	585,761	377,070	—
Gunpowder	1,636	315	180	226	46	—	—	1,410
Of all other kinds	14,209	11,688	7,201	17,602	10,401	—	3,393	—
Beer and ale	100,375	31,452	31,446	32,987	1,541	—	—	67,388
Coals and culm	192,779	248,020	202,012	170,949	—	31,063	—	21,830
Cotton, piece goods	3,849,915	1,254,345	1,842,338	1,611,835	—	230,503	—	2,238,080
„ thread for sewing	313,654	140,537	244,161	280,330	36,169	—	—	33,324
Earthenware and porcelain	654,283	216,998	320,916	356,297	35,381	—	—	297,986
Haberdashery and millinery	1,347,268	628,383	623,576	666,607	43,031	—	—	680,661
Hardware and cutlery	1,054,908	651,456	462,100	429,762	—	32,338	—	625,146
Linen, piece goods	1,893,427	642,696	1,694,046	2,074,774	380,728	—	181,347	—
„ thread	172,560	85,345	203,152	200,108	—	3,044	27,548	—
Metals :—								
Copper, sheets, nails, &c.	58,338	14,154	26,634	16,345	—	10,289	—	41,993
Iron, pig	229,283	88,687	61,819	130,547	68,728	—	—	98,736
„ Bar, bolt, and rod	735,121	176,945	392,456	515,760	123,304	—	—	219,361
„ Railway, of all kinds	916,361	176,897	89,130	419,794	330,664	—	—	496,567
„ Cast	23,431	11,338	11,769	28,911	17,142	—	5,480	—
„ Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	299,443	81,296	159,956	184,028	24,072	—	—	115,415
„ Wrought, of all kinds	199,448	92,504	132,317	213,595	81,278	—	14,147	—

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862.		Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1860.	
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Metals—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, Steel, unwrought	653,058	308,300	468,809	531,249	62,440	—	—	121,809
Lead, pig and lead shot	88,551	16,156	262,346	51,016	—	211,330	—	37,515
Tin plates	1,018,536	417,360	688,201	749,196	60,995	—	—	269,340
Oil seed	74,775	1,960	7,885	3,634	—	4,251	—	71,141
Salt	119,993	78,766	63,231	26,977	—	36,254	—	93,016
Silk manufactures :—								
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons	124,206	95,833	110,850	128,543	17,693	—	4,337	—
Other articles of silk only	114,590	24,470	85,174	87,934	2,760	—	—	26,656
Mixed with other materials	219,565	64,226	16,169	18,153	1,984	—	—	201,412
Spirits, British	66,322	18,039	33,218	14,714	—	18,504	—	51,608
Wool, sheep and lambs'	7,245	71,886	92,536	40,654	—	51,882	33,409	—
Woollen manufactures :—								
Cloths, coatings, &c.	629,017	393,423	689,878	670,487	—	19,391	41,470	—
Worsted stuffs	2,424,893	1,038,424	1,141,996	2,003,715	861,719	—	—	421,178
Carpets and druggets	360,140	126,934	237,204	268,318	31,114	—	—	91,822
All other articles	3,151,960	1,541,763	2,478,250	2,638,165	159,915	—	—	513,795
	21,667,065	9,064,504	14,327,870	15,351,626	2,351,105	1,327,349	688,201	7,003,640
					1,327,349			688,201
			Net *increase* in 1863 as compared with 1862		1,023,756	Net *decrease* in 1863 as compared with 1860		6,315,439

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 21st March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (O.)—No. 2.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States, for the Years 1862 and 1863 respectively.

—	Ports on Atlantic.				Ports on Pacific.		Total from United States.	
	1862.		1863.					
	Northern States.	Southern States.	Northern States.	Southern States.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1st Quarter -	5,083,514	155,745	4,080,540	134,256	80,136	145,434	5,319,395	4,360,230
2d „ -	5,452,843	214,820	4,859,945	150,407	234,036	148,601	5,901,699	5,158,953
3d „ -	6,946,108	307,629	4,820,075	151,247	26,957	179,063	7,280,694	5,150,385
4th „ -	8,807,481	391,132	4,767,131	79,337	14,717	54,779	9,213,330	4,901,247
Total -	26,289,946	1,069,326	18,527,691	515,247	355,846	527,877	27,715,118	19,570,815

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 18th March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantity of Tea Imported into the United Kingdom in each year from 1848 to 1863 inclusive, specifying the Quantity Imported into London and into Ports other than London, and from the Year 1852 the Quantity imported severally into London, Liverpool, and Ports other than London and Liverpool; also the relative Per-centage of the parts of the whole.

YEARS.	Quantity of Tea Imported into the United Kingdom.	Quantity of Tea Imported into the Port of London.	Quantity of Tea Imported into Ports other than London.		Per-centage of Import taken by London.	Per-centage of Import taken by Ports other than London.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
1848 - -	47,774,755	33,630,653	14,144,702		70.39	29.61	
1849 - -	53,459,469	41,136,442	12,323,027		76.95	23.05	
1850 - -	50,512,384	37,453,222	13,059,162		74.15	25.85	
1851 - -	71,466,421	52,120,377	19,346,044		72.93	27.07	
			Quantity of Tea Imported into Liverpool.	Quantity of Tea Imported into Ports other than London and Liverpool.		Per-centage of Import taken by Liverpool.	Per-centage of Import taken by Ports other than London and Liverpool.
			lbs.	lbs.			
1852 -	66,360,535	51,289,296	13,013,343	2,057,896	77.29	19.6	3.11
1853 -	70,735,135	52,211,734	16,443,750	2,079,651	73.81	23.25	2.94
1854 -	85,792,032	71,382,603	12,666,526	1,742,903	83.2	14.77	2.03
1855 -	83,259,657	69,686,584	12,025,603	1,547,470	83.7	14.44	1.86
1856 -	86,200,414	71,193,821	12,393,271	2,613,322	82.59	14.38	3.03
1857 -	64,493,989	54,684,501	8,433,828	1,375,660	84.79	13.08	2.13
1858 -	75,432,535	68,098,794	5,329,284	2,004,457	90.28	7.06	2.66
1859 -	75,077,452	68,614,342	5,561,493	901,617	91.39	7.40	1.20
1860 -	88,946,636	84,401,976	4,116,236	428,424	94.89	4.63	.48
1861 -	96,577,183	87,431,870	8,011,140	1,134,173	90.53	8.29	1.18
1862 -	114,787,440	109,750,188	4,018,815	1,018,437	95.61	3·50	.89
1863 -	136,803,218	132,186,194	4,571,759	47,265	96.62	3.34	.04

APPENDIX (P.)—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantity of Tea annually entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, with the average rate and aggregate Amount of Duty collected thereon, specifying the Quantity entered in London, the Amount of Duty thereon, the Quantity entered in Ports other than London, and the Amount of Duty thereon, and severally, the relative Per-centage of Import and Per-centage of Duty collected, from the year 1848 to 1863 inclusive.

YEARS.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Average rate of Duty per lb. paid on Year's Consumption.	Average price per lb. in Bond.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in the Port of London.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Quantity of Tea entered for Home Consumption in Ports other than London.	Amount of Duty received thereon.	Per-centage of Import Port of London.	Per-centage of Import into Ports other than London.	Per-centage of Duty collected in Port of London.	Per-centage of Duty collected in Ports other than London.
	lbs.	£	s. d.	s. d.	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£
1848 - -	48,734,789	5,329,992	2 2¼	1 0¼	27,241,060	2,979,491	21,493,729	2,350,501	70.39	29.61	55.9	44.1
1849 - -	50,021,576	5,471,422	2 2¼	1 1	27,926,528	3,054,464	22,095,048	2,416,958	76.95	23.05	55.82	44.18
1850 - -	51,172,302	5,596,961	2 2¼	1 3¼	28,838,958	3,154,261	22,334,344	2,442,700	74.15	25.85	56.36	43.64
1851 - -	53,949,059	5,900,625	2 2¼	1 2½	30,774,089	3,365,916	23,174,970	2,534,709	72.93	27.07	57.04	42.96
1852 - -	54,713,034	5,984,172	2 2¼	1 0¼	31,240,612	3,416,942	23,472,422	2,567,230	77.29	22.71	57.1	42.9
1853 - -	58,834,087	5,683,791	1 11¼	1 3¼	31,732,305	3,074,067	27,101,782	2,609,724	73.81	26.19	54.08	45.92
1854 - -	61,953,041	4,780,149	1 6½	1 3½	33,235,356	2,561,892	28,717,685	2,218,257	83.2	16.8	53.6	46.4
1855 - -	63,429,286	5,310,275	1 8	1 3	35,193,972	2,932,831	28,235,314	2,377,444	83.7	16.3	55.23	44.77
1856 - -	63,278,212	5,536,626	1 9	1 2¾	35,658,309	3,120,102	27,619,903	2,416,524	82.59	17.41	56.35	43.65
1857 - -	69,159,843	5,060,048	1 5½	1 5 4/10	37,900,773	2,763,598	31,259,070	2,296,450	84.79	15.21	54.62	45.38
1858 - -	73,217,484	5,186,170	1 5	1 4⅝	41,253,009	2,922,110	31,964,475	2,264,060	90.28	9.72	56.34	43.66
1859 - -	76,362,008	5,408,924	1 5	1 6⅝	44,338,075	3,140,538	32,023,933	2,268,386	91.39	8.61	58.06	41.94
1860 - -	76,842,016	5,442,923	1 5	1 6¾	45,961,045	3,255,489	30,880,971	2,187,434	94.89	5.11	59.81	40.19
1861 - -	77,949,464	5,521,320	1 5	1 5	47,017,353	3,330,282	30,932,111	2,191,038	90.53	9.47	60.32	39.68
1862 - -	78,817,060	5,582,793	1 5	1 7 3/10	48,447,133	3,431,376	30,369,927	2,151,217	95.61	4.39	61.47	38.53
1863 - -	85,206,779	4,652,822	1 1 1/10	1 6 11/10	52,782,908	2,884,688	32,423,871	1,768,134	96.62	3.38	62·	38.

APPENDIX (P.)—No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT showing the business of the Tea Department in the Port of London, from 1853 to 1863 inclusive, as exhibited by the Number of Duty Paid Warrants, and the Quantity of Tea delivered thereby; the Number of Removals, Exports, and Store Bills, and the respective Quantities of Tea delivered thereby; the Number of Letters of Advice containing the particulars as to Import Numbers, and Weights of Packages removed under Bond to other Ports; the Number of Certificates of Arrival received in discharge of such Removals, together with the Rate per cent. Increase in the Quantity of Tea removed, and the Number of Letters of Advice in each succeeding Year over the Year 1853.

YEARS.	No. of Duty Paid Warrants.	Quantity of Tea delivered thereby.	No. of Removals, Exports, and Stores.	Quantity of Tea delivered for removals under Bond.	Quantity of Tea delivered for Ships' Stores.	Quantity of Tea delivered for Exportation.	No. of Letters of Advice to Out-ports.	No. of Certificates of Arrival.	Increase per cent. of each Year over 1853.	
									Quantity of Tea removed.	No. of Letters of Advice.
		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
1853 - -	258,762	31,732,305	24,647	13,720,965	431,093	3,723,410	8,719	8,719	—	—
1854 - -	251,104	33,235,356	27,327	15,885,541	246,260	6,751,745	10,863	10,863	15·77	24·59
1855 - -	249,843	35,193,972	30,047	19,173,102	283,107	11,026,207	12,961	12,961	39·73	48·65
1856 - -	256,034	35,658,309	31,169	19,692,131	258,307	4,505,192	14,055	14,055	43·52	61·2
1857 - -	292,757	37,900,773	34,704	22,191,770	319,143	6,946,625	17,031	17,031	61·73	95·33
1858 - -	300,907	41,253,009	37,106	22,673,222	484,625	6,161,681	20,235	20,235	65·24	132·08
1859 - -	313,686	44,306,863	40,291	24,524,213	232,593	5,418,416	23,226	23,226	78·73	166·38
1860 - -	336,919	45,961,045	45,161	25,116,505	225,850	7,670,382	25,849	25,849	80·08	196·46
1861 - -	346,960	46,971,549	49,728	27,673,422	215,494	11,367,277	34,524	34,524	101·68	295·96
1862 - -	355,025	48,404,104	53,931	26,087,527	254,834	25,634,849	34,840	34,840	91·77	299·58
1863 - -	392,816	52,733,086	60,886	31,263,805	580,920	25,055,777	41,799	41,799	127·85	379·4

APPENDIX (Q.)—No. 1.

A STATEMENT showing the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture exported to France in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, specifying the Principal Articles.

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Increase or Decrease in 1863, as compared with 1862.		Increase or Decrease in 1863, as compared with 1860.	
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali, soda	9,432	26,658	39,231	61,285	22,054	—	51,853	—
Apparel and haberdashery	44,418	118,215	195,514	182,686	—	12,828	138,268	—
Beer and ale	14,428	16,231	19,427	29,173	9,746	—	14,745	—
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	18,472	34,775	72,757	91,346	18,589	—	72,874	—
Cement	32,979	42,701	44,426	54,657	10,231	—	21,678	—
Coals, cinders, and culm	564,243	617,891	611,942	544,211	—	67,731	—	20,032
Corn, wheat	5,644	963,707	18,727	78,978	60,251	—	73,334	—
„ wheatflour	9	78,743	828	2,815	1,987	—	2,806	—
Cotton yarn	50,459	187,228	245,807	178,521	—	67,286	128,062	—
„ piece goods	206,849	478,327	548,381	452,039	—	96,342	245,190	—
„ hosiery small wares	41,412	83,554	190,256	103,991	—	86,265	62,579	—
Drugs and chemical products	16,263	36,069	80,079	101,041	20,962	—	84,778	—
Earthenware and porcelain	7,377	21,518	54,359	51,615	—	2,744	44,238	—
Hardwares and cutlery	118,265	201,410	250,027	201,481	—	48,546	83,216	—
Horses	94,740	50,135	79,676	77,197	—	2,479	—	17,543
Linen yarn	70,620	104,469	99,244	174,424	75,180	—	103,804	—
„ piece goods	61,097	181,066	189,015	180,946	—	8,069	119,849	—
Machinery, steam engines	13,C02	12,867	13,474	19,766	6,292	—	6,764	—
„ other sorts	158,018	349,115	339,268	342,761	3,493	—	184,743	—
Metals, copper, wrought and unwrought	548,072	316,199	388,549	849,889	461,340	—	301,817	—
„ iron, wrought and unwrought	370,381	794,699	1,178,485	812,523	—	365,962	442,142	—
„ lead and shot	24,197	13,889	10,261	16,683	6,422	—	—	7,514
„ tin, unwrought	115,123	98,777	107,572	139,998	32,426	—	24,875	—
„ „ plates	36,076	38,563	55,192	59,326	4,134	—	23,250	—
„ zinc, wrought and unwrought	31,270	7,238	20,211	934	—	19,277	—	30,336

APPENDIX (Q.)—No. 1—*continued.*

Articles.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Increase or Decrease in 1863, as compared with 1862.		Increase or Decrease in 1863, as compared with 1860.	
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Naphtha, Paraffine Oil, &c.	19,149	46,428	61,143	78,585	17,442	—	59,436	—
Oil, seed	342,021	317,879	262,614	162,792	—	99,822	—	179,229
Painters' colours	34,082	55,270	41,145	30,099	—	11,046	—	3,983
Silk, yarn	131,970	133,497	170,240	140,006	—	30,234	8,036	—
„ thrown	221,608	186,609	233,768	183,300	—	50,468	—	38,308
„ Manufactures	60,124	117,707	75,640	121,024	45,384	—	60,900	—
Spirits, British	49,610	216,232	43,598	37,802	—	5,796	—	11,808
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	75,461	15,366	4,460	1,604	—	2,856	—	73,857
Wool, sheep, and lambs'	573,091	782,698	385,073	350,995	—	34,078	—	222,096
Woollen yarn	233,828	235,782	372,324	369,557	—	2,767	135,729	—
Woollen manufactures, cloths, coatings, &c.	36,536	147,581	726,415	196,837	—	529,578	160,301	—
„ „ worsted stuffs	234,161	773,385	927,644	1,091,377	163,733	—	857,216	—
„ „ flannels and carpets	9,328	71,358	128,826	102,257	—	26,569	92,929	—
„ „ of other sorts	13,614	44,076	36,028	28,338	—	7,690	14,724	—
All other articles	562,551	877,676	887,741	964,279	76,538	—	401,728	—
	5,249,980	8,895,588	9,209,367	8,667,138	1,036,204	1,578,433	4,021,864	604,706
						1,036,204	604,706	
			Net decrease in 1863, as compared with 1862			542,229	3,417,158	Net increase in 1863, as compared with 1860.

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 21st March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (Q.)—No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the Computed Real Value of the Imports into the United Kingdom from France, in the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863 respectively, distinguishing the principal Articles, exclusive of Corn, Meal, and Flour.

Articles.	Years.		
	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Brass and bronze manufactures	96,192	140,829	132,853
Butter	703,467	566,512	611,246
China and porcelain ware	77,763	77,169	105,343
Clocks and watches; viz.—			
Clocks	161,456	146,958	188,909
Watches	321,400	258,409	250,423
Cotton, raw	38,840	327,323	160,108
Cotton manufactures	399,210	450,397	553,602
Eggs	438,275	454,864	563,354
Flax, undressed	68,570	230,325	182,397
Flowers, artificial	275,092	346,100	302,156
Fruit, raw	192,402	122,826	182,807
Garancine	78,155	148,239	140,161
Glass, plate	16,174	45,716	63,641
Hides, tanned	89,439	142,208	177,660
Leather manufactures; viz.—			
Gloves	646,216	728,876	849,224
Boots and shoes	86,195	72,740	92,985
Boot fronts	52,702	78,687	58,195
Madder and madder root	111,466	107,471	164,062
Oil, rape	41,890	76,121	159,939
Oil-seed cakes	271,266	244,827	149,948
Oil or spirit of turpentine	53,187	205,691	320,177
Platting of straw, chip, or other materials	90,178	85,943	113,118
Potatoes	77,744	207,101	176,970
Resin	58,361	263,223	496,477
Seeds, clover	112,031	139,751	98,752
Silk, raw	470,101	692,253	1,788,053
„ waste, knubs and husks	230,214	249,972	216,631
„ thrown	152,133	68,677	79,157
Silk manufactures of Europe	4,902,272	5,312,357	5,213,852
Spirits, viz, brandy	898,889	1,001,980	1,095,885
Sugar, refined and unrefined	95,320	530,048	375,330
Wine	952,797	717,356	697,742
Wool, sheep and lambs	101,845	569,105	251,477
Woollen Manufactures	1,057,837	1,247,021	1,357,909
All other articles except corn	3,239,505	3,867,661	4,538,633
Total (exclusive of corn, meal, and flour)	16,658,584	19,924,736	21,909,176

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 18th March 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

Appendix (R.)—No. 1.

A Statement showing the computed Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to the United States of America in the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863, distinguishing the principal Articles.

Articles.	Computed real Value.		
	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Arms and ammunition	21,051	81,997	—
Caoutchouc	5,872	57,672	35,275
Cotton, raw :			
Produce of United States	183,876*	1,365,127†	855,886‡
„ Brazil	- -	- -	16,195‡
„ Egypt	- -	6,692†	25,442‡
„ British India	37,565*	344,754†	407,000‡
„ other countries	- -	9,341†	87,225‡
Gum, Arabic	19,361	40,470	16,457
„ unenumerated	2,251	7,130	41,520
Hemp, dressed and undressed	3,236	68,340	76,177
Hides, undressed	1,674	41,811	26,105
Indigo	513,277	540,431	184,618
Iron in bars	12,447	29,860	66,266
Linen sails and manufactures	2,380	40,029	13,514
Liquorice juice and paste	4,200	28,981	22,147
Oil turpentine	17,646	38,930	32,810
Opium	108,704	70,204	37,085
Pepper	8	35,711	458
Quicksilver	90	5,321	26,221
Rags for making paper	943	49,548	26,509
Rice	42,997	132,055	101,894
Saltpetre and nitre, cubic	1,760	96,220	22,537
Seeds, flax, and linseed	- -	57,537	33,450
Silk, knubs or husks	- -	36,614	1,266
„ raw	23,993	96,072	152,594
Skins, goat, raw and tanned	11,331	35,860	10,510
Tea	51,592	201,044	416,245
Wool, sheep and lambs	601,638	742,156	1,049,919
Other articles (collectively)	293,287	586,230	450,231
Total	1,961,179	4,846,037	4,235,557

* Total value of cotton wool 221,441*l.*
† Total value of cotton wool 1,725,914*l.*
‡ Total value of cotton wool 1,391,748*l.*

Note.—With some few exceptions, altogether inconsiderable in their aggregate amount, the exports exhibited in this statement were addressed exclusively to the *Northern Atlantic Ports* of the United States.

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 7th April 1864.

J. A. MESSENGER.

Appendix (R.)—No. 2.

A Statement showing the computed Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to France in the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863, distinguishing the principal Articles.

Articles.	Computed Real Value.		
	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Bacon and Hams	1,281	59,456	99,081
Bark, Peruvian	43,760	28,394	18,833
Caoutchouc	56,908	57,899	63,346
Cochineal	21,004	21,199	41,828
Cocoa	34,826	4,991	10,357
Coffee	124,033	405,013	482,466
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	145,890	361,125	271,748
Corn, wheat	579,836	20,317	23,982
„ wheat flour	204,545	89	5,540
Cotton, raw :			
Produce of United States	216,503*	703,577†	329,259‡
„ Brazil	2,951*	87,085†	50,820‡
„ Egypt	16,590*	118,381†	149,426‡
„ British India	135,882*	2,810,636†	4,582,548‡
„ Other countries	—	17,687†	205,490‡
Flax, dressed and undressed	42,429	8,867	26,994
Guano	43,571	7,563	11,638
Gum, lac, viz., shell-lac	21,356	37,893	33,410
Hair manufactures	177,656	231,404	92,793
Hemp, and other like substances (except jute)	33,508	19,722	27,730
„ jute	54,353	82,160	183,266
Hides, untanned	38,594	32,873	86,428
Indigo	171,224	116,803	74,977
Oil, coco-nut	42,540	29,976	26,595
„ palm	4,700	3,322	33,812
Quicksilver	19,739	26,214	37,439
Rice	165,694	60,766	201,571
Seeds, flax, linseed, and rapeseed	205,973	73,091	180,155
„ for expressing oil therefrom	20,104	51,527	58,429
Silk, raw	3,191,838	4,404,410	3,285,348
„ thrown	100,059	198,010	310,805
Skins, goat, raw and tanned	23,068	44,879	63,724
Tallow	189,792	147,702	5,947
Teeth, elephants'	61,708	61,811	64,752
Tin, unwrought	34,034	68,145	84,588
Wine	64,623	50,256	53,283
Wool, sheep and lambs'	1,502,436	1,350,735	2,190,433
Other articles (collectively)	738,675	752,324	802,311
Total	8,531,683	12,556,302	14,271,152

* Total value of cotton wool, 371,926*l.*
† Total value of cotton wool, 3,737,366*l.*
‡ Total value of cotton wool, 5,317,543*l.*

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 7th April 1864.

J. A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (S.)

A RETURN of the Ports at which Cattle, &c. have been imported in the Year 1863, stating the Number imported at each Port.

Ports at which Imported.	Live Stock imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1863.					
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Swine and Hogs.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
London	81,618	2,231	30,919	313,677	27,888	23,996
Liverpool	4,473	3	—	7	—	2,136
Southampton	2,241	88	33	73	—	—
Newcastle	400	35	—	9,842	—	198
Hull	3,801	3,627	6,211	34,639	144	—
Dartmouth	40	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	—	18	2	—	—	—
Falmouth	718	269	7	—	—	—
Fowey	—	65	2	—	—	—
Goole	—	2,860	955	2,031	127	127
Grimsby	322	—	—	8,090	—	5
Hartlepool	246	130	12	16,073	—	655
Harwich	1,142	757	2,769	9,532	—	16
Lowestoft	433	5	88	1,788	—	—
Middlesborough	—	—	2	—	—	—
Newhaven	5	164	6	94	—	—
Plymouth	1,972	94	225	2	—	—
Scilly	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sunderland	—	—	—	2	8	—
Weymouth	1	17	3	—	—	—
Dundee	63	—	—	—	—	—
Inverness	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kirkaldy	—	21	—	3	—	—
Leith	1,166	613	11	6,756	12	—
Waterford	5	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total	98,656	10,997	41,245	402,609	28,179	27,137

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 20th April 1864.

JOHN A. MESSENGER.

APPENDIX (T.)

A STATEMENT for the Year to the 31st December 1863, of the total estimated Amount of Taxes repealed or reduced, and of Taxes imposed or augmented.

	Net Revenue.
	£
Taxes repealed:	
Charges on import entries and bills of lading -	180,723
Taxes reduced:	
Tea - - - - -	1,641,541
Tobacco - - - -	74,055
Total estimated loss by the repeal or reduction of duties - -	1,896,319
Taxes imposed or augmented:	
Chicory - - - -	6,811

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom House, London, 8th April 1864.

JOHN H. MESSENGER.

Report on the Health of the Out-door Officers, Watermen, and other inferior Officers of Her Majesty's Customs during 1863, by Walter Dickson, M.D., R.N., Medical Inspector, Her Majesty's Customs.

The strength of this Department in the Port of London during the year has been as follows :—

	Stationed in London.	Stationed at Gravesend.	Total.
Out-door officers	611	240	851
Watermen	168	32	200
Messengers	50	–	50
Watchmen	18	2	20.
Constables	4	–	4
Doorkeepers	2	–	2
Crew of the "Vigilant"	–	22	22
	853	296	1,149

Classification of officers.

In consequence of the many recent changes and modifications in the duties of the force, resulting from the changes in the tariff, the old nomenclature of Waterguard and Waterside officers, with their numerous subdivisions, had no longer the same practical value as formerly. A new classification was therefore adopted in the report of last year, 1862, in which the officers were arranged in three groups; viz., Out-door officers, Watermen, Messengers, &c. The same distribution will form the groundwork of this report, as it gives on the whole a fairer standard of comparison, and exhibits somewhat more clearly the relation which the sanitary condition of the various branches of the department bears to their respective duties and employment. Prominence has also been given to the distinction which exists betwixt the officers resident in London and those stationed at Gravesend, as one of considerable interest and importance.

Time-tables introduced.

Another new feature in last year's report was the introduction of tables to show, not only the number of cases of sickness, but the time they were under treatment. Without this element of calculation it is obviously im-

Their utility as giving a standard of comparison with other services,

possible to form an accurate estimate of the health of the force. A trivial illness of one or two days would be accounted of the same numerical value as a protracted case of serious disease extending over several months. And thus an imperfect or erroneous notion would be obtained of the time lost to the public service through sickness. Whether considered in reference to the class of men, or to the kind of disease, or to the season of the year, and other varying circumstances which it is useful and sometimes important to know, precise information on this point is essential. A column in the quarterly and annual tables is devoted to the number of days consumed in the different sorts of illness; and notation is made of the time lost at distinct periods by the various kinds of officers. In this manner the system of statistical inquiry, which has been pursued with beneficial results to the health of the Army and Navy, will be extended, and it is to be hoped, advantageously, to this branch of the Civil Service. Our scope is necessarily limited, but it is respectfully submitted that, if these tables were conjoined with similar returns from the other public departments, a useful series of sanitary data might be evolved, which would constitute no inefficient exponent of what is at present a desideratum, viz., a more perfect knowledge of the health—condition of the male civil population of this country betwixt the ages of 25 and 60.

and with the public health.

Classification of the chief forms of disease.

The diseases have been arranged in such a manner as to show the forms of sickness that prevailed at various seasons, and the proportion of officers affected by them. It was found that the maladies to which this body of men are chiefly subject could be conveniently arranged in five leading groups. 1. Fevers, including eruptive fevers; 2. Diseases of the respiratory organs; 3. Those of the digestive organs; 4. Rheumatism and gout; 5. Affections of the skin, glands, &c. Other disorders of great diversity of character, but of comparatively rare occurrence, and therefore of less consequence in a sanitary point of view, are placed together, and constitute a sixth, a casual or exceptional class. The various injuries from accident or external violence form a separate class, which is of course more variable in number, and especially in duration, than the others. Yet even here the proportion is more uniform than might be at first supposed.

The following observations refer mainly to those officers who are stationed and live in London, and who are more

immediately under my care. The statistical returns are quarterly, and appended to them is a short account of the health of the force, and of the causes which may have affected it in the period. These are followed by a summary of the whole year, tables of mortality and superannuation, and general remarks.

TABLE I.

FIRST QUARTER (London.)

From 1st of January to 31st of March 1863.

	Diseases.	Remained from last Year.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Typhoid Fever	1	–	–	–	–	53
	Febricula	–	3	–	–	3	25
2	Catarrh	2	18	4	1	23	160
	Cynanche	–	11	2	–	13	114
	Bronchitis	–	8	1	–	9	142
	Pneumonia	1	1	–	–	1	98
	Phthisis	1	1	–	–	1	38
	Asthma	1	–	1	–	1	78
3	Dyspepsia	–	8	–	–	8	81
	Diarrhœa	–	5	–	–	5	18
	Dysentery	–	2	–	–	2	53
	Colic	–	1	–	–	1	5
	Jaundice	–	1	–	–	1	22
4	Rheumatism	5	11	4	4	19	241
	Gout	–	1	–	–	1	14
	Pleurodynia	–	2	1	–	3	19
5	Phlegmon	–	6	–	–	6	44
	Whitlow	–	–	1	–	1	13
	Abscess	2	3	–	–	3	120
	Erysipelas	1	–	–	–	–	90
	Eczema	–	1	–	–	1	28
	Ulcer	–	5	–	–	5	73
6	Fracture	–	1	–	–	1	21
	Sprain	–	2	1	–	3	25
	Contusion	–	1	–	–	1	6
	Wound	2	–	–	–	–	74
	Old injury of joint	1	–	–	–	–	19
7	Cephalalgia	–	1	–	–	1	3
	Neuralgia	–	2	2	–	4	47
	Vertigo	–	2	–	–	2	8
	Ophthalmia	–	2	–	–	2	23
	Otitis	–	2	–	–	2	24
	Disease of Heart	1	1	–	–	1	20
	Syphilis	1	–	–	–	–	39
	Stricture	1	–	–	–	–	61
	Periostitis	–	2	–	–	2	45
	Debility	–	–	–	1	1	23
		20	104	17	6	127	1,967

Amount of sickness in the London force in the first quarter.

During this quarter the sick list was unusually heavy. The mean daily number amounted to 21, equivalent to 2·5 per cent. on the whole strength; and the various classes of officers were absent from duty in the following proportions:—Out-door officers, 18, or 2·9 per cent.; watermen, 2·7, or 1·7 per cent.; messengers, &c., 1·3, or 1·8 per cent. Besides 20 cases which remained under treatment from the previous year, the admissions were so numerous as to bear the ratio of 14·8 per cent. on the strength of the whole force, distributed thus:—Out-door officers, 17 per cent.; watermen, 10 per cent.; messengers, &c., 8 per cent. The mean duration of each case was 15·5 days, and the difference in this respect betwixt the various classes was trifling. The messengers, &c. were in slight excess of this term, while the watermen were below it.

Meteorology of first quarter.

The weather during the quarter was singularly mild and equable. The extremes of temperature recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, were 64° and 27°, and the air was comparatively free from humidity. The atmospheric pressure was below the average in January and March, somewhat above it in February. The prevailing winds were from south and west. Four inches of rain fell in the quarter, and two thirds of this quantity fell in January alone. The average temperature of the quarter was 42°·6. In January the mean temperature was 41°·8; in February 42°·1; and in March 43°·9, the last figure being lowered by the occurrence in the month of a few unusually cold days which suddenly interrupted the advance of spring. With this exception the season was unwontedly warm and fine. The temperature throughout was four degrees in excess of the mean. Within the period of authentic records only two winters have surpassed this in mildness. Yet the public health was most unfavourably affected. Not only in London but in the whole kingdom the amount of sickness and death was remarkably high.*

Remarks on sickness in first quarter.

Part of this increase was doubtless traceable to the unexpectedly sharp incursion of early winter in November 1862. Disease which was then contracted or greatly aggravated, in many instances, did not terminate fatally till some time afterwards. Such was the case in this

* In the second and third weeks of March the London mortality was 237 in excess of the average. The deaths in all England during the quarter were 128,534, being 6,332 above the mean; and the country is said by the Registrar-General to have suffered from the effects of the winter more than the town.

department. A number of officers seriously ill were left from the preceding year, and materially swelled the sick list, not only in this but in succeeding quarters. Several of the additions were likewise cases of great severity, chiefly diseases of the respiratory organs and acute rheumatism. Minor forms of pulmonary and rheumatic complaints were also common. Together they show the large proportion of 56 per cent. on the whole number of cases entered in this period, and that of 36 per cent. on the total time lost by sickness. The only cases of illness among the watermen and messengers at this time will be found to be of this description. Some cases of ulcer and abscess (in one instance the sequel of most severe erysipelas) were very protracted; and this class of diseases, although forming but 12 per cent. of the admissions, exhibits the high ratio of 18 per cent. on the time table. Disorders of the organs of digestion are, as usual, in small proportion at this season. They constitute 13 per cent. of the cases added, but only 9 per cent. of the time lost by sickness.

Deaths in first quarter.

Four deaths occurred in this quarter, all in out-door officers. Of these, three were noted in last report as cases in which a speedy fatal issue was inevitable. One died of pulmonary consumption after an illness of two years. Another, of valvular disease of the heart of long standing, the sequel of repeated attacks of acute rhematism. The third also of organic disease of the heart; he had been long under treatment, but at his own earnest desire was permitted to do light duty at the London Docks; and it was while there he was seized with a mortal pang, and almost immediately expired. The fourth fatal case was from bronchitis in an elderly and debilitated man after a month's illness.

Superannuation.

There was no instance of superannuation in this quarter.

TABLE II.

SECOND QUARTER (London.)

From 1st of April to 30th of June 1863.

	Diseases.	From last Quarter.	Admissions to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Water-men.	Mes-sengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Intermittent Fever	–	–	1	–	1	8
	Febricula	–	2	2	1	5	43
	Small-pox	–	1	–	1	2	59
2	Catarrh	–	4	1	–	5	32
	Cynanche	–	5	–	–	5	62
	Bronchitis	1	2	–	–	2	41
	Pneumonia	1	–	–	–	–	83
	Pleurisy	–	1	–	–	1	18
	Phthisis	3	1	–	–	1	161
	Asthma	1	–	–	–	–	38
3	Dyspepsia	–	4	1	–	5	14
	Diarrhœa	–	3	1	1	5	34
	Colic	–	2	–	–	2	5
4	Rheumatism	1	10	4	1	15	155
	Gout	–	1	–	2	3	21
	Pleurodynia	–	2	–	–	2	10
5	Phlegmon	–	3	1	–	4	26
	Abscess	–	1	–	–	1	6
	Fistula	–	1	–	1	2	14
	Erysipelas	1	1	–	–	1	149
	Œdema	–	1	–	–	1	12
	Scabies	–	–	1	–	1	20
	Ulcer	1	1	1	–	2	56
6	Fracture	1	1	1	–	2	203
	Sprain	1	1	2	–	3	26
	Contusion	1	2	1	–	3	92
	Wound	–	1	1	–	2	8
	Spinal Concussion	–	1	–	–	1	30
7	Cephalalgia	–	1	–	–	1	3
	Neuralgia	–	1	–	–	1	5
	Paralysis	–	1	–	–	1	6
	Tremor (alcoholic)	–	1	–	–	1	50
	Ophthalmia	–	3	2	–	5	30
	Parotiditis	–	–	1	1	2	45
	Angina Pectoris	–	1	–	–	1	14
	Dysuria	–	1	–	–	1	8
	Hydrocele	–	1	–	–	1	1
	Periostitis	1	–	–	–	–	19
	Senile Debility	1	–	–	–	–	27
		14	62	21	8	91	1,634

Amount of sickness in second quarter.

The health of the force in this quarter was sensibly improved. The average number absent from duty did not exceed 18 daily, equal to 2·1 per cent. on the strength, and this proportion obtained very evenly among the different branches. The ratio of admissions was even more favourable, amounting to little more

than 10 per cent. on the strength, and was also very equally distributed. In the watermen there was a slight excess in the number of cases, but, on the other hand, they had a shorter duration, averaging 16 days, while the mean duration of illness in the whole force was 18 days at this time, mainly caused by the retention on the list of some protracted cases.

Meteorology of second quarter.

The first half of the quarter was distinguished by the same almost unprecedentedly high temperature which had marked the preceding winter. April was the warmest on record for many years; on one day it was noted that the temperature was $10\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the average of the same day calculated for 43 years. But in the latter half of May there was a great deficiency of heat amounting to no less than 6°. This was succeeded by a few warm days. But thence to the end of June the weather was comparatively cold. The extremes observed at Greenwich were 84° and 28°; the mean temperature of April being 49°, of May 52°, and of June 58°. The atmospheric pressure was slightly in excess. Northerly winds were most prevalent in the early, westerly in the later months. The rain-fall was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, very unequally distributed. In April there was none, in May but little, while in June no less than 4 inches fell.

Remarks on sickness in second quarter.

For many years it has been observed that the spring quarter is most favourable to the health of this department, and this year showed no exception to the general rule. Disease of all kinds was even less prevalent than usual, and the deaths that occurred were the result of organic disease of long standing. This is the more remarkable as the sanitary condition of the metropolis, and of those districts in particular where the officers chiefly live, was extremely low, and the mortality greatly increased at this very period.* With the exception of two cases of small-pox, there were scarcely any examples of zymotic disease. Rheumatism was the most numerous class, being 22 per cent. on the admissions, although not exceeding 12 per cent. of the whole time lost through sickness. Pulmonary complaints come next, forming 15 per cent. of the admissions, but giving 26 per cent. of time. Accidental injuries, and diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, also stand high

* The deaths in London were 17,417, a great excess on the corresponding quarters of 1861–62, when they were 15,230 and 15,695.

in the time table of this quarter, by reason of some necessarily tedious cases of fractures, abscess, and the like. They give respectively 22 and 17 per cent. Disorders of the bowels, &c. show the singularly small proportion of 3 per cent.

Deaths in second quarter.

Of the three cases which terminated fatally, two were out-door officers, who had long been suffering from tubercular disease affecting the lungs, and, in one instance, other organs also; the third was a waterman, who succumbed, after a most distressing and protracted illness, to disease of the heart, complicated with asthma and dropsy.

Superannuation.

An aged constable was superannuated for senile debility.

TABLE III.

THIRD QUARTER (London.)

From 1st of July to 30th September 1862.

	Diseases.	From last Quarter.	Admitted to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Water-men.	Mes-sengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Typhoid Fever	–	–	1	–	1	21
	Febricula	2	2	1	–	3	50
	Small-pox	–	1	–	–	1	18
2	Catarrh	–	4	2	–	6	37
	Cynanche	–	6	1	–	7	86
	Bronchitis	–	2	–	–	2	29
	Phthisis	1	3	–	–	3	198
	Asthma	–	1	–	–	1	8
3	Dyspepsia	–	5	1	–	6	35
	Diarrhœa	1	20	5	3	28	204
	Colic	–	2	–	–	2	17
4	Rheumatism	2	3	7	1	11	187
	Gout	–	3	–	–	3	80
	Pleurodynia	–	1	1	–	2	18
5	Phlegmon	–	3	1	–	4	20
	Abscess	–	3	1	1	5	65
	Erysipelas	2	–	–	–	–	17
	Ulcer	–	1	1	1	3	34
6	Fracture	2	–	–	–	–	80
	Sprain	–	–	2	–	2	15
	Contusion	–	6	2	–	8	117
	Wound	–	3	–	–	3	24
	Cephalalgia	–	1	–	–	1	3
	Vertigo	–	1	–	–	1	3
	Paralysis	1	1	–	–	1	16
	Tremor (alcoholic)	1	–	–	–	–	51
	Strabismus (operation)	–	1	–	–	1	22
	Hydrocele	1	–	–	–	–	5
	Urinary calculus	–	1	–	–	1	13
	Cancer	–	1	–	–	1	38
		13	75	26	6	107	1,511

In this quarter as in the last, the state of health of the customs officers was very satisfactory when compared with that of the general population. The average number daily on the sick list was 16 or 1·8 per cent. on the whole strength; and in about the proportions of 11 outdoor officers, 4 watermen, and 1 messenger. The total number of admissions was less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and exhibits the ratio of 12 per cent. on the strength. They were less equally distributed than usual, upwards of 15 per cent. occurring among the watermen. The mean duration of each case did not exceed 14 days, chronic cases being less abundant than in former quarters. Amount of sickness in third quarter.

The weather in July was characterized by extreme dryness. The rain-fall in that month was only nine-tenths of an inch. The difference between the temperature of the air and that of the dew point frequently exceeded 20°, and showed an average of 9° throughout. There were considerable alternations of heat and cold both in July and August, and the mean temperature was about the average. September was wet and cold; the fall of rain exceeded three inches, and the temperature was 3° below the mean. The extremes recorded at Greenwich in the quarter were 86° and 35°. The means of the months were, of July 61°, of August 62°, of September 54°. The atmospheric pressure was above the average in July, below it in the other months. Winds in July were variable, in the rest of the quarter from south and west. The temperature of the Thames ranged from 70° to 58°.* Meteorology of third quarter.

Although the sickness and mortality throughout the country, and in London, continued to be very great, the officers of this department may be said to have escaped from the baleful influences of the season almost unscathed. Bowel complaints, which carried off 2,000 of the metropolitan population, were neither very numerous nor Remarks on sickness in third quarter.

* The state of the river was satisfactory, no very offensive effluvia having been noticeable this summer. The stench of the comparatively stagnant water in St. Katherine's and the London Docks was complained of in the hottest weather, but no case of illness could be distinctly traced to this cause. The purification of the Thames is steadily progressive. A great improvement has been effected in the last five years; much remains to be done; but the taint from organic matters, and more especially from the impure refuse of manufacturing processes, has been greatly mitigated. The regulations for preserving the stream from pollution are more strictly enforced, and a strong proof that these efforts have been to some extent successful is found in the fact, of which I am informed by Capt. Burstal, R.N., of the Thames Conservancy, that anglers have had much better sport in 1863 than for many previous years. The young fish, trout, salmon, grayling, and char, with which the river has recently been stocked, are reported to be thriving.

formidable. The graver cases of disease were, with few exceptions, constitutional in their origin, and of chronic character, chiefly affections of the respiratory organs. Numerically, as might be expected, disorders of the digestive organs head the list. They amount to 34 per cent. on the whole number of cases entered, but so tractable were they in most instances that the loss of time from this cause is only 16 per cent. of the whole. Yet it was only the severer cases that were placed on the list. Many others were under treatment, who continued without injury to perform their duties. By the system which has been pursued for some years in this department of supplying liberally to the various stations along the river appropriate medicine for the use of the men when first seized with illness, however slight, a great deal of serious disease of this kind is doubtless prevented. They are enjoined to apply without delay for relief; and experience of the benefit derived from the timely administration of remedies is now pretty generally diffused through the force. Owing to the coldness and humidity that prevailed in August and September affections of the respiratory organs were not unfrequent. They constitute 18 per cent. of the admissions, and 24 per cent. of the time lost through sickness. Rheumatism also occurred in considerable proportion, and more especially among the watermen, from whom as many as eight cases were entered in this quarter.

Death in third quarter.

Only one death is recorded at this period; that of an out-door officer aged 25, who had been for 12 months in a delicate state of health. Latterly, unequivocal symptoms of phthisis declared themselves, and he was gradually wasting, when he was suddenly attacked with tubercular meningitis, which carried him off in a few days.

Superannuation.

An out-door officer was superannuated for debility and muscular tremors. His nervous energies were much impaired, and there was reason to ascribe his condition, in part at least, to the long-continued excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Table IV.

Fourth Quarter (London.)

From 1st of October to 31st of December 1863.

	Diseases.	From last Quarter.	Admitted to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Water-men.	Mes-sengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Intermittent Fever	–	3	–	–	3	22
	Typhoid Fever	–	1	–	–	1	61
	Febricula	–	6	–	–	6	46
2	Catarrh	–	23	6	–	29	142
	Cynanche	1	5	–	–	5	98
	Bronchitis	2	1	1	–	2	170
	Phthisis	3	–	–	1	1	238
3	Dyspepsia	–	1	–	–	1	13
	Gastritis from irritant poison.*	–	–	1	–	1	4
	Diarrhœa	1	7	1	–	8	47
	Dysentery	–	1	–	–	1	31
	Melæna	–	1	–	–	1	12
	Colic	–	3	–	–	3	35
	Constipation	–	1	–	–	1	2
	Hæmorrhoids	–	1	1	–	2	12
4	Rheumatism	4	7	9	3	19	454
	Gout	2	1	–	–	1	53
5	Phlegmon	1	5	–	–	5	29
	Abscess	2	2	1	–	3	48
	Erysipelas	–	2	1	–	3	37
	Scabies	–	–	1	–	1	11
	Ulcer	1	1	2	–	3	56
6	Sprain	–	1	–	–	1	32
	Contusion	1	7	2	–	9	95
	Wound	1	1	–	–	1	45
	Submersion	–	–	1	–	1	2
7	Vertigo	1	–	–	–	–	12
	Paralysis	1	–	–	–	–	11
	Tremor (alcoholic)	–	1	–	–	1	11
	Neuralgia	–	–	1	–	1	1
	Ophthalmia	–	2	–	–	2	43
	Syphilitic iritis	–	1	–	–	1	23
	Syphilis	–	1	–	–	1	3
	Urinary calculus	1	–	–	–	–	92
	Cancer	1	–	–	–	–	92
	Diseased kneejoint	–	1	–	–	1	80
		23	87	28	4	119	2,163

During September, the sick list had begun to increase, and no fewer than 24 cases remained under treatment at the end of that month. In the whole of this quarter the daily number of men disabled for duty was considerably above the average, being 23·5, or 2·7 per cent. Amount of sickness in fourth quarter.

* Chloride of zinc (disinfecting fluid) taken by accident.

on the strength. The out-door officers were in even larger proportion, their daily number having been 18, or 2·9 per cent.

The admissions in the period bore the ratio of 14 per cent. on strength; the watermen, however, showed a higher, 16,—the messengers a lower figure, 4. The mean duration of each case was 18 days; but in this respect there was great diversity in the various classes, 19 days being the time among the out-door officers, 14·6 days among the watermen, and 31·6 among the messengers. In other words, the watermen contributed a large quota of minor cases, while the amount of illness among the messengers was extremely small; but the few cases that did occur were of unusually protracted character. Several chronic cases remained under treatment throughout the whole of this quarter. The list was thereby heavily burdened, even to the close. The number carried forward to the succeeding year was 29, being 5·5 in excess of the high average of this period.

Meteorology of fourth quarter.

The season was marked by alternations of warm and cold weather, but without steady decrement of heat. From the middle of November to the end of the quarter, the temperature exceeded the average by $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ daily, and was accompanied by great dryness. The extremes observed at Greenwich were 66° and 26°. The mean temperature of October was 51°6; of November 45°7; of December 43°2. That of the whole quarter was 47°, being 3° above the average (as calculated by Mr. Glaisher) of 92 years. The atmospheric pressure was greater than usual, especially in December. Its variations, however, were frequent and great, and marked by some violent gales. After the great storm of December 3rd, the barometer rose 1·4 inch in less than twenty-four hours. The prevalent winds were from south and west. The fall of rain was much below the average,—the total amount being 4·6 inches. Fogs were frequent, but were far less intense than in the previous year.

Remarks on sickness in fourth quarter.

Notwithstanding the remarkable mildness of the season, a large number of cases of catarrh and quinsy occurred in the force. Rheumatism was also very prevalent, and included some cases of more than ordinary severity, with cardiac complication. Typhoid fever, erysipelas, dysentery, malignant quinsy, and pulmonary inflammations were among the graver forms of disease in this return. Affections of the respiratory organs were found in the propor-

tion of 30 per cent. on the number of admissions, and 30 per cent. also of the time lost through sickness. Rheumatic complaints formed 17 per cent. of the number of admissions, 23 per cent. of the time lost through sickness. Disorders of the digestive organs gave 15 per cent. of the admissions, but only 7 per cent. of the time lost. The numbers under the miscellaneous class are swelled, in the time table at least, by the presence of two cases, cancer and urinary calculus, on the list during the whole of this quarter. The ratio of the leading forms of disease has been found to be very nearly the same as in the corresponding quarter of last year, although in some respects (as the sudden accession of cold in November 1862) the seasons were greatly different. The public health, so far at least as it can be known from the bills of mortality, appeared to have improved. The deaths in October were 300 in excess of the average, but in December they were 500 below it.

Death in fourth quarter.

Only one death took place in the force during this quarter, a messenger aged 31, who had been suffering for some months from pulmonary consumption; the fatal issue was much accelerated by the complication, not unfrequent in that disease, of intractable and exhausting diarrhœa.

Superannuation.

No superannuation occurred in the quarter.

TABLE V.

SUMMARY of the preceding Tables, including the whole Year 1863. (London.)

	Diseases.	Remained from last Year.	Admitted to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
1	Intermittent Fever	–	3	1	–	4	30
1	Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	–	2	135
1	Febricula	–	13	3	1	17	164
1	Small-pox	–	2	–	1	3	77
2	Catarrh	2	49	13	1	63	371
2	Cynanche	–	27	3	–	30	360
2	Bronchitis	–	12	2	–	14	376
2	Pneumonia	1	2	–	–	2	187
2	Pleurisy	–	1	–	–	1	18
2	Phthisis	1	5	–	1	6	635
2	Asthma	1	1	1	–	2	124

TABLE V.—*cont.*

	Diseases.	Remained from last Year.	Admitted to Sick List.				Number of Days' Sickness.
			Out-door Officers.	Watermen.	Messengers, &c.	Total.	
3	Dyspepsia	–	18	2	–	20	143
	Gastritis (from irritant poison).	–	–	1	–	1	4
	Diarrhœa	–	35	7	4	46	303
	Dysentery	–	3	–	–	3	84
	Malæna	–	1	–	–	1	12
	Colic	–	8	–	–	8	62
	Constipation	–	1	–	–	1	2
	Jaundice	–	1	–	–	1	22
	Hæmorrhoids	–	1	1	–	2	12
4	Rheumatism	5	31	24	9	64	1,037
	Gout	–	6	–	2	8	168
	Pleurodynia	–	5	2	–	7	47
5	Phlegmon	–	17	2	–	19	119
	Whitlow	–	–	1	–	1	13
	Abscess	2	9	2	1	12	239
	Fistula	–	1	1	–	2	14
	Erysipelas	1	3	1	–	4	293
	Eczema	–	1	–	–	1	28
	Œdema	–	1	–	–	1	12
	Scabies	–	–	2	–	2	31
	Ulcer	–	8	4	1	13	219
6	Fracture	–	2	1	–	3	304
	Sprain	–	4	5	–	9	98
	Contusion	–	16	5	–	20	300
	Wound	2	5	1	–	6	151
	Old injury to joint	1	–	–	–	–	19
	Spinal concussion	–	1	–	–	1	30
	Submersion	–	–	1	–	1	2
7	Cephalalgia	–	3	–	–	3	9
	Neuralgia	–	3	3	–	6	53
	Vertigo	–	3	–	–	3	23
	Paralysis	–	2	–	–	2	33
	Tremor (alcoholic)	–	2	–	–	2	112
	Ophthalmia	–	7	2	–	9	96
	Syphilitic iritis	–	1	–	–	1	23
	Strabismus (operation)	–	1	–	–	1	22
	Otitis	–	2	–	–	2	24
	Parotiditis	–	–	1	1	2	45
	Disease of heart	1	1	–	–	1	20
	Angina pectoris	–	1	–	–	1	14
	Syphilis	1	1	–	–	1	42
	Stricture	1	1	–	–	1	69
	Hydrocele (operation)	–	1	–	–	1	6
	Urinary calculus	–	1	–	–	1	105
	Periostitis	–	2	–	–	2	64
	Cancer	–	1	–	–	1	140
	Diseased kneejoint	–	1	–	–	1	80
	Senile debility	–	–	–	1	1	50
		20	328	93	23	443	7,275

General Remarks.

Health of the force in London considered in relation to their duties.

These tables express, it is believed, with sufficient precision the sanitary condition of the department during the year. They include all cases of illness by which the men were rendered non-effective, their nature and duration, from the time they were placed on the list until their termination in recovery, death or superannuation. Besides these, there is always a large number of persons under treatment for minor complaints, and every inducement is held out for them to apply for aid. In this way the number actually disabled for duty is restricted as far as possible, and a considerable amount of serious disease is mitigated or even prevented. In two classes, however,—the out-door officers employed on barge duty in the river and the watermen, the exposure to the weather, both by day and night, is necessarily very great; and it becomes imperative to withdraw them from their occupation for ailments of comparatively slight character, which would undoubtedly become seriously aggravated unless they were admitted to the sick list in the earliest stage. Although the figures, particularly in the first and last quarters, are considerably above the average, the deaths and superannuations have been singularly few. When the character of the year is considered, one of the most unhealthy and fatal on record, there are fair grounds for inferring that the health of the force has been far above the general average of that of the community. Data for instituting comparisons with other branches of the public service are as yet wanting. But even with such valuable standards as the very complete vital statistics of the navy and army supply, the health of such a body of men as this could not be compared with that of a regiment or first-class ship of war on home service, without making due allowance for the very material differences in social status, organization, and mode of life. In one respect they are all similarly circumstanced, in being subjected to medical examination on entering the service, and in being constantly under medical care and surveillance. But when men are incapacitated by illness, the distinction betwixt the military services, in which, with exigencies more urgent, the period of enrolment is limited, and the civil service, where it is generally coeval with life, is very marked. In the former, when an individual has been non-effective for a time somewhat exceeding the average,

Difference betwixt military and civil life.

or even when it is assumed, from the existence of some chronic malady, that he may become non-effective, he is discharged with little delay. In the civil service, on the other hand, persons are often sufferers from protracted illness, or from frequently repeated attacks of recurrent disease. In the last year, for example, an officer was entered no fewer than ten times for rheumatism, to which disease in a severe but fortunately not very tedious form he was peculiarly liable; and there are other instances in which, for chronic disorders, officers have been six and even ten months continuously on the sick list. The columns are much swollen by such cases, and their effect in augmenting general averages is very considerable.

Ages of the force.

Another important element in estimating the health of the force is the comparatively advanced age of many of the members. I am indebted to the Registrar for the following lists:—

Ages of the Out-door Officers.

Betwixt 20 and 30 years -	174
„ 30 „ 40 „ -	345
„ 40 „ 50 „ -	216
„ 50 „ 55 „ -	66
„ 55 „ 60 „ -	12
„ 60 and upwards -	1
	814

Ages of the Watermen.

Between 20 and 30 years -	43
„ 30 „ 40 „ -	71
„ 40 „ 50 „ -	26
„ 50 „ 60 „ -	8
„ 60 and upwards -	2
	150

Sanitary condition of the messengers.

I have not been able to procure a similar return of the Messengers, &c., but their average age is considerably greater, the majority of them being upwards of 40. The duties of this class of officers are not so onerous or fatiguing; they are not engaged in them for more than six or eight hours a day, and, with few exceptions, do not

undergo the same exposure as the other classes. They consequently enjoy a higher state of health, as the figures annexed will indicate. Rheumatism and gout are the only diseases which occur in inordinate proportion amongst them. One death and one superannuation are recorded; the former from consumption, the latter from senile debility.

Of the watermen.

The Watermen have very arduous duties, and are especially liable to extreme vicissitudes of temperature, as in "rummmaging" steamers on arrival in the river. They have also a large share of night duty. Rheumatism is the most frequent form of disease, and next to it, affections of the respiratory organs. Accidents too are not uncommon. But, taken as a whole, the health of this body of men is very satisfactory. Many of the cases of illness set down to them have been repeated re-admissions of the same individuals, and the great majority have not been on the sick list at all. This exemption from serious illness is mainly attributable to their being inured to labour and exposure by a hardier training. Most of them have been bred to the water from their earliest years. They consequently find their occupation congenial, and with all its inevitable hardships contrast it favourably with their experience of maritime life. Although there were some grave cases of disease among the watermen, only one death occurred during the year,—a man well advanced in life, from disease of the heart and dropsy. There was no instance of superannuation.

Of the out-door officers.

The Out-door officers exhibit, as usual, the largest proportions of sickness and mortality. The most severe and protracted cases have been from this class. Their duties are very various; and some of them doubtless tell injuriously on health. Even those who are employed only seven or eight hours a day are affected more or less by the unwholesome air of the vaults, or by the cold draughts in the warehouses, or by the material amid which their occupation lies. Others, whose duties are in the open air, have longer hours and are more subject to the trying changes of our climate, whether in the docks and on the wharves, or on the river; and they have also a considerable proportion of night-work. The transit duties performed in open or imperfectly covered barges are justly accounted the most arduous, or at least as demanding greater powers of endurance. Much has been done of late years in mitigation of the severity of these

Of those employed on barge-duty.

duties, to the great advantage of the health of those employed in them. I have been furnished with a list of the officers engaged on this service during the year. Their number has been 86; of these 37 have not been on the sick-list at all. The remaining 49 average 15 days on the sick-list each, thus giving to this section of the force eight days and a half per man as the time lost through sickness. This is somewhat under the mean time lost by the whole body of out-door officers, and exceeds but little that lost by the watermen. They are, however, the most part, younger men; and as few of the very protracted cases occurred among them the ratio of sickness may be considered as relatively high. This duty is now generally assigned to the London out-door officer in his earlier years of service. It is therefore indispensable that he should be of sound constitution, and possessed of very considerable powers of endurance, to encounter and resist the inclemency of the weather to which he is necessarily exposed. No death occurred in this subdivision of the force this year. Seven of the cases in the class of out-door officers terminated fatally, two from disease of the heart, one from bronchitis, and four from pulmonary consumption. Only one was superannuated.

Numerical results.

The statistics of the London force may be expressed thus:

Mean daily number non-effective from sickness.

Out-door officers	15·4	= 2·5	per cent.
Watermen	3·4	= 2	„
Messengers	1·1	= 1·5	„
Total	19·9	= 2·3	„

Ratio of admissions to sick-list.

Out-door officers	53·6	per cent. on strength.
Watermen	55·3	„
Messengers, &c.	31	„
Total	52	„

Mean duration of each case.

Out-door officers	16·8	days.
Watermen	14·4	„
Messengers	19·6	„
Total	16·4	„

Loss of time through sickness.

Out-door officers - -	9·3 days.
Watermen - - -	8 „
Messengers - -	5·6 „
The whole force per man -	8·5 „

*Deaths.**

Out-door officers -	7 = 1·1	per cent. on strength.	
Watermen - -	1 = ·6	„	„
Messengers, &c. -	1 = 1·3	„	„
Total -	9 = 1·04	„	„

*Superannuations.**

Out-door officers -	1 = 0·16	per cent. on strength.	
Watermen -	0 = 0	„	„
Messengers, &c. -	1 = 1·4	„	„
Total -	2 = 0·24	„	„

The following table exhibits the relative proportions in which the various classes of diseases occurred throughout the year; the first column being the per-centage on the

* The deaths and superannuations in the London force during the last six years have been as follows :—

Deaths (exclusive of accident.)

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Out-door officers - -	7	8	4	2	8	11
Watermen - - -	–	–	–	1	2	–
Messengers, &c. - -	5	3	7	2	1	–
	12	11	11	5	11	11

Superannuations.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Out-door officers - -	5	8	9	19	3	4
Watermen - - -	2	–	2	1	–	2
Messengers, &c. - -	2	3	3	7	3	1
	9	11	14	27	6	6

Ratio of the various forms of disease.

total number of cases; the second the per centage on the entire time lost by sickness:

TABLE VI.

Classes of Disease arranged as in the preceding Tables.	Per-centage on Admissions.	Per-centage on Time lost.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers) - -	6	7
2. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs - -	27	30
3. Diseases of the Digestive Organs - - -	19	9
4. Rheumatism and Gout - - - -	18	17
5. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c. - -	12	13
6. Accidental Injuries - - - -	9	11
7. Other diseases, vide Summary Table V. - -	9	13
	100	100

By this it is clearly shown how great is the preponderence, both in number and duration, of affections of the air passages. On refering to the list of deaths this is determined even more strikingly.* Rheumatic disease is next in order of frequency, and also causes much loss of service. Disorders of the stomach and bowels, although comparativeiy numerous in summer, bear with much less force on the health of this department than the other classes, except fevers, which are the least of all, both in number and time. Only two cases of severe typhoid fever occurred, one at Bethnal Green, the other at Kennington. Small-pox also, which was most prevalent and destructive in the eastern districts of London, visited the force very lightly. Two cases at Shadwell and one at Mile End were admitted to the list, but of no great severity. One indeed was so mild that the officer continued on barge duty in the river until the eruption had distinctly appeared. The fever was so slight and transient that he disregarded it and had persevered in his vocation. There was reason to believe that this officer had contracted the disease in the course of his duty. About ten days before he was attacked he had been for several hours in close contact with a bargeman, some members of whose family were then very ill with small-pox. Although he himself suffered but little, he was so unfortunate as to communicate the disease in a severe form to his wife and one of

* For many years the scourge of the service has been pulmonary disease of constitutional origin, viz., tubercle, or, as it is designated in the tables, phthisis. Where the tendency has existed, this deadly malady has been developed early, but in many instances it has seemed rather to have been generated by exposure for years to a very trying life, and without any predisposition or hereditary taint.

his children. Those officers had been vaccinated in infancy; but as the epidemic was rife in the quarter of the town where the customs' officers chiefly live, it was deemed expedient to recommend re-vaccination generally, and several who had omitted it before now availed themselves of it. At the same season, spring, five cases of ophthalmia occurred, a very unusual number for the force, but of a mild type, and readily amenable to treatment.* Some serious accidents are among the entries of the year. Three were fractures of the leg, one of which was compound. Sprains and bruises frequently happen to those on river duty, or from carelessness in the docks.

Number under treatment and visited while sick.

The daily number of patients who attend at my house ranges from 15 to 30. This often includes Gravesend officers, who have come up in newly arrived vessels. The proportion of more serious cases who require to be seen at their own abodes may be estimated from the following table, which is also useful for indicating the localities where they live.

TABLE VII.

VISITS to Inferior Officers of the Customs, when on the Sick List, at their own Residences, in 1863.

District.	No. of Visits.
In Stepney - - - - -	383
„ Mile End - - - -	247
„ Shadwell - - - -	128
„ Bethnal Green - - - -	99
„ Limehouse - - - -	95
„ Rotherhithe - - - -	87
„ Bermondsey - - - -	78
„ Bow and Hackney - - -	65
„ Hoxton and Dalston - - -	52
„ Peckham and Camberwell - -	34
„ Southwark and Walworth - -	29
„ Poplar and Barking Road - -	25
„ Pimlico and Brompton - - -	18
„ Marylebone and Regent's Park - -	11
„ Lambeth and Kennington - -	9
„ Islington and Holloway - - -	7
Within a mile of the Custom House, Whitechapel, Wapping, and City.	69
Total - - - - -	1,436

* I consider this coincidence worthy of notice. When staff surgeon in China in 1859, in medical charge of the flag ship H.M.S. "Chesapeake," two remarkable epidemics came under my observation in August and September of that year. Out of a crew of 550 persons, 43 were attacked with small-pox; and no fewer than 280 with ophthalmia, (a slight form of conjunctivitis) lasting four or five days, In one of the cases of last year, referred to in the text, an out-door officer had inflammation of the eyes at the same time that his family were afflicted with small-pox.

Advantages and disadvantages of suburban residence.

It is not surprising that so many of the officers live at considerable distances from their place of work. In the suburban districts away from the river the houses and vicinage are better, the rents are lower, and they obtain for themselves and their families the inestimable advantage of purer air. The chief drawback is the fatiguing journey such a residence entails on men who have to walk four or even five miles to the scene of their labours at an early hour, and too often with an inadequate or hurried meal. When they are in delicate health or advanced in life, the evil resulting from this additional fatigue is palpable, and it is probable that illness to some considerable amount is thereby induced or aggravated. In my professional intercourse with them I have ample opportunities of remarking the generally very creditable condition of their homes, and the frugal economy by which they are enabled to rear respectably their families—often numerous, on limited means. The exemption they enjoy from the graver forms of zymotic disease, even when these are prevalent around them, is a satisfactory proof, among others, of their well-being.

Life assurance.

The practice of life assurance is rapidly extending among them. During the last twenty months upwards of one hundred of the inferior officers of the customs have insured their lives in the Customs Fund for sums varying from 25*l.* to 100*l.** There is no better tonic in time of dangerous illness than the consciousness that, in the event of death, those left behind are not altogether unprovided for.

The Gravesend Officers.

Inferior sanitary condition of Gravesend officers accounted for.

This branch of the force has necessarily a larger non-effective list from sickness. The protracted absence from home which is entailed by their duties on board ship, with the exposure and occasional discomfort they have to undergo, are obstacles to the successful treatment of even very trivial cases, unless the officers are withdrawn for a time from duty. During this year there have been several cases of great severity, and the loss of time has been somewhat greater than that of the preceding year, 1862. The number of cases entered on the list, however, is smaller. In that year there was only one

* Fifty-four of these are members of the London force. The total number of subordinate officers of this port insured in the Fund is one hundred and eighty-one. Three deaths have occurred among the insured since June 1862.

Messrs. Plank and Harper, of the Customs Fund, have obligingly furnished these particulars.

death recorded, and one superannuation. In this year four deaths have occurred, and one superannuation. Two of the cases that had a fatal issue were young men who had been for some time labouring under phthisis. The third, a robust man, aged 42, died suddenly while on duty on board a steamer lying off the Custom House, from pulmonary hæmorrhage, connected with aneurism. The fourth, a man of middle age, sunk from the exhaustion of a long and very painful disease of the urinary organs. All these were out-door officers. The case of superannuation was in an aged waterman who had been suffering from inflammation of the legs. The general character of disease in the different quarters of the year is not greatly dissimilar from that shown by the London returns. The chief disparity appears in the much greater prevalence of disorders of the stomach and liver among the Gravesend officers. Their diet and mode of life are infinitely less regular on account of the peculiar duties that fall to them, and the great difference in the condition of the vessels on board which it is their lot to be sent. In the general quarterly tables (Nos. X. to XIV. inclusive) will be found a comparison of the state of health of the two divisions of the force.

Numerical results.

The mean daily number on the sick list at Gravesend has been 9·6, equal to 3·2 per cent. on the strength.

The ratio of admissions to strength has been = 135 per cent.

The mean duration of each case has been 8·5 days.

The loss of time through sickness per man has been =11·5 days.

The deaths, four in number, were in the proportion of 1·3 per cent.*

The superannuation, a single instance, gives the proportion of ·3 per cent.*

---

* The deaths and superannuations in the Gravesend division of the force during the last six years have been as under. Accidental deaths are excluded.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Deaths - - -	2	0	3	1	1	1
Superannuations -	0	1	0	2	1	1

Table VIII.

Deaths in 1863.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
			Yr. Mo.		
J. Jamieson -	Out-door officer, London.	34	6 5	Jan. 8	Phthisis.
J. Peat - -	Do. do. -	48	24 9	„ 20	Disease of the heart and dropsy.
J. Adamson -	Do. do. -	43	14 3	„ 21	Disease of the heart (sudden).
J. Alford - -	Do. do. -	52	26 7	Mar. 24	Bronchitis.
W. Morrison -	Do. do. -	43	14 10	Apr. 24	Tuberculosis.
S. Stembridge -	Do. Gravesend	42	15 6	May 4	Aneurism (sudden).
E. Mepsted -	Do. London -	37	13 4	„ 5	Phthisis.
J. Bassett - -	Do. Gravesend	26	4 0	„ 10	Phthisis.
J. P. Bovey -	Do. do.	40	10 10	„ 21	Cystitis.
G. Precious -	Waterman -	48	25 5	„ „	Disease of the heart and dropsy.
W. H. Holland -	Out-door officer, London.	23	4 0	Sept. 29	Phthisis.
D. O'Shaughnessy	Do. Gravesend	32	9 0	Oct. 12	Phthisis.
W. H. Meadon -	Messenger -	31	4 6	Nov. 24	Phthisis.

Table IX.

Superannuations in 1863.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Length of Service.	Date of Superannuation.	Cause of Superannuation.
			Yr. Mo.		
J. Prentis - -	Constable -	70	40 0	Apr. 28	Senile debility.
S. G. Strickland -	Out-door officer, London.	48	19 4	Aug. 21	Tremor and debility.
C. Joel - -	Waterman, Gravesend.	65	44 3	Nov. 27	Ulcer of leg and senile debility.

The following tables exhibit the leading forms of disease, and the proportions in which they affected the health of the force in London and at Gravesend respectively, in each quarter of the year.

Table X.

Leading Forms of Disease, and Time lost through Sickness in the First Quarter.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	3	78	1	13	4	91
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	48	630	39	376	87	1,006
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	17	179	17	106	34	285
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	23	274	7	65	30	339
5. Skin Disease, Boils, Ulcers, &c.	16	368	6	88	22	456
6. Accidental Injuries -	4	145	14	189	19	334
7. Other complaints (*vide* Table I.)	15	293	6	72	21	365
	126	1,267	90	909	216	2,876

Table XI.

Leading Forms of Disease and Time lost through Sickness in the Second Quarter.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	8	110	6	33	14	143
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	14	435	23	251	37	686
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	12	53	22	156	34	209
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	20	186	8	41	28	227
5. Skin Disease, Boils, Ulcer, &c.	12	283	10	83	22	366
6. Accidental Injuries -	11	359	5	93	16	452
7. Other complaints (*vide* Table II.)	14	208	11	88	25	296
	91	1,634	85	745	176	2,379

Table XII.

Leading Forms of Disease and Time lost through Sickness in the Third Quarter.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	5	89	1	16	6	105
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	19	358	26	151	45	509
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	36	256	34	173	70	429
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	16	285	8	43	24	328
5. Skin Disease, Boils, Ulcers, &c.	12	136	10	150	22	286
6. Accidental Injuries -	13	236	4	38	17	274
7. Other complaints (*vide* Table III.)	6	151	9	43	15	194
	107	1,511	92	614	199	2,125

Table XIII.

Leading Forms of Disease and Time lost through Sickness in the Fourth Quarter.

Classes of Disease.	In London.		At Gravesend.		Total.	
	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.	Number of Cases.	Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	10	129	1	16	11	145
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	37	648	44	390	81	1,038
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	18	156	41	224	59	380
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	20	507	20	115	40	622
5. Skin Disease, Boils, Ulcers, &c.	15	181	10	171	25	352
6. Accidental Injuries -	12	174	7	123	19	297
7. Other complaints (*vide* Table IV.)	7	368	10	119	17	487
	119	2,163	133	1,158	252	3,421

Summary of the year.

The state of health of the entire force is shown in the succeeding table, which embraces all cases of sickness entered on the list during the year, and the number of days they were under treatment. The ratio of the various classes of disease prevailing in the two divisions of the officers of the port is also exhibited.

TABLE XIV.

THE leading Forms of Disease, the Number of Cases entered on the Sick List, and the Number of Days they were under Treatment during the Year 1863.

Diseases.	London.		Gravesend.		Total.	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Days' Sickness.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days' Sickness.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days' Sickness.
1. Fevers (including Eruptive Fevers).	26	406	9	78	35	484
2. Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.	118	2,071	132	1,168	250	3,239
3. Disorders of the Digestive Organs.	83	644	114	659	197	1,303
4. Rheumatism and Gout -	79	1,252	43	264	122	1,516
5. Skin Disease, Boils, Ulcers, &c.	55	968	36	492	91	1,460
6. Accidental Injuries -	40	914	30	443	70	1,357
7. Other complaints (*vide* Table V.)	42	1,020	36	322	78	1,342
Total - -	443	7,275	400	3,426	843	10,701

General results

The general results of the tables, which give in detail all important points in relation to the subject of the health of this body of men, may be briefly stated in these terms.

The mean strength during the year has been 1,149.

The ratio of admissions to the sick list has been to mean strength =73 per cent.

The average number on the sick list daily has been 29·3 or 2·5 per cent.

The average duration of each case has been 12·6 days.

The time lost through sickness in the whole force has been, per man, 9·3 days.

All the deaths, thirteen in number, were from disease, being nearly the same as in the two preceding years. From the absence of accidental death the ratio is slightly higher than last year, when it was 1·05 per cent. It now amounts to 1·13 per cent.

The superannuations have been much below the average. They were only three in number, being in the proportion of 0·26 per cent.

WALTER DICKSON, M.D.

April 1864.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S INLAND REVENUE

ON

THE INLAND REVENUE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

10272.

[3403]

EIGHTH REPORT.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

We have the honour to present our Report on the Revenue under our management, for the financial year ended on the 31st March 1864.

In almost all the duties which have continued to be levied at the same rate as before there is an increase, and even in the income tax, where the duty was reduced from 9*d.* to 7*d.* in the £, the decrease in the receipts is much less than was anticipated from calculations based on the assessments of the previous year.

The account may be thus stated:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Excise - -	1,091,711	—
Stamps - -	346,113	—
Taxes - -	86,093	—
Income Tax -	—	1,380,594
Total Increase -	143,323	—

In the following pages will be found the details explanatory of this general statement.

EXCISE DUTIES.

NET RECEIPTS in the Years ended 31st March 1863 and 1864 (detailing the Amounts received for each Duty).

Duties.	Years ended 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.
	1863.	1864.		
	£	£	£	£
Spirits - -	9,399,707	9,692,515	292,808	—
Malt - -	5,389,908	6,092,736	702,828	—
Hackney Carriages -	97,461	98,121	660	—
Stage Carriages -	132,446	128,475	—	3,971
Railways - -	383,057	403,626	20,569	—
Licences - -	1,776,851	1,843,673	66,822	—
Game Licences -	128,445	135,462	7,017	—
Race Horses -	6,422	7,288	866	—
Chicory - -	3,010	7,211	4,201	—
Sugar (home-made) -	89	—	—	89
	17,317,396	18,409,107	1,095,771	4,060
			4,060	
		Increase £	1,091,711	

SPIRITS.

COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Spirits brought to Charge in the Two Years ended 31st March 1863 and 1864.

	Number of Gallons charged with Duty.
Year ended 31st March 1863 - - -	19,760,882
„ „ 1864 - - -	20,231,125
Increase - - -	470,243

It will be observed that the increase in the net receipts from spirits represents a larger quantity than the increase in the number of gallons brought to charge, or in other words, a larger proportion of the whole quantity manufactured has been consumed at home and less exported on drawback than in the previous year.

On the whole we consider that the accounts bear out the opinion expressed in our last Report that the deficiency in the receipts of the year before last was attributable rather to temporary causes than to the high rate of duty, and we look forward with less hesitation than we formerly felt to the attainment of the maximum estimated income of 10,000,000*l.* from this item of our Excise Revenue.

Explanation of apparent decrease as compared with 1860.

In a Return to an Order of the House of Commons made in the month of February last, we found it necessary to guard against an inference which might be drawn from the bare statement of the amount of Spirit Duty received since the year 1860, and the explanation which we gave has such an important bearing on the history of our Revenue that we think it should be repeated in this Report, and thus be preserved in a permanent form.

The account called for by the House was the net receipt in the years 1860 to 1864 inclusive, a literal compliance with which would appear in the following figures :—

Year ending 31st March	
1860	9,778,960
1861	9,225,538
1862	9,618,291
1863	9,399,707
1864	9,697,522

the inference being that the imposition of the higher rate of duty in 1861 had so materially diminished the consumption of spirits as actually to occasion a loss to the Revenue instead of an increase. But this is only one of many instances of the danger of reasoning from statistical statements without a knowledge of all the attendant circumstances, for although it is perfectly true that 9,778,960*l.* was the net Revenue from home-made spirits in the year before the duty was raised to 10*s.* per gallon, it is not the fact that the consumption of that year is correctly represented by the amount of duty paid. The year was exceptional and peculiar. It opened with the announcement that the commercial treaty with France was about to be concluded ; great financial changes were expected, but in what direction no one could say, and, as a consequence, the wildest speculations were afloat. Among other supposed projects of the Government, it

seems that a large addition to the Spirit Duties was anticipated by persons concerned in the trade in spirits, and hence in the two weeks preceding the financial statement, which was made early in February, there was delivered from warehouse the enormous quantity of 2,242,000 gallons, being about 1,350,000 gallons more than in the corresponding weeks of the year 1859.

It is plain that these large deliveries were not required for the ordinary consumption of the kingdom, but if any confirmatory evidence be necessary we find it in the fact that immediately after it became known that no increase of the duty was to be proposed, the orders for spirits ceased, and a period of unusual inactivity commenced. The deliveries were in fact less by 529,000 gallons from the 12th of February to the 31st of March than in the same period of the year 1859, and as the transactions of the following months were similarly affected, we have no hesitation in saying that considerable payments of duty were prematurely made in February and would, in the ordinary course of trade, have been spread over a great part of the ensuing financial year commencing in April.

The amount to be carried to the account of that year, if we would ascertain with any approach to correctness the quantity consumed in it, is about 320,000*l.*, that being the duty on 800,000 gallons, the apparent excess in the stocks of dealers beyond the actual requirements of the country on the 31st of March.

The true account therefore for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the additional duty imposed in July 1860, so far as the Exchequer is concerned, would be the following:—

Year ending 31st March.	Net Revenue from home-made spirits after deducting all drawbacks and allowances.	Increase when compared with year ending 31st March 1860.	Decrease when compared with year ending 31st March 1860.
	£	£	£
1860	9,458,960	—	—
1861	9,545,538	86,578	—
1862	9,618,291	159,331	—
1863	9,399,707	—	59,253
1864	9,697,522	238,562	—

During the sitting of Mr. Horsfall's Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Establishments, some of the witnesses who were pressed to specify the grievances from which they had hoped to be relieved by the amalgamation of the Departments, laid some stress upon the fact that British Spirits in Customs' Warehouses could be delivered only for exportation, and not for home consumption.

British Spirits may now be deposited in Customs Warehouse for home consumption.

It was alleged that it would be a great convenience to the trade if the proprietor of British spirits in a Customs warehouse could be free to deal with them according to the state of the market or the demands of his customers for the time being, without restriction as to their destination. We had no great difficulty in making such a concession, and accordingly our Chairman, when examined by the Committee, undertook that application should be made to Parliament for the requisite authority. The pledge was redeemed, and amongst the earliest Acts passed in the present Session was one to amend the Laws relating to the warehousing of British spirits, by the 11th Section of which any plain, unsweetened British spirits are allowed to be removed from Excise warehouse to a Customs warehouse and thence delivered for home consumption on payment of the proper duties of Excise. The Act provides that the Customs warehouses used for that purpose shall be of the same security as Excise warehouses, that is to say, that they must be separate and distinct from any premises on which duty paid spirits or wines are kept, and also, that the Excise duty, though collected by officers of the Customs, shall be charged according to the laws and regulations of Excise. The latter provision occasioned some discussion between the two Departments concerned, both of which desired to have but one set of regulations, but it was found impossible to apply the same rule to two cases so essentially different as those of British and Foreign spirits, in the former of which the Revenue Officers have the means of ascertaining the capacity of each cask before it is filled at the distillery, whereas in the latter, the contents of the cask must necessarily be the subject of estimate and calculation, leaving room for error, and therefore rendering necessary certain allowances to the importer lest the charge should be in excess of that legally payable. In both cases the object is to charge the true quantity in the cask, but in the one we have the opportunity of doing so by accurate measurement and in the other we have it not.

27 Vic. c. 12.

Actual decrease in warehouse allowed.

Another important alteration in our Excise Laws introduced in the same Act, is that respecting the allowances for the natural waste which occurs to spirits when in warehouse.

The subject is one of considerable importance as well to the Revenue as to the trade, and has for several years occupied a large share of attention.

Prior to 1853 no allowance whatever was made for any deficiency in the bulk or strength of spirits retained under bond, the original quantity deposited being invariably charged with duty as each cask was delivered for consumption. At that time, however, the low rates of duty (3*s.* 8*d.* in Scotland and 2*s.* 8*d.* in Ireland), and the small extent to which English spirits were warehoused, made an allowance of comparatively little consequence to the trade, as the larger price obtained for old spirits amply compensated for the loss thus sustained.

During the last ten years circumstances have materially changed, and with increasing duties distillers and merchants have more strongly objected to pay upon any greater quantity of spirits than finally went into consumption.

To meet these objections, experiments were made to ascertain the natural waste of spirits at ordinary strengths and when contained in sound casks, and upon these experiments a scale of fixed allowances, contingent upon the time the spirits remained in bond, was established by the Act 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 37, and subsequently enlarged and altered by the 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 114. But though these scales were no doubt in general and on the average sufficiently liberal, it was found that exceptional cases were very numerous, arising from the warehousing of spirits at high strengths, the unsound materials or imperfect construction of casks, and even the nature of the warehouse; and to meet such cases we found it necessary to entrust the superior officer of each district with power to increase the allowance to a certain amount, on being satisfied that the deficiency had not been caused by fraudulent abstraction or other improper means.

It had thus become evident that no fixed scale could be devised which would meet all the circumstances of the trade, and we were compelled reluctantly to relinquish a mode of charge to which we attached great importance as a precaution against fraud and collusion.

By the recent Act it is provided that duty shall now be charged on the actual quantity of spirits delivered from bond, unless there shall be reasonable ground for believing that the deficiency either in whole or in part has been the result of fraud. 27 Vic. c. 12. s. 7.

In working out this new system it is evident that increased reliance must be placed in the vigilance and integrity of the officers, but past experience warrants the belief that this trust will not be abused.

In order however to assist the judgment of the officers, as well as to enable the Board to maintain an efficient check, a scale of allowance will still be adopted in practice, and any unusual deficiencies will be the subjects of searching examination before the duty is remitted.

Reduction with water in a separate warehouse.

The change was not effected without remonstrance from some portion of the trade, and it has led to another modification of our laws in the 4th section of the recent Act, which gives permission to distillers to reduce their spirits with water while in bonded warehouse.

This concession was made at the earnest request of some of the most eminent Scotch distillers, whose case may be taken as an illustration of the minute considerations which have to be weighed before a change can safely be made in the regulations affecting great branches of industry, such as those from which duties of Excise are levied.

The Scotch distillers represented that the fixed allowance for the first month was to them a compensation for a disadvantage to which they were subject in competition with the London distillers, and they thus explained their statement. The rectifiers will receive spirits at the specific strength only of 25° overproof; that is the rule of the trade, and it is as rigorously observed as if it were a statutory obligation. But the strength at which spirits are produced by the distillers is about 60° overproof, and therefore it is necessary for those who send them from Edinburgh to the rectifier in London to reduce them *before they are shipped*, as the law prohibits the admixture of water in the bonded warehouse to which they would be consigned on their arrival in London.

The consequence is that the freight is largely and unnecessarily increased, and it was only by the liberal allowance for waste (which during the first month was absolute and not even conditioned on the existence of any

deficiency in the cask), that the Scotchmen were able to maintain their position in the London market.

They asked, therefore, if this allowance were to be withdrawn, that we should place them, in so far as our regulations were concerned, on equal terms with their competitors. If there were no Excise laws, they said, we should bring our spirits to London at 60° over proof and reduce them on arrival there, and thus should be in the same condition as the London distiller. We have a right to claim from you that the restrictions which you impose for fiscal purposes shall be so adjusted as to leave the relative positions of those who are subject to them undisturbed.

It appeared to us that their reasoning was irrefutable and that their appeal could not be resisted. We were indeed unable to allow the introduction of water into a *general* bonded warehouse, but under certain restrictions, to which the distillers readily assented, the reduction of spirits with water, in a warehouse specially devoted to that object alone, was legalized by the Act before referred to.

Racking duty-paid spirits in warehouse.

The 5th section of the Act makes a provision which at first sight appears rather anomalous, and it is in fact such as we should gladly have avoided introducing if possible. The section authorizes us to require a distiller or the proprietor of a bonded warehouse to provide a separate room for "racking" (that is, transferring from one cask to another) spirits *on which the duty has been paid*, and it requires the officer to keep accounts of such spirits and to exact the duty on any quantity in excess of that which has been brought in with his cognizance.

Generally speaking, when the duty has been paid we concern ourselves no further with the spirits, but in this instance we have found ourselves constrained to take charge of them in consequence of certain other regulations greatly conducive to the security of the revenue, but which would hamper the distiller in his daily transactions without some such provision as that referred to.

Up to the year 1853 distillers were allowed to have on their premises an open store for spirits, and from this they supplied their customers, racking and blending the goods according to the quantity and quality demanded.

Such a store gave great facilities for fraud, and, chiefly on that account, the Act of the 16th and 17th Victoria, c. 37, required the distiller's store to be kept under

revenue lock, and placed it under most of the regulations applicable to bonded warehouses. Practically this would have deprived distillers to some extent of facilities which they formerly possessed of meeting the demands of their customers, and it was therefore provided by the same Act that a single cask of spirits on which the duty had been paid might be kept in the duty-free warehouse for the purpose of executing orders to which the stock in bond might prove inadequate.

When this rather anomalous provision was made it was not contemplated that distillers would require more than one cask at a time to be under rackage, and consequently it was supposed that the practice would not interfere with the security of the duty-free spirits in the same store. It has been found, however, in many instances, that a considerable number of casks were placed under rackage at the same time, and that the frequent operation of the distiller upon such casks has rendered it impossible for an officer to exercise a proper control over the warehouse.

To remedy this as far as the law would permit, the Board required that all casks under rackage should be kept together in a compartment of the warehouse provided for that purpose; but this arrangement, though the best that could be made by the sole authority of the Board, was far from satisfactory or secure, and therefore we have obtained from Parliament the power of compelling the distiller to keep the duty-paid spirits for racking entirely distinct from the spirits in bond.

Satisfactory state of licensed distilleries.

When the duty was raised to 10*s.* in 1860 we did not conceal our apprehension of the revival of frauds in the licensed distilleries, and we therefore gladly take the opportunity of stating that partly owing to the effective survey of our officers, but much more to the high character generally speaking of those engaged in the manufacture of spirits, there have been very few frauds detected or even suspected. The most considerable was the case of a distiller in Scotland, who was prosecuted for the offence of placing a piece of lead or other substance below the dipping rod of the spirits in the receiver in order to deceive the Officer of Excise, and prevent him from taking a true account of the quantity of spirits which was contained in the said receiver, contrary to the statute 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 114, section 31, whereby he had forfeited the sum of 200*l.*

When the case came on for trial in the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh the defendant's counsel stated that he consented to a verdict for the Crown, the Lord Advocate having agreed to waive his claim for costs. We understand that this has been considered in some quarters a compromise which we were scarcely justified in making, but we beg leave to state that it was the defendant himself who, by submitting to the full penalty sued for, prevented the investigation of the case in open court; and the abandonment of the claim for costs was a matter in which we had no voice, though doubtless agreed to on sufficient grounds, however apparently inconsistent with our practice in such cases.

Illicit Distillation.

Number of Detections.

Years ended 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1863	105	26	1,972
1864	Distillation only - 63	18	2,744
	Removing of Spirits 21	1	13
	84	19	2,757

In a speech in the House of Commons on the 21st of May the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, with the general assent, apparently, of the House, that "the principle " on which Parliament had always acted with respect " to the Spirit Duties was to impose on that article the " highest amount of duty which it was possible to levy " without increasing illicit distillation."

It is thus that the rise or fall in the number of detections of that offence comes to be studied with so much interest by all those concerned in attacking or defending the high rate of duty imposed in 1860, and it is for that reason our duty to afford the fullest information respecting it.

We know not how we could fulfil that duty more accurately and more completely, so far as Ireland is concerned, than by transcribing another portion of the same speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from which

we have already quoted, and we shall therefore take the liberty of borrowing freely from thence in the observations which we offer on that part of the subject.

There is an increase in the number of detections in Ireland, England and Scotland remaining as before. The questions which suggest themselves are, "First,* whether "there is any special cause of recognized and uniform "operation which would account for this increase, and "secondly, how does this increase stand compared with "the accounts of former years? The special cause is "perfectly notorious, it is the state of the oat crop. "Whenever there is in Ireland a large quantity of grain "of a very low quality and consequently of a very low "price, especially when, as was the case last year, a great "deal of that grain was hardly marketable at all, an "additional portion finds its way into illicit distillation. "The price of oats in Ireland in March 1862 was 14*s.* 2½*d.* "per barrel, in 1863, 13*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1864, 12*s.* 8*d.* "Nor does this decline fully represent the case, these "were the prices in the market of Dublin, but in the "towns which were the centres which supplied the dis-"tricts where illicit distillation prevailed, in the markets "of Derry, Donegal, Sligo, Galway, and Mayo, the "price did not it is believed, exceed 8*d.* per stone or "9*s.* 4*d.* per barrel. That being so the relative augment-"ation of illicit distillation was a matter of course."

Then as to the accounts of former years, a cursory inspection of the statement which we give below, showing the number of detections in each year from 1853 to the present, will go far to prove that there is nothing so abnormal in the returns of the year 1863, as to warrant the conclusion that the 10*s.* duty has had the disastrous effect anticipated from it by the opponents of the measure, and still more clearly does this appear from a closer consideration of the account. For it must not be forgotten that the same duty has been in operation for the last four years, and that it was quite as likely to act as an incentive to illicit distillation in each of the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 as in 1864. Yet the average of those four years is below that of the four, and even of the eight preceding years, the numbers being for the four years ended March 1864, 2,106; for the five years ending

* Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 21st May 1864.

March 1860, 2,439; and for the eight years ending at the same period 2,286.

A RETURN of the Number of Detections of Illicit Distillation for the Years ended 31st March 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Years ending 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1853	381	66	2,300
1854	293	69	2,142
1855	301	73	1,853
1856	292	58	2,338
1857	195	50	2,229
1858	189	48	1,961
1859	195	37	3,172
1860	126	29	2,395
1861	111	18	1,585
1862	114	23	2,110
1863	105	26	1,972
1864 { Distillation only	63	18	2,744
1864 { Removing spirits	21	1	13

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Gallons of British Spirits exported from the United Kingdom in the Years ended 31st March 1863 and 1864.

To what Countries.	1863.	1864.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
To Channel Islands	71,694	27,879
„ France	425,047	637,317
„ Portugal	1,112,988	1,447,920
„ Sardinia	287,154	80,453
„ Tuscany	236,864	426
„ Naples and Sicily	72,741	89,435
„ Turkey	638,297	299,615
„ West Coast of Africa	357,458	281,287
„ British India	70,237	85,548
„ Australia	641,042	602,853
„ British North America	106,092	136,461
„ United States of America	170,481	147,351
„ other Countries	220,853	544,671
Total	4,410,948	4,381,216

The decrease observable in this return is perhaps not more than might be expected from the ordinary fluctuations of trade, but the quantities sent to the respective countries year by year vary very largely, and the causes of those variations are not easily ascertained. It will be seen that the quantity taken during the past year by Northern Italy is almost nominal as compared with the previous year, while in Southern Italy the quantity has rather increased. In Turkey the quantity has fallen off one half, while miscellaneous shipments to countries not specified have more than doubled.

The export to wine producing countries is no doubt chiefly dependent upon the quantity required for fortifying wines and brandies, when the vintage has been such as to render this supplemental assistance necessary, and we should therefore naturally expect considerable variations in the exports to such countries. In the case of Turkey, the trade in spirits is of very recent development, and the quantity of English corn spirit taken by that country is probably influenced by the greater cheapness of the root spirits of Germany, which are always available for export in the English market.

Upon the whole, the export trade in British spirits during the past year may be considered to have been prosperous, and has no doubt proved advantageous to distillers. It must not be forgotten, in estimating the effect of the Spirit Duties upon the interests of the manufacturers of the article, that the quantity sent into markets beyond seas, together with that supplied for methylation, has increased from 1,007,488 gallons in 1855 to 5,103,357 in 1864.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Year ended 31 March.	Gallons of Spirits Methylated.
1863	748,164
1864	863,748

Methylation of rum.

The high price of turpentine, occasioned by the war in America, has led to an attempt to use rum as a substitute for it in paints, and as it was represented to us that

the methylation of rum for that purpose would be a great boon to the West Indian Colonies by affording an outlet for inferior produce, which was scarcely saleable as beverage, we obtained the authority of Parliament for allowing the mixture of rum in bonded warehouse with wood naphtha. At the same time we had no expectation that rum in that or any other form would really answer the purpose of turpentine, and it does not appear that the experiment has succeeded.

26 & 27 Vict. c. 102.

Exportation of methylated spirit legalized.

The same Act has legalized the exportation of methylated spirit, for which it seems there is a demand in some of our colonies where there is a duty on spirits.

The attempts to use the mixture fraudulently have been but few and on a trifling scale, such as the sale of it by a small druggist in the North of England, under the name of "Indian Brandee," as a cordial draught.

Beet Root Spirit.

After patiently watching these experimental distilleries for seven years we are relieved from further anxiety on the subject by the final relinquishment of the manufacture by the last of those gentlemen who had embarked in the undertaking. We understand that in all these cases the experiment has entirely failed as a remunerative speculation.

MALT.

Number of Bushels charged with Duty in the Years ended 31st March 1863 and 1864.

	Number of Bushels.
Year ended 31st March 1863 - -	41,064,830
Ditto ditto 1864 - -	47,935,949
Increase - -	6,871,119

The quantity made in 1864 exceeds by 2,379,763 bushels the largest ever before charged in a like period. This is attributable to the unusually fine quality of the barley grown in England in 1863, and to the small stock of malt on hand at the end of the previous year. The stocks at the present time are very considerable, a cir-

cumstance which must be taken into account in estimating the duty for the current year.

Malt for feeding cattle.

The Committee of the House of Commons, appointed last Session to inquire into the value of malt for feeding cattle, agreed that during the recess experiments should be made on a large scale under the direction of the Vice President of the Board of Trade, and we understand that the result will shortly be laid before Parliament. In the meantime we received directions last Autumn from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to ascertain whether malt could be rendered unfit for brewing purposes by the admixture of some such substance as linseed which would not interfere with its utility as food for cattle, so that, like methylated spirits, the mixture might be exempted from duty without danger to the revenue. The same proposal was made as long ago as in 1844, and was submitted, among other questions, to the consideration of Dr. Playfair and Dr. Graham who were employed by the Board of Excise upon investigations similar to those now in progress, but their answer was such as, in the state of the law which then existed, discouraged us from any attempt to act upon the suggestion, linseed meal being, according to their opinion, by no means an obstacle to the use of the malt for distilling, though it apparently interfered seriously with the employment of it for brewing. Since that time malt used in distilling has ceased to be chargeable with duty, and the inquiry thus narrowed was followed out with great minuteness by Mr. Phillips, the Principal of the Laboratory, who ultimately furnished us with convincing evidence that malt and linseed meal thoroughly and intimately mixed by being ground up together could not be profitably used by brewers of beer. In reliance upon these experiments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer early in this Session introduced a Bill ("to allow the making of malt duty free to be used in feeding animals") which received the Royal Assent on the 28th of April.

27 Vict. c. 9.

CHICORY.

26 Vict. c. 22.

The duty on home-grown chicory was raised last year to 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. and at the same time it was provided that the duty from the 1st of April 1864 should be further increased to 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

The imposition of the duty in 1860 and its subsequent increase appear to have had no material effect upon the quantity bought to charge, the average number of cwts. in the last two years being 7,578, and those charged in 1860 being 7,819.

EXCISE LICENCES.

DESCRIPTION and NUMBER of LICENCES granted, and Amount charged in the Year ended the 31st March 1864.

—	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Amount of Duty.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
Brewers	39,105	292	111	39,508	314,382
Distillers	115	130	68	313	3,286
Maltsters	5,537	520	150	6,207	16,295
Auctioneers	3,930	460	398	4,788	47,880
Dealers in Beer	2,541	75	985	3,601	10,266
„ Spirits	3,465	377	482	4,324	45,402
„ Do. additional licences to retail.	1,344	—	—	1,344	4,226
Retailers of Beer (Publicans).	66,085	478	15,597	82,160	174,429
„ Spirits	79,693	13,555	17,482	110,730	558,276
„ Wine	28,430	3,478	4,292	36,200	79,941
„ Beer and Cyder (not Publicans).	46,623	733	—	47,357	141,489
Refreshment Houses	5,004	—	76	5,080	4,078
Dealers in Wine	2,089	51	140	2,280	23,940
Wine Retailers	2,515	1,439	72	4,026	11,233
Sweets	9,322	112	94	9,528	10,973
Packet Boats	206	88	40	334	351
Methylated Spirits	123	27	4	154	382
Stage and Hackney Carriage.	19,277	969	—	20,246	15,549
Postmasters	8,109	885	1,891	10,885	146,222
Game	40,985	4,740	3,491	49,216	135,447
Grocers' Spirits (Ireland).	—	—	241	241	2,625
Tobacco Dealers and Manufacturers.	219,166	18,581	21,682	259,429	74,964
Tea Dealers	118,867	17,911	21,546	158,324	91,366
Other Licences	1,195	166	165	1,526	4,319
Total	703,726	65,067	89,008	857,801	1,917,321
Licences for fractional parts of a year and surcharges.					80,115
					1,997,436

Summary of the Alterations made in the Excise Duties in the Year 1863.

—	Duties.	Act.	Amount of Duty in the Year before the Alteration.
			£
1. Chicory -	Duty increased on the 8th June 1863, from 11*s.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., and on the 1st April 1864, from 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.	26 Vict. c. 22.	3,010
2. Beer Dealers Additional Licences.	Duty imposed of 1*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.* from 29th June 1863 on a licence to sell by retail.	26 & 27 Vict. c. 33.	—
3. Beer Licences to Victuallers not having Spirit Licences.	3*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*, and 5 per cent. in lieu of 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*	Do. -	—
4. Victuallers' Occasional Licences.	Duty altered to 2*s.* 6*d.* for every day for the first six days, and 10*s.* for any number of days not exceeding six after the first six days, from 29th June 1863.	Do. -	—
5. Stage Carriages.	Duty reduced from 1*d.* to ½*d.* per mile on carriages not carrying more than eight persons and duty on original licence for such carriages, from 3*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.*, and on supplementary licence, from 1*s.* to 6*d.* from 29th June 1863.	Do. -	—

SUMMARY of the Alterations made in the Excise Duties in the Year 1863—*continued.*

—	Duties.	Act.	Amount of Duty in the Year before the Alteration.
6. Stage Carriage Occasional Licences.	Duties imposed of 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* for each day, according to the number of horses, from 29th June 1863.	26 & 27 Vict. c. 33.	—
7. Railways	Exemption of cheap trains limited to those which run throughout the week or regularly on Sundays, and market trains.	Do.	—

NOTES to SUMMARY of Alterations in Excise Duties.

1. *Chicory.*—The duty gradually increased to an equivalent for the import duty on coffee.

2. *Beer Dealers Additional Licences.*—This licence is similar to that for retailing spirits which dealers in spirits were allowed to obtain by the Act 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 21. It relieves the beer dealer from the disability to sell less that two dozen bottles at a time.

3. *Beer Licences to Victuallers.*—The duty on a beer retail licence taken out by a person authorized by the magistrates to keep an inn was 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* when the premises were under the value of 20*l.* As the magistrates' authority enables him to hold spirit and wine licences, and as these licences are generally required by innkeepers the beer licence at 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* did not clash with that of the beer-shop keepers, under the Act of Will. 4, at 3*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* But it was found that a practice was growing up of obtaining authority to keep an inn solely for the purpose of selling beer under a licence at 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, which was unfair to the beershop keeper in places where the magistrates would not give them such licences, and a loss to the Revenue where they did.

5. *Stage Carriages.*—It was represented that the duty was too high for those parts of the country where there was but little traffic, and particularly in the case of railway stations in small places, and that it afforded a temptation to evasion.

   The number of licences taken out in the last year at the higher rate was 2,881, and the number at the lower rate, 1,260.

6. *Stage Carriage Occasional Licences.*—These duties were in fact not new. They had been levied for many years in the form of a composition for the full duties payable by law.

7. *Railways.*—The original intention in exempting cheap trains was to encourage railway companies to give facilities for travelling to the poorer classes, and it was not contemplated that such profitable undertakings as excursion trains should contribute nothing to the Revenue, neither would it have been necessary to hold out any special inducement to the companies to run such trains.

The clause is so framed as to allow the exemption to the regular traffic only.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly the effect of this alteration, but there is reason to believe that it has rather tended to increase than to diminish the number of exempted trains. The companies, in fact, have defeated the intentions of the Legislature, by attaching third-class carriages at low fares to almost all their daily trains, and complying with the conditions which confer exemption. An excursion train thus becomes one of the daily trains.

In our first annual Report we pointed out the anomalies and inconveniences occasioned by this exemption, and we at the same time suggested that they might be met by reducing the rate of duty in order to extend it to all receipts from passengers without any exception.

STAMPS.

NET RECEIPTS in the Years ended 31st March 1863 and 1864.

	Years ended the		Increase.	Decrease.
	31st March 1863.	31st March 1864.		
	£	£	£	£
Deeds and other Instruments	1,396,358	1,503,817	107,459	—
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	574,984	664,118	89,134	—
Bankers' Notes - -	2,928	2,810	—	118
Composition for Bankers' Bills and Notes.	126,257	127,257	1,000	—
Receipts, Drafts, and other 1*d.* Inland Revenue Stamps.	452,683	477,197	24,514	—
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration and Testamentary Inventories.	1,325,359	1,471,651	146,292	—
Legacy and Succession Tax	2,374,436	2,251,581	—	122,855
Fire Insurances - -	1,580,637	1,633,434	52,797	—
Marine Insurances - -	366,608	407,695	41,087	—
Patent Medicines - -	48,002	49,849	1,847	—
Cards - - - -	9,162	8,200	—	962
Probate Court Fee Stamps -	118,728	128,002	9,274	—
Licences and Certificates -	237,849	243,166	5,317	—
Gold and Silver Plate Duty	58,647	59,566	919	—
Newspapers - - -	124,001	119,987	—	4,014
Law, Equity, Exchequer, and Chancery Fund (Ireland).	46,487	41,957	—	4,530
Admiralty Court Fee Stamps	9,862	9,267	—	595
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps.	2,420	2,637	217	—
Patents for Inventions -	111,331	110,592	—	739
Land Registry Fee Stamps -	64	133	69	—
Total - - £	8,966,803	9,312,916	479,926	133,813

Net Increase - - £346,113

It will be observed that the increases are very large in all those duties which may be taken as measures of commercial activity, the only decrease of importance being that in the Legacy and Succession Duty, which is necessarily liable to considerable fluctuation from year to year, and in no respect an indicator of the state of the country within the year of receipt. If we eliminate the two items of Probate and Legacy Duty, we have an increase of 322,676*l.* upon an income of 5,267,008*l.** The only new duties which can be said to have swelled the amount are those imposed in 1862 upon bonds of foreign governments delivered or negociated in the United Kingdom, but we have no means of ascertaining the extent to which this additional tax has affected the Revenue. The large accession of Joint Stock Companies doubtless contributed much to the item of deeds and other instruments.

Several important questions under the Succession Duty Act have been settled by judicial decisions, which will be found in the Appendix. One of these judgments, if maintained, will effect so considerable an alteration in the Legacy Duty that it deserves more than a passing notice, more especially because in our first Report, in 1857, we drew your Lordship's attention to the inconvenient state of the law as it was then supposed to stand, and suggested legislation in order to effect that which it is now declared by high judicial authority had actually been effected by the terms of the Act of 1853. The question to which we allude is that of domicil as affecting the liability of British subjects to legacy duty.

Legacy and Succession Duty. Doctrine of domicil.

Your Lordships are aware that it was decided by the House of Lords in 1845, in accordance with the opinion of all the judges, that the operation of the Legacy Duty Act must be deemed limited to the property of persons domiciled in the United Kingdom at the time of death, and from that time to the present, this has been considered settled law, the questions which have been the subject of litigation having been questions of fact as to the actual domicil of the testator. It has now, however, been decided by the Lords Justices *In re* Wallop's trust, that there is no such limitation of the scope of the Suc-

* An obvious error was unfortunately allowed to remain in our last Report, at page 17, in the statement of the per-centage of increase of the Stamp duties.

cession Duty Act as that which the House of Lords considered necessarily attaching to the Legacy Act, and, consequently, that property which, on account of the foreign domicil of the testator is exempt from legacy duty, is nevertheless liable to the same tax under the name of succession duty.

We understand that this decision is not to remain unquestioned,* but if it be ultimately pronounced unsound, it may at least have the good effect of bringing the subject into notice, and of affording a fair opportunity for taking the sense of Parliament upon it. The whole history of the question is remarkable as an instance of the uncertainty attaching to the interpretation of Statute Law; for, although the legacy duty in its present form was imposed in 1796, it was not ascertained before the year 1845 that the Act had no operation upon the property of persons domiciled abroad, and now, 10 years after the passing of the Succession Duty Act, the public learn for the first time that it has imposed the legacy duty which the terms of the Act of 1796 were inadequate to sanction.

Card Duty.

There is little to be said respecting the remaining Stamp Duties. The card duty, though unimportant in amount, deserves some notice, as an example of the effect of a low duty in increasing the demand for the article taxed, and in suppressing evasions of the law; for there can be no doubt that it is to the combination of these results of the reduction of the duty from 1*s.* to 3*d.* per pack that we owe the immense excess of packs brought to charge over those in former years. The numbers are 660,000 in 1863, against 272,000 in the last year of the old duty.

* The question was again raised in the Court of Exchequer (re Capedevielle), but the Judges said they must take the law as they found it when laid down by a Court of co-ordinate authority.

LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES.

NET RECEIPT in the Years ended March 31st 1863 and 1864.

	Year ended 31st March 1863.	Year ended 31st March 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Land Tax - -	1,106,591	1,107,754	1,163	—
Inhabited Houses -	844,679	898,274	53,595	—
Servants - -	203,894	208,831	4,937	—
Carriages - -	340,106	350,833	10,727	—
Horses - -	373,729	382,842	9,113	—
Dogs - - -	199,966	205,329	5,363	—
Horse Dealers -	14,153	13,594	—	559
Hair Powder -	1,069	1,052	—	17
Armorial Bearings -	58,359	60,182	1,823	—
Additional 10 per cent. per Act 3 Vict. c. 17.	1,415	1,363	—	52
£	3,143,961	3,230,054	86,721	628
		Deduct Decrease -	628	
		Net Increase -	86,093	

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

NET RECEIPT in the Years ended 31st March. 1863 and 1864.

	Years ended 31st March.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1863.	1864.		
	£	£	£	£
Schedule A.	4,953,266	4,243,700	—	709,566
„ B.	579,548	489,954	—	89,594
„ C.	1,039,978	935,274	—	104,704
„ D.	3,233,766	2,838,441	—	395 325
„ E.	676,030	594,625	—	81,405
Net Receipt £	10,482,588	9,101,994	—	1,380,594

The tax was reduced from 9*d.* to 7*d.* in the £ from the 1st April 1863.

Abatement of 60*l.* granted to incomes over 200*l.*

Besides this reduction an important alteration was made in favour of the class of incomes termed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer "minor incomes," which were previously exempted when under 100*l.* a year, and were taxed at the lower rate of 6*d.* instead of 9*d.* when between 100*l.* and 150*l.* Under the law which has been in operation during the past financial year the total exemption of incomes under 100*l.* a year is continued, but all incomes under 200*l.* a year, are entitled to an abatement of 60*l.*, instead of the reduced rate of tax extending to 150*l.* only.

In laying his proposal before the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone stated that in his opinion "the sore place "above and beyond all others in the working of the Income "Tax, is at the point where incomes range from 100*l.* up "to 200*l.* per annum, and he expressed his conviction "that the effect of his plan, if adopted, would be to "mitigate in a remarkable degree the difficulties which "are now felt in the application of the tax to the lower "incomes, especially at the two critical points of 100*l.* "and 150*l.* a year." This expectation, as we can testify, has been fully realized. We have been relieved to a great extent from the applications for remission of the tax which used to be made on the ground of poverty, and there has also been a remarkable diminution in the number of appeals against assessments in the sum of 100*l.*, or a little over that sum; the fact being that persons who would strain their consciences to make it appear that their incomes were less than 100*l.*, when the tax was chargeable upon that sum without deduction, do not appear to consider it worth their while to have recourse to such devices for the sake of the small gain which they can now obtain by them.

Excess of receipts over estimate.

We mentioned in the beginning of this Report that the Income Tax had been more productive than could have been anticipated from the assessments of the previous year. It has, in fact, exceeded the estimate by more than 500,000*l.* The calculation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer being that the reduction of the duty would be equivalent to a diminution of the previous year's receipts by 1,600,000, and that the abatement of 60*l.* would occasion an additional loss of 300,000*l.*, making together 1,900,000*l.*, whereas the actual decrease is only 1,380,594*l.*

Relief by Treasury authority:

We have had occasion more than once during the last year to apply to your Lordships for authority to modify the provisions of the Income Tax Acts, so as to make our practice conform rather to the spirit than to the letter of the law. The most important instance of this nature was that of the railway assessments under the following circumstances.

to railways for expenses:

There are many of the expenses of management which railway companies must necessarily incur for which no allowances are authorized by the law, and although some have been always deducted in the returns of the companies without question, there were others involving large amounts of duty which the Special Commissioners did not feel warranted in passing. The following are the cases in which we sought and obtained your Lordships' authority to allow expenses to be deducted from the assessable profits of railway companies, viz.:

1. Parliamentary and other expenses in opposing new Schemes which would be prejudicial to the interest of an established company.
2. Similar expenses with a view to the extension or amalgamation of existing lines.
3. Contributions to funds for the benefit of the servants of the companies called "Benevolent and Servants Insurance Funds."

for management of leased lines.

We also drew attention to the peculiar case of leased lines, where the law authorizes the lessees to deduct the tax from the rent which they pay. The lessors, however, are obliged to keep up an establishment of directors, secretaries, and clerks for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the concern and of distributing the income among the shareholders, as well as of conducting the business relating to transfer of shares and other matters, and for the expenditure on such machinery they have, in law, no right to claim any allowance of the tax.

Your Lordships concurred in the propriety of recognizing the claims of companies so situated to relief.

Refusal of railway companies to facilitate the collection.

Perhaps we have no right to expect to be met in an equally liberal spirit by the companies. Certain it is that they have insisted, and successfully, on the letter of the law in a case in which all analogy in the provisions of the Act was against them; in which, so far as we can see, the trouble of complying with our regulations was

extremely small, and in which, on the other hand, the refusal to do so entails upon the department very great difficulty in collecting the tax, and no small hardship upon the servants of the companies from whom it is to be collected.

The question to which we refer was raised in the case of the Attorney General *v.* the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in the Court of Exchequer, when it was decided that we were not justified in requiring the companies to deduct the tax from such of their servants as are engaged at weekly wages (a very large class), but that every one of such persons must be assessed in the district in which he resides.

The companies are still bound to make a return to us of the names of their weekly servants, and therefore it is difficult to understand how the trouble of deducting the tax, and paying it over to us could be so great an addition of labour as to make it worth while to resist our demands. To the servants themselves it will be a considerable hardship to be called upon to pay the tax in comparatively large instalments instead of having a small deduction made from each weekly receipt of salary.

Relief to unworked mills.

Another matter in which we obtained your Lordship's consent to an extension of the relief granted by the Income Tax Act was that of cotton mills closed during the present stagnation in the cotton trade. Houses unoccupied are exempted from charge, but there is no similar provision in that part of the Act which relates to manufactories.

Fraudulent returns.

We cannot say that there has been any diminution in the number or extent of the frauds on the Revenue by persons assessable under Schedule D. The compensation cases as usual, where the claims of parties upon public companies are measured by the income afforded by their trades, have disclosed many striking instances of false returns to the office.

Thus we find that A. B. who was charged on his own return as follows :

	£
1859 - - - -	1,210
1860 - - -	1,210
1861 - - - -	1,405
1862 - - - -	1,405

swore on the trial for compensation that his profits were, for,

	£
1859	1,540
1860	2,235
1861	2,611

giving an average of 2,128*l.* for the charge of 1862. He was prosecuted for penalties and 100*l.* was paid.

C. D. made a return to us for 1863 of 500*l.* For the same year he swore at the trial that the profits were 1,994*l.* On this sum he was charged, and paid without appeal.

E. F. was assessed on his own returns in 510*l.* for 1863, as the average of the three preceding years. He proved that the real income was 4,403*l.*, whereupon he was prosecuted and fined 150*l.*

G. H. returned his profits at 1,000*l.* for three consecutive years. He proved in his claim for compensation that the average of profits for that period was 2,250*l.* He was made to pay 184*l.* for penalty and duty.

In all these cases the parties had made returns, but we find that in general those who intend to commit such frauds on a large scale avoid making any returns. They are then assessed either upon the returns of former years, or according to the best estimate which the District Commissioners can make, and they pay duty with an easy conscience (having made no false statement) upon an amount 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* below their real income. We have directed the particular attention of our surveyors to this practice, in order that they may impress upon the District Commissioners the necessity of requiring in all cases returns in the usual form.

We have not the means of analyzing the assessments of the past year, those of the year 1862 being the last which have reached this office.

Assessments of 1862.

In that year the assessments under Schedule A. were made, for the most part upon the previous returns, and the increase in the value of property assessed, as compared with that in 1861, is only 693,000*l.*, of which

	£
England contributed	487,000
Scotland	111,000
Ireland	95,000

The improvement is in houses, mines, gasworks, and railways.

Under Schedule D. the increase of value amounts to 4,298,000*l.* viz.:—

	£
England	3,967,000
Scotland	342,000

In Ireland there is a decrease of 11,000*l.*

The principal districts in England in which improvement appears in the profits of trades and professions are:—

	£
City of London	1,711,000
Liverpool	653,000
St. Margaret's Westminster	253,000
Blackburn	128,000
Bradford	114,000
Greenwich	103,000
Bloomsbury	100,000
St. James' Westminster	77,000
Mile End	76,000
Bristol	65,000
Sunderland	54,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne	48,000
Walsall	42,000

The returns for some districts, however, show a decrease under this schedule which may be attributable to the depression in the cotton trade. The principal places in which such falling off occurs are:—

	£
Bury, Lancashire	156,000
Rochdale	113,000
Manchester	80,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

In our present Report we have given, in greater detail than usual, explanations of the circumstances leading to changes in our laws, and of the nature and extent of the changes proposed to be effected. Much of what we have said may appear trite and superfluous at the present time while the history of the transactions is fresh in the memory, but experience has shown us that our annual Reports are chiefly useful as a record of the considerations

which have led to the proposal of new duties or new regulations and which it is difficult afterwards to ascertain.

Instances of transfer of stamp distribution to Collectors of Excise.

We mentioned in our last Report that there were several towns at which we contemplated placing the distribution of stamps in the hands of the Collectors of Excise, and we have now to state that this arrangement has been made at Brighton, Nottingham, Halifax, and Cambridge, and that the Collector for London (North) has been appointed Distributor of Sea Policy Stamps. The gross amount of poundage to the distributors at the four towns mentioned was 1,570*l.*, viz:—

	£.
Brighton - - -	770
Nottingham - - -	580
Halifax - - -	150
Cambridge - - -	70

and the cost of the establishment of the Sea Policy Office was 880*l.*, making a total of 2,450*l.*

The net saving, however, after allowing for the compensation allowance of 126*l.* to the chief clerk in the Sea Policy Office and for additions which must be made to the salaries and establishments of the collectors, will probably not exceed 1,400*l.* a year.

Rejection of bill for collection of taxes.

It may be permitted to us to express our great regret at the rejection by the House of Commons of the bill for the collection of taxes. In suggesting to your Lordships the introduction of that measure we had the hope of not only effecting a large reduction in our charges of management, probably not less than 50,000*l.* a year; but of relieving the tax-payers from the odious liability, which the law now imposes upon them, to make good the defalcations of the parochial collectors.

We were encouraged to undertake the task, as we stated in our Report of last year, by observing that the majority of the answers which we received to our inquiries from the District Commissioners of Taxes throughout the country were favourable to the transfer of the collection to officers of the Crown, notwithstanding the attachment to an existing system and the considerations of a personal nature which would naturally have a powerful influence in an opposite direction. We were also desirous in this, as in other instances, of giving effect to any suggestions of economical reform which had found favour with Mr. Horsfall's Committee, and although, in the absence

of any Report agreed to by that Committee, we must not venture to state that they recommended the measure in question, it certainly appeared to obtain general approval when submitted to them in evidence as an arrangement which we had in contemplation, and that the chairman of the committee, at least, entertained a strong persuasion of the disadvantages of the present system and of the propriety of substituting one similar in principle to that which we proposed. In his draft Report he says:—

"The local assessors are appointed by the parish "authorities, and the local collectors are appointed by "the assessors; both duties as a rule being discharged "by the same person. There are above 54 000 of those "officials throughout the country; they are paid by a "poundage on the amount of taxes assessed and collected, "the aggregate amount borne on the estimates of the "present year being 175,000*l*. As a rule those persons "are petty tradesmen in the parishes in which they are "appointed, and throughout which a large proportion "of them use their official papers for the purpose of "advertising their trade and calling. They are thus "placed between two conflicting interests—that of the "Crown and of their customers in trade. As a check "upon the local assessors, collectors, and clerks, the "Government have appointed a body of officers desig- "nated Surveyors of Taxes. There are 346 of those "officers in England and Scotland, at an estimated cost "of 85,950*l*. for the present year. There are also 24 "surveyors in Ireland, but as there are no assessed "taxes in that part of the United Kingdom their "attention is directed exclusively to the assessment "of the Income and Property Tax.

"There are no District Commissioners in Ireland, nor "yet local assessors or collectors as appointed in England. "The assessments are all made by the Surveyors of Taxes, "and as a rule, the duty is collected from the public by "the Collectors of Poor Rates.

"In Scotland the system is in some respects different. "The surveyors of taxes are the assessors for all assessed "taxes, and in 19 counties they are also the assessors "for the income tax, the collectors being appointed by "and responsible to the Government. This system, as "in Ireland, is found to work well; it has been in opera- "tion for many years, but complaint has never been

" made against it on the part of the public. The taxes " are fairly assessed and carefully collected within the " proper time, the officers being, as in Ireland, respon- " sible to the Government in the event of complaint being " made. By extending this system to England, much " benefit would be conferred on the public, and a large " saving effected in the cost of collection."

We have omitted from this quotation a few lines containing an error in fact, apparently founded on a misconception of some of the evidence, but with that exception the statement, so far as it goes, gives a fair description of the system.

It, however, by no means adequately represents the evils of the present state of things, or the benefits which might be expected from the suggested reform.

If we speak strongly on this subject it is because we feel entitled to do so by the consciousness that we neither are, nor can be suspected of being, actuated by any prospect of advantage to ourselves. To this Department, indeed, the proposed measure would bring only increased labour and responsibility, for which, however, we should be to a great extent requited by the satisfactory results to be obtained from it.

We refrain with some reluctance from pursuing this subject, to which we could not do justice without exceeding the ordinary limits of our Report, and we can only express a hope that this attempt which we have made to reduce our charges of management may not pass unnoticed in any question which may arise relative to our expenditure on the collection of the Revenue.

We have the honour to be

Your Lordships most obedient humble servants,

W. H. Stephenson.
C. J. Herries.
Alfred Montgomery.
Henry Roberts.
Alex. Duff Gordon.
James Disraeli.

Inland Revenue Office,
23d July 1864.

APPENDIX.

An Account of the Gross Receipt of the Duties of Excise in the Years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1854. Ended Mar. 31, 1855.	1855. Ended Mar. 31, 1856.	1856. Ended Mar. 31, 1857.	1857. Ended Mar. 31, 1858.	1858. Ended Mar. 31, 1859.	1859. Ended Mar. 31, 1860.	1860. Ended Mar. 31, 1861.	1861. Ended Mar. 31, 1862.	1862. Ended Mar. 31, 1863.	1863. Ended Mar. 31, 1864.
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chicory	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	2,317	3,010	7,211
Game Licences	—	—	—	—	—	—	106,324	117,685	106,826	113,809
Hackney Carriages	63,468	69,663	74,429	80,153	82,129	86,203	87,812	91,375	97,692	98,290
Licences	1,159,651	1,152,427	1,158,178	1,172,860	1,183,631	1,206,908	1,233,140	1,239,138	1,490,888	1,564,359
Malt	5,608,563	6,293,516	6,286,554	5,091,595	5,126,968	6,269,326	5,835,069	5,459,749	5,075,495	5,737,001
Race Horses	—	—	—	5,224	5,771	6,233	6,245	6,957	6,422	7,288
Railways	285,864	298,591	306,345	320,091	310,854	329,744	337,079	342,145	353,159	371,441
Stage Carriages	160,695	123,299	106,272	109,645	115,579	118,102	118,470	116,313	123,513	119,426
Spirits, Home-made	3,492,770	3,437,889	3,706,632	4,014,411	4,073,452	4,340,197	4,462,804	4,444,610	4,436,666	4,424,561
Sugar used in Brewing	5,714	3,059	943	—	—	—	47	—	—	—
Sugar, Home-made	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—
	10,776,725	11,378,444	11,639,353	10,793,979	10,898,384	12,356,713	12,187,347	11,820,289	11,693,760	12,443,386
Hops	276,671	93,599	725,769	489,008	416,478	462,881	588,658	223,296	3,099	—
Paper	848,211	831,553	929,432	920,934	945,036	1,077,726	1,091,739	587,147	—	—
TOTAL	11,901,607	12,303,596	13,294,554	12,203,921	12,259,898	13,897,320	13,867,744	12,630,732	11,696,859	12,443,386
SCOTLAND.										
Game Licences	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,553	13,147	11,983	12,243
Licences	138,627	131,285	129,555	127,805	127,220	129,683	131,771	132,882	143,976	149,970
Malt	672,253	401,211	183,457	167,542	189,986	240,234	222,145	232,661	227,123	262,943
Railways	23,330	25,199	27,718	28,520	28,715	29,468	29,209	30,032	29,898	32,184
Stage Carriages	12,906	9,818	8,535	8,943	9,437	9,571	9,499	9,244	9,085	9,163
Spirits, Home-made	2,349,095	2,539,117	2,911,796	2,807,969	2,750,394	2,972,642	2,754,289	3,056,516	3,147,136	3,359,131
Sugar used in Brewing	425	249	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3,196,636	3,106,879	3,261,177	3,140,779	3,105,752	3,381,598	3,159,466	3,474,482	3,596,201	3,825,634
Paper	246,699	243,392	263,391	271,662	284,600	317,592	310,960	182,780	—	—
TOTAL	3,443,335	3,350,271	3,524,568	3,412,441	3,390,352	3,699,190	3,470,426	3,657,262	3,569,201	3,825,634
IRELAND.										
Game Certificates	10,681	10,348	11,069	11,500	12,228	13,047	11,029	10,152	9,636	9,410
Licences	115,699	117,379	121,719	124,447	126,041	127,984	129,020	129,885	144,824	147,866
Malt	276,078	281,421	240,226	232,869	275,670	342,898	325,758	337,378	278,063	307,031
Spirits, Home-made	1,836,117	2,221,010	2,514,173	2,458,583	2,364,996	2,687,352	2,269,618	2,464,250	2,292,479	2,349,663
Sugar, ditto	375	—	548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar used in Brewing	143	226	283	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	2,239,093	2,630,384	2,888,018	2,827,399	2,778,935	3,171,281	2,735,430	2,941,665	2,725,002	2,813,970
Paper	50,663	48,617	51,320	52,127	51,387	55,936	60,389	29,991	—	—
TOTAL	2,289,756	2,679,001	2,939,338	2,879,526	2,830,322	3,227,217	2,795,819	2,971,656	2,725,002	2,813,970

UNITED KINGDOM.

Chicory	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	2,317	3,010	7,211
Game Certificates and Licences	10,681	10,348	11,069	11,500	12,228	13,047	129,906	140,984	128,445	135,462
Hackney Carriages	63,468	69,663	74,429	80,153	82,129	86,203	87,812	91,375	97,692	98,290
Licences	1,413,977	1,401,091	1,409,452	1,425,112	1,436,892	1,464,575	1,493,931	1,501,904	1,779,688	1,862,194
Malt	6,556,894	6,976,148	6,710,237	5,492,006	5,592,624	6,852,458	6,382,972	6,029,788	5,580,681	6,306,975
Race Horses	—	—	—	5,224	5,771	6,233	6,245	6,957	6,422	7,288
Railways	309,194	323,790	334,063	348,611	339,569	359,212	366,288	372,178	383,057	403,626
Stage Carriages	173,601	133,117	114,807	118,588	125,016	127,673	127,969	125,557	132,598	128,589
Spirits, Home made	7,677,982	8,198,016	9,132,601	9,280,963	9,188,842	10,000,191	9,486,711	9,965,376	9,876,281	10,133,355
Sugar, ditto	375	—	548	—	—	—	—	—	89	—
Sugar used in Brewing	6,282	3,534	1,342	—	—	—	52	—	—	—
	16,212,454	17,115,707	17,788,548	16,762,157	16,783,071	18,909,592	18,082,243	18,236,436	17,987,963	19,082,990
Hops	276,671	93,599	725,769	489,008	416,478	462,881	588,658	223,296	3,099	—
Paper	1,145,573	1,123,562	1,244,143	1,244,723	1,281,023	1,451,254	1,463,088	799,918	—	—
TOTAL	17,634,698	18,332,868	19,758,460	18,495,888	18,480,572	20,823,727	20,133,989	19,259,650	17,991,062	19,082,990

ALTERATIONS IN THE RATES OF DUTIES, &c.

1854:—Malt, from Barley, increased from 2*s.* 7*d.* and 5 per cent. to 4*s.* per bushel.
Malt, from Bere or Bigg, increased from 2*s.* and 5 per cent. to 3*s.* 1*d.* per bushel, from May 8, 1854. Additional Duty on Stock on hand.
Spirits—Scotland—increased 1*s.* per gallon, from May 8, 1854, and further increase of 4*d.* from May 26.
Spirits—Ireland—increased 8*d.* per gallon, from May 8, 1854.
Sugar, Home made, increased various rates, from May 26, 1854.
Sugar used in Brewing, increased to 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., from July 6, 1854.
Licence to Brewers using Sugar, 1*l.* per annum, from July 6, 1854.

1855:—Spirits—Scotland—increased 1*s.* 10*d.* per gallon, from April 20, 1855; and further increased 2*d.* per gallon, from October 1, 1855.
Spirits—Ireland—increased 2*s.* per gallon, from April 20, 1855; and further increased 2*d.* per gallon, from October 1, 1855.
Spirits—England—increased 2*d.* per gallon, from October 1, 1855.
Stage Carriage Duty, reduced from 1½*d.* to 1*d.* per mile, from July 1, 1855.
Stage Carriage Duty, Supplementary Licences reduced from 5*s.* to 1*s.* each, from July 1, 1855.
Sugar, Home made, Duties increased various rates, from April 20, 1855.
Sugar used in Brewing, reduced from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. from April 20, 1855.
Licence Duty of 10*l.* 10*s.* to Makers of Methylated Spirits imposed, from October 1, 1855.

1856:—Malt War Duty, repealed from July 5, 1856, viz.:—from Barley, 1*s.* 3½*d.* per bushel; from Bere or Bigg, 1*s.* 1*d.* per bushel.
Sugar used in Brewing, 3*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., ceased July 5, 1856; to revive, April 5, 1858.

1857:—Race-Horse Duty transferred from Assessed Taxes, from April 5, 1857.

1858:—Spirits—Ireland—duty increased 1*s.* 10*d.* per gallon, from April 19, 1858.
Sugar used in Brewing, the revival of this Duty deferred until the 1st April, 1860, per Act 21st Vict. c. 15.

1859:—Spirits—United Kingdom—duty increased 1*d.* per gallon from February 29, 1860.

1860:—Licences—England and Ireland—to keep Refreshment Houses, and to Retail Foreign Wine, at various rates, imposed from July 1, 1860.
Spirits—United Kingdom—Duty increased 1*s.* 11*d.* per gallon, from July 17, 1860.
Game Licences—Great Britain—Transferred from Assessed Taxes to Excise, August 13, 1860, and rates of duty altered.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RATES OF DUTIES, &c.—*continued.*

Chicory—United Kingdom—Duty of 3*s.* per cwt. imposed from August 28, 1860.
Licences—United Kingdom—To Dealers in Sweets or made Wines, 5*l.* 5*s.* imposed from August 28, 1860.
Hops—Great Britain—Duty reduced from 2*d.* and 5 per cent. to 1½*d.* per lb., from August 28, 1860.
The revival of the duty on Sugar used in brewing further deferred until April 1, 1861.

1861:—Paper duty repealed from September 30, 1861.
Chicory Duty increased on April 1, 1861, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and on June 12, 3*s.* per cwt.
Licences to Dealers in Spirits to sell Spirits in quantities not less than one reputed quart bottle, 3*l.* 3*s.*
Licences to Sellers of Table Beer at a price not exceeding 1½*d.* per quart, 5*s.*, imposed June 28, 1861.
Licences to Retailers of Methylated Spirits, 2*l.* 2*s.*, imposed August 6, 1861.
The revival of the Duty on Sugar used in Brewing, further deferred until July 1, 1862.

1862:—Hop Duty repealed from June 3, 1862.
Chicory Duty increased on April 1, 1862, from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* per cwt.
Brewers' Licences increased from October, 1862, and mode of rating altered.
Victuallers' Occasional Licences imposed, 5*s.*, June 3, 1862.
The revival of the Duty on Sugar used in Brewing, further deferred until July 1, 1863.

1863:—Chicory Duty increased from 11*s.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per cwt, from June 8, 1863.
Beer Dealers additional Licence to retail at 1*l.* 1*s.*, from June 29, 1863.
Publicans whose houses are rated under 20*l.*, and who do not sell Spirits, Licence to retail Beer increased from 1*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.* to 3*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.*, from Oct. 10, 1863.
State Carriages used occasionally only—Daily Licences granted at various rates, and the Licence and Duty on Stage Carriages to convey not more than eight persons, reduced from 3*l.* and 1*d.* per mile respectively to 10*s.* and ½*d.* per mile, from June 29, 1863.
Victuallers' Occasional Licences—Rates altered to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, and 10*s.* for any number of days not less than four nor exceeding six after the first six days, from June 29, 1863.
The revival of the Duty on Sugar used in brewing further deferred.

An Account of the Gross Receipt of the Duties of Stamps in the Years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1854. Ended Mar. 31, 1855.	1855. Ended Mar. 31, 1856.	1856. Ended Mar. 31, 1857.	1857. Ended Mar. 31, 1858.	1858. Ended Mar. 31, 1859.	1859. Ended Mar. 31, 1860.	1860. Ended Mar. 31, 1861.	1861. Ended Mar. 31, 1862.	1862. Ended Mar. 31, 1863.	1863. Ended Mar. 31, 1864.
England.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deeds and other Instruments	1,003,721	969,145	1,061,550	1,051,365	1,054,445	1,079,496	1,138.985	1,157,116	1,209,320	1,327,159
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	1,066,798	1,078,100	1,087,294	1,102,519	1,156,991	1,132,200	1,192,979	1,206,292	1,218,358	1,345,871
Bills of Exchange	479.055	366,356	432,942	437,842	390,003	429,272	490,195	464,994	483,401	568,266
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Bankers' Bills and Notes	35,658	35,099	35,090	35,687	33,635	33,889	31,894	30,899	91,720	92,550
Receipts and Drafts	204,255	231,715	247,296	247,575	376,648	343,442	377,366	363.622	391,122	414,284
Marine Insurances	272,564	301,523	299,282	293,552	266,798	305,074	309,558	321,045	351,250	391.052
Licences and Certificates	155,316	156,709	163,635	170,847	173,361	175,352	174,846	200,637	191,807	196,272
Newspapers and Supplements	411,665	208,148	122,242	117,541	109,269	105,182	99,923	94,499	92,469	88,945
Medicine	35,108	39,758	45,993	42,987	42,721	45,281	46,329	45,856	49,718	51,563
Legacies and Succession Tax	1.325,183	1,482,439	1,587,251	1,614,449	1,895,295	1,799,834	1,862.786	1,951,367	2,043,183	1,893,064
Fire Insurances	1,188,618	1,205,407	1,243,341	1,269,120	1,311,636	1,334,282	1,375,798	1,412,079	1,454,484	1,502,214
Gold and Silver Plate	79,257	70,596	74,176	71,625	63,812	70,456	75,361	62,818	64,778	66.803
Cards	12,831	12,328	14,575	13,634	15,046	15,256	14,533	13,637	9,269	8,238
Probate Court Fee Stamps	—	—	—	15,015	50,682	49,472	50,272	98,078	106.988	116,303
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps	—	—	—	196	2,221	2,557	2,619	2,664	2,440	2.677
Admiralty Court Fee Stamps	—	8,357	5,376	5,303	6,096	6,578	9,025	9,616	9,862	9,267
Patents for Inventions	51,861	81,105	90,869	82,080	83,794	102,457	104,758	102,052	111,331	110,592
Land Registry Fee Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	133
Total	6,321,890	6,246,785	6,510,912	6,571,337	7,032,453	7,030,080	7,337,227	7,537,271	7,881,564	8,185,253
Scotland.										
Deeds and other Instruments	107,188	100,397	109,558	121,870	124,323	119.606	110,799	105,483	113,692	111,543
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	96,359	90,239	81,669	89,751	97,637	118,826	119,439	130,818	136.007	144,222
Bills of Exchange	86,037	55,108	61,890	63,078	52,776	57,965	61,170	58,889	58,904	65,606
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Bankers' Bills and Notes	6,877	6,482	10,828	10,728	11,434	13,718	15,588	16,265	16,782	17,326
Receipts and Drafts	24,808	29,464	31,084	31,877	36,716	38,578	49,503	44,277	46,947	48,005
Marine Insurances	19,438	21,978	25,506	25,173	19,577	19,379	18,251	17,145	18,713	19,512
Licences and Certificates	21,811	25,299	29,259	31,013	30,219	29,079	29,006	30,655	30,858	31,671
Newspapers and Supplements	38,828	25,877	19,411	18,958	19,367	19.100	18,112	17,662	16,485	16,536
Medicine	312	259	423	316	370	343	444	381	399	512
Legacies and Succession Tax	133,119	139,692	205,948	136,108	170,991	178,957	189,529	215,187	211,685	216,972
Fire Insurances	58,839	79,502	83,075	89,536	93,183	98,179	107,295	119,106	124,250	129,043
Gold and Silver Plate	2,724	2.369	2,713	2,794	2,540	2,451	2.269	1,858	1,745	1.979
Total	596,340	576,666	661,364	621,202	659,188	696,181	721,405	757,726	776,467	802,927
Ireland.										
Deeds and other Instruments	82,765	81,885	85,604	87,928	91,313	89,406	86,401	82,249	82,954	77,748
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	72,176	76,735	72,044	78,643	83,411	82,180	82,396	82,056	88,658	92,080
Bills of Exchange	52,565	27,179	30,306	31,400	32,406	34,092	38,658	40,611	41,304	39,954
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Bankers' Bills and Notes	22,428	22,293	24,189	24,333	22,704	25,213	24,731	22,716	20,683	20,193
Receipts and Drafts	16,305	20,668	23,869	23,172	30,210	29,415	35,685	31,546	32,654	33,564
Marine Insurances	1,386	891	901	794	696	1,255	926	853	684	677
Licences and Certificates	21,316	19,492	15,969	15,918	14,920	16,025	15,547	15,495	15,305	15,482
Newspapers	37,517	29,009	22,449	22,492	22,554	22,967	21,368	21,225	20,009	19,278
Legacies and Succession Tax	72,541	90,654	87,789	114,168	145,536	151,230	117,265	111,170	133,639	153,928
Fire Insurances	58,557	59,249	62,559	65,127	67,619	71,277	76,744	80,496	80,942	83,866
Gold and Silver Plate	1,028	1,069	1,370	1,271	1,369	1,245	1,249	843	831	676
Cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
Probate Court Fee Stamps	—	—	—	1,569	6,727	7,525	7,539	11,953	12,567	12,612
Law, Equity, Exchequer, and Chancery Fund	38,791	38,775	35,883	35,688	36,236	34,658	38,873	44,177	46,785	42,242

TOTAL	477,376	467,899	462,932	502,503	555,701	566,488	547,382	545,390	577,015	592,377
UNITED KINGDOM.										
Deeds and other Instruments	1,193,674	1,151,427	1,256,712	1,261,163	1,270,081	1,288,508	1,336,185	1,344,848	1,405,966	1,516,450
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	1,235,333	1,245,074	1,241,007	1,270,913	1,338,089	1,333,206	1,394,814	1,419,166	1,443,023	1,532,173
Bills of Exchange	617,658	448,643	525,138	532,320	475,185	521,329	590,023	564,494	583,609	673,826
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Bankers' Bills and Notes	64,963	63,874	70,107	70,748	67,773	72,820	72,213	69,880	129,185	130,069
Receipts and Drafts	245,368	281,847	302,249	302,624	443,574	411,435	462,554	439,445	470,723	495,853
Marine Insurances	293,388	324,392	325,689	319,519	287,071	325,708	328,735	339,043	370,647	411,241
Licences and Certificates	198,443	201,500	208,863	217,778	218,500	220,456	219,399	246,787	237,970	243,425
Newspapers and Supplements	488,010	263,034	164,102	158,991	151,190	147,249	139,403	133,386	128,963	124,759
Medicine	35,420	40,017	46,416	43,303	43,091	45,624	46,773	46,237	50,117	52,075
Legacies and Succession Tax	1,530,843	1,712,785	1,880,988	1,864,725	2,211,822	2,130,021	2,169,580	2,277,724	2,388,507	2,263,964
Fire Insurances	1,306,014	1,344,158	1,388,975	1,423,783	1,472,443	1,503,738	1,559,837	1,611,681	1,659,676	1,715,123
Gold and Silver Plate	83,009	74,034	78,259	75,690	67,721	74,152	78,879	65,519	67,354	69,458
Cards	12,831	12,328	14,575	13,634	15,046	15,256	14,533	13,637	9,269	8,315
Probate Court Fee Stamps	—	—	—	16,584	57,409	56,997	57,811	110,031	119,555	128,915
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps	—	—	—	196	2,221	2,557	2,619	2,664	2,440	2,677
Admiralty Court Fee Stamps	—	8,357	5,376	5,303	6,096	6,578	9,025	9,616	9,862	9,267
Patents for Inventions	51,861	81,105	90,869	82,080	83,794	102,457	104,758	102,052	111,331	110,592
Land Registry Fee Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	133
Law, Equity, Exchequer, and Chancery Fund	38,791	38,775	35,883	35,688	36,236	34,658	38,873	44,177	46,785	42,242
TOTAL	7,395,606	7,291,350	7,635,208	7,695,042	8,247,342	8,292,749	8,626,014	8,840,387	9,235,046	9,580,557

ALTERATIONS IN THE RATES OF DUTIES, &c.

1854:—Stamps—Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes—Duties reduced from Oct. 10, 1854.
Foreign Bills of Exchange—New Duties imposed at various rates from same date.
Pawnbrokers' Licences in Dublin reduced from 15*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* from Oct. 10, 1854.

1855:—Newspaper Stamps—Duty repealed, except for transmission by Post, from June 30, 1855.
Admiralty Court Fee Stamps, imposed August 7, 1854.

1857:—Probate Court Fee Stamps, and Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps, imposed from Jan. 11, 1858.

1858:—Draft or Order for Money drawn on a Banker (hitherto exempt) Stamp Duty of 1*d.* imposed from May 24, 1858.
Passport Stamps Duty reduced from 5*s.* to 6*d.* from June 14, 1858.

1859:—Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration—graduated stamp duty on, extended per Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 36.

1860:—Dock Warrants—Duty of 3*d.* imposed from April 3, 1860.
Delivery Orders upon sale or transfer of Goods of the value of 40*s.* or upwards—Duty of 1*d.* imposed from April 3, 1860.
Certified Copy of Extracts from the Registers of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, or Burials—Duty of 1*d.* imposed from April 3, 1860.
Cost Book Mines, on transfer of shares, &c.—Duty of 6*d.* imposed from April 3, 1860.
Contract Notes for sale or purchase of Government or other Public Stocks, Shares, &c. of the value of 5*l.* or upwards—Duty of 1*d.* imposed from August 28, 1860.
Awards—New Duties (ad valorem) from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.*, in lieu of a fixed duty of 35*s.*, from August 28, 1860.
Foreign Promissory Notes for payment of money within the United Kingdom—The same duty as Inland Bills of Exchange for payment of money otherwise than on demand, from August 28, 1860.
Inland Promissory Notes exceeding 4,000*l.*, same Duty as Inland Bills.
Policies for Accidental Death, Personal Injury, or loss, or damage of Glass (except by Fire)—Duties from 1*d.* to 3*d.* imposed from August 28, 1860.
Inland Bills of Exchange—Duty of 2*l.* 5*s.* for any sum of money exceeding 4,000*l.* repealed, and an ad valorem duty of 10*s.* for every 1,000*l.* or fractional part thereof, imposed from April 3, 1860.
Foreign Bills of Exchange drawn in sets—Duty of 3*s.* 4*d.* imposed for each Bill of a set exceeding 4,000*l.* or fractional part thereof, from April 3, 1860.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RATES OF DUTIES, &c.—*continued.*

Foreign Bills of Exchange on demand, drawn abroad, same duties imposed as on Bills payable after date, in lieu of the duty of 1*d.* from April 3, 1860.
Declaration in lieu of an Affidavit—Duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* imposed from April 3, 1860.
Agreements under hand only, relative to matter of the value of 5*l.* or upwards, reduced from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.*, from April 3, 1860.
Agreements for Leases not exceeding seven years, charged as Leases, from April 3, 1860.
Life Policies for any sum not exceeding 25*l.*—Duty reduced from 6*d.* to 3*d.* from August 28, 1860.
Power of Attorney for the sale of Government Stock, not exceeding in value 20*l.*, or the receipt of annual sums not exceeding 10*l.*—Duty reduced from 1*l.* to 5*s.* from April 3, 1860.

1861:—Foreign Bills of Exchange for the payment of money exceeding 500*l.* drawn out of the United Kingdom.—New Duty of 1*s.* for every 100*l.* imposed from June 28, 1861.
Leases of Furnished Houses for a term less than a year, or Agreements, &c., where the rent exceeds 25*l.*—Duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* imposed from June 28, 1861.
House Agents letting Furnished Houses exceeding the rent or value of 25*l.*—New Licence Duty imposed from July 5, 1861.
Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licences, Great Britain.—Duties reduced various rates from July 31, 1861.
Protests and other Notarial Acts—Duties altered and reduced from 1*d.* to 1*s.*, in lieu of from 2*s.* to 10*s.*, from August 6, 1861.
Proxy by Letter or Power of Attorney, to vote at any meeting of Proprietors, &c., of Institutions for purposes of Education or Charity—Duty reduced from 30*s.* to 6*d.* from August 6, 1861.

1862:—Cards—Duty reduced from 1*s.* to 3*d.* per pack, from September 1, 1862, per Act 25 Vict. c. 22.
Card Licences—To Makers of Cards or Dice, duty of 5*s.* repealed. Persons selling Playing Cards, if a maker, a duty of 1*l.* imposed; if not a maker, 2*s.* 6*d.*, per Act 25 Vict. c. 22.
Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars (with One Horse), duty of 8*l.* reduced to 4*l.* (Great Britain), per Act 25 Vict. c. 22.
Bonds or other Security for Foreign or Colonial Loans—Same duty imposed as is chargeable on other Bonds, from June 3, 1862, per Act 25 Vict. c. 22.
Land Registry Fee Stamps—Duties at various rates imposed from October 15, 1862 (England), per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 53,

An Account of the Gross Receipt of Land and Assessed Taxes, and Property and Income Taxes, in the Years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1854. Ended Mar. 31, 1855.	1855. Ended Mar. 31, 1856.	1856. Ended Mar. 31, 1857.	1857. Ended Mar. 31, 1858.	1858. Ended Mar. 31, 1859.	1859. Ended Mar. 31, 1860.	1860. Ended Mar. 31, 1861.	1861. Ended Mar. 31, 1862.	1862. Ended Mar. 31, 1863.	1863. Ended Mar. 31, 1864.
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Tax on Lands and Tenements	1,113,555	1,123,877	1,115,334	1,108,315	1,100,081	1,106,190	1,113,869	1,104,077	1,092,950	1,100,626
Schedule. Assessed Taxes.										
B. Inhabited Houses	602,282	679,939	683,525	700,531	713,899	744,789	769,867	772,641	788,471	840,781
C. Servants	173,805	168,437	171,479	173,447	176,204	180,933	184,692	183,772	186,210	190,830
D. Carriages	340,216	260,482	267,333	274,460	280,856	291,917	302,471	304,314	310,741	320,527
E. Horses for Riding, &c.	246,736	212,406	216,091	213,529	211,480	217,274	222,492	220,935	223,265	228,020
F. Other Horses and Mules	65,383	98,444	100,460	103,890	105,219	108,441	112,373	113,884	116,152	120,128
G. Dogs	151,071	188,291	181,524	173,265	171,944	173,702	177,669	176,641	179,691	184,757
H. Horse Dealers	9,403	12,192	12,167	11,466	12,067	12,649	12,303	12,583	12,640	12,188
I. Hair Powder	1,464	1,344	1,252	1,202	1,141	1,135	1,101	1,053	1,020	999
K. Armorial Bearings	59,948	49,327	48,046	48,367	48,654	50,344	52,094	51,871	53,116	54,892
L. Game Duties	113,259	114,252	114,255	118,697	128,065	134,060	3,669	—	—	—
Additional £10 per Cent., by 3 Vict. c. 17.	101,760	10,375	13,497	13,015	14,182	14,671	1,986	1,258	1,264	1,219
	2,978,882	2,919,416	2,924,963	2,942,184	2,963,792	3,036,105	2,954,586	2,943,029	2,965,520	3,054,967
Composition Duty	19,238	5,601	5,107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land and Assessed Taxes	2,998,120	2,925,017	2,930,070	2,942,184	2,963,792	3,036,105	2,954,586	2,943,029	2,965,520	3,054,967
Property and Income Tax	8,971,618	12,879,533	13,841,806	10,115,443	5,818,659	8,246,494	9,492,963	9,071,428	9,111,943	7,975,364
TOTAL	11,969,738	15,804,550	16,771,876	13,057,627	8,782,451	11,282,599	12,447,549	12,014,457	12,077,463	11,030,331
SCOTLAND.										
Land Tax on Lands and Tenements	45,756	37,324	38,010	38,683	35,596	35,296	35,455	35,055	35,189	34,998
Schedule. Assessed Taxes.										
B. Inhabited Houses	48,255	49,030	45,001	53,682	50,042	52,121	53,117	54,089	56,286	57,657
C. Servants	21,040	17,411	16,490	19,355	17,193	17,364	17,458	17,679	17,781	18,076
D. Carriages	34,374	23,482	22,703	26,209	25,906	27,417	27,819	28,578	29,492	30,446
E. Horses for Riding, &c.	23,614	19,278	18,212	20,899	19,137	19,715	19,996	20,241	20,397	20,607
F. Other Horses and Mules	8,864	10,902	10,750	12,766	12,600	13,256	13,450	13,867	14,005	14,196
G. Dogs	16,639	20,703	19,280	22,386	19,825	19,969	19,869	19,975	20,304	20,602
H. Horse Dealers	1,481	1,631	1,612	1,752	1,690	1,490	1,821	1,734	1,513	1,438
I. Hair Powder	71	61	62	64	58	56	56	63	52	53
K. Armorial Bearings	6,081	4,442	4,490	5,142	4,929	5,067	5,044	5,139	5,274	5,316
L. Game Duties	11,864	11,112	10,824	11,289	11,177	11,911	83	—	—	—
Additional £10 per Cent., by 3 Vict. c. 17.	12,182	1,541	1,344	1,305	1,117	1,340	—	173	151	144
	230,221	196,917	188,778	213,532	199,270	205,002	194,168	196,593	200,444	203,533
Composition Duty	886	230	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land and Assessed Taxes	231,107	197,147	189,000	213,532	199,270	205,002	194,168	196,593	200,444	203,533
Property and Income Tax	1,227,761	1,341,367	1,319,476	755,522	456,698	810,718	912,238	876,074	894,613	690,670
TOTAL	1,458,868	1,541,514	1,508,476	969,054	655,968	1,015,720	1,106,406	1,072,667	1,095,057	894,203

Property and Income Tax	832,455	1,179,901	1,225,212	896,341	956,875	782,271	739,682	746,109	708,322	

GREAT BRITAIN.										
Land Tax on Lands and Tenements	1,159,311	1,161,201	1,153,344	1,146,998	1,135,677	1,141,486	1,149,324	1,139,132	1,128,139	1,135,624
Schedule. Assessed Taxes.										
B. Inhabited Houses	650,537	728,969	728,526	754,213	763,941	796,910	822,984	826,730	844,757	898,438
C. Servants	194,845	185,898	187,969	192,802	193,397	198,297	202,150	201,451	203,991	208,906
D. Carriages	374,590	283,964	290,036	300,669	306,762	319,334	330,290	332,892	340,233	350,973
E. Horses for Riding, &c.	270,350	231,684	234,303	234,428	230,617	236,989	242,488	241,176	243,662	248,627
F. Other Horses and Mules	74,247	109,346	111,210	116,656	117,819	121,697	125,823	127,751	130,157	134,324
G. Dogs	167,710	208,994	200,804	197,651	191,769	193,671	197,538	196,616	199,995	205,359
H. Horse Dealers	10,884	13,823	13,779	13,218	13,757	14,139	14,124	14,317	14,153	13,626
I. Hair Powder	1,535	1,405	1,314	1,266	1,199	1,191	1,157	1,116	1,072	1,052
K. Armorial Bearings	66,029	53,769	52,536	53,509	53,583	55,411	57,138	57,010	58,390	60,208
L. Game Duties	125,123	125,364	125,079	129,986	139,242	145,971	3,752	—	—	—
Additional 10*l.* per Cent., by 3 Vict. c. 17.	113,942	11,916	14,841	14,320	15,299	16,011	1,986	1,431	1,415	1,363
	3,209,103	3,116,333	3,113,741	3,155,716	3,163,062	3,241,107	3,148,754	3,139,622	3,165,964	3,258,500
Composition Duty	20,124	5,831	5,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land and Assessed Taxes	3,229,227	3,122,164	3,119,070	3,155,716	3,163,062	3,241,107	3,148,754	3,139,622	3,165,964	3,258,500
UNITED KINGDOM.										
*Property and Income Tax	11,031,834	15,402,901	16,384,494	11,767,306	6,812,232	9,789,483	11,158,883	10,688,001	10,709,878	9,315,245
TOTAL	14,261,061	18,525,065	19,503,564	14,923,022	9,975,294	13,030,590	14,307,637	13,827,623	13,875,842	12,573,745

ALTERATIONS IN THE RATES OF DUTIES, &c.

1854:—Land and Assessed Taxes (except Inhabited House Tax).—Former Rates repealed and new Rates imposed from April 5, 1854.
Property and Income Tax doubled from April 5, 1854.

1855:—Property and Income Tax increased on Incomes of 150*l.* and upwards, 2*d.* in the pound.
And on Incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, 1½*d.* in the pound, from April 5, 1855.

1857:—Property and Income Tax reduced as follows:—
Incomes of 150*l.* and upwards, from 16*d.* to 7*d.* in the pound.
Incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, from 11½*d.* to 5*d.* in the pound, from April 5, 1857.
Tax on Race-Horses transferred to the Excise Revenue from April 5, 1857.
Composition Duty ceased, per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 90.

1858:—Property and Income Tax reduced on Incomes of 150*l.* a year and upwards to 5*d.* in the pound, from April 5, 1858.

1859:—Property and Income Tax. In addition to the rate of 5*d.* in the pound on all Incomes above 100*l.* a year, further rates imposed from April 5, 1859, per Act 22 and 23 Vict. cap. 18,—viz. 4*d.* in the pound on incomes of 150*l.* a year and upwards, 1½*d.* in the pound on incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a year.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RATES OF DUTIES, &c.—*continued.*

1860:—Game Certificates. Duties transferred to the Excise Revenue from August 13, 1860, per Act 23 & 24 Vic. c. 90.
Property and Income Tax. Rates imposed from April 5, 1860, per Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 14:—
Incomes of 150*l.* and upwards, 10*d.* in the pound.
Incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, 7*d.* in the pound.

1861:—Property and Income Tax. Rates imposed from 5th April 1861, per Act 24 Vic. c. 20:—
Incomes of 150*l.* and upwards, 9*d.* in the pound.
Incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, 6*d.* in the pound.

1862:—Property and Income Tax. Rates imposed from April 5, 1862, per Act 25 Vict. c. 22:—
Incomes of 150*l.* and upwards, 9*d.* in the pound.
Incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, 6*d.* in the pound.

1863:—Property and Income Tax. Rates imposed from April 5, 1863, per Act 26 Vict. c. 22:—
Incomes of 100*l.* and upwards, 7*d.* in the pound.

SCHEDULE.										
*Appropriation of the Gross Receipt of Property and Income Tax to Schedules — A. Land, &c.	5,010,353	7,106,232	7,583,111	5,578,253	3,188,038	4,532,870	5,136,623	5,044,655	5,060,656	4,343,126
B. Occupation	615,192	852,256	901,430	654,907	384,564	549,509	611,929	587,738	592,080	501,433
C. Funds	1,357,040	1,777,457	1,890,282	1,093,172	741,087	1,040,775	1,187,821	1,024,925	1,062,802	957,186
D. Trades and Professions	3,384,729	4,749,181	4,970,434	3,681,488	2,059,394	3,012,935	3,462,886	3,331,502	3,303,691	2,904,943
E. Profits of Office	664,520	917,775	1,039,237	759,486	439,149	653,394	759,624	699,181	690,649	608,557
	11,031,834	15,402,901	16,384,494	11,767,306	6,812,232	9,789,483	11,158,883	10,688,001	10,709,878	9,315,245

Excise.

Account of the Quantities of each Article charged with Duty in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, in the Years ended the 31st March 1863 and 1864.

Articles charged.	Quantities charged. Years ended 31st March 1863. England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	1864. England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Spirits - Gallons	8,876,855	6,292,771	4,591,256	19,760,882	8,835,727	6,703,256	4,692,143	20,231,126
Malt - Bushels	37,425,456	1,720,281	1,919,093	41,064,830	43,569,186	1,955,363	2,411,400	47,935,949
Race Horses - No.	1,668	- -	- -	1,668	1,893	- -	- -	1,893
Railways, Amount received for Conveyance of Passengers chargeable with Duty.	£7,143,152	£599,353	- -	£7,742,505	£7,443,462	£641,630	- -	£8,085,092
Licences - No.	690,248	61,655	87,727	839,630	703,726	65,067	89,008	857,801
Sugar (Home-made) Cwts. - - -	140	- -	- -	140	—	—	—	—
Hackney Carriages, No.	6,872	- -	- -	6,872	6,647	- -	- -	*6,647
Stage Carriages No.	3,212	352	- -	3,564	4,753	685	- -	5,438
Chicory - Cwts.	4,147	- -	- -	4,147	11,016	- -	- -	11,016

Duties.	Amount of Duty charged. Years ended 31st March 1863. England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	1864. England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits - - -	4,438,428	3,146,386	2,295,628	9,880,442	4,417,864	3,351,628	2,346,071	10,155,563
Malt - - - -	5,075,827	231,910	260,111	5,567,848	5,209,070	263,954	326,080	6,499,104
Race Horses - -	6,422	- -	- - -	6,422	7,288	- -	- - -	7,288
Railways - - -	357,157	29,967	- - -	387,124	372,173	32,081	- - -	404,254
Licences - - - -	1,600,074	155,971	154,500	1,910,545	1,677,687	162,210	157,539	1,997,436
Sugar (Home-made) -	89	- -	- - -	89	—	—	—	—
Hackney Carriages -	97,961	- -	- - -	97,961	98,489	- -	- - -	98,489
Stage Carriages - -	124,055	9,026	- - -	133,081	119,999	9,017	- - -	129,016
Chicory - - -	2,281	- -	- - -	2,281	10,404	- -	- - -	10,404

AN ACCOUNT showing the Consumption of Home-made Spirits in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, in the Years ended 31st March 1863 and 1864:—

		Gallons.	Gallons.
ENGLAND.			
Spirits distilled in England on which duty was paid in England			6,103,362
Spirits imported from Scotland:			
Under Bond		2,403,070	
Duty paid		1,597,925	
			4,000,995
Spirits imported from Ireland:			
Under Bond		329,295	
Duty paid		754,333	
			1,083,628
			11,187,985
Deduct—			
Spirits sent to Scotland		6,180	
„ sent to Ireland		3,976	
„ exported on Drawback		286,671	
„ methylated		170,390	
			467,217
Retained for Consumption, as Beverage only, in England	1863-64		10,720,768
„ „ „	1862-63		10,481,577
SCOTLAND.			
Spirits distilled in Scotland on which Duty was paid in Scotland			6,701,552
Spirits imported from England:			
Under Bond		1,236	
Duty paid		6,180	
			7,416
Spirits imported from Ireland:			
Under Bond		466	
Duty paid		12,126	
			12,592
			6,721,560
Deduct—			
Spirits sent to England		1,597,925	
„ sent to Ireland		5,404	
„ exported on Drawback		250,229	
„ methylated		98,852	
			1,952,410
Retained for Consumption, as Beverage only, in Scotland	1863-64		4,769,150
„ „ „	1862-63		4,511,193
IRELAND.			
Spirits distilled in Ireland on which Duty was paid in Ireland			3,948,360
Spirits imported from England:			
Under Bond		96,765	
Duty paid		3,976	
			100,741
Spirits imported from Scotland:			
Under Bond		647,018	
Duty paid		5,404	
			652,422
			4,701,523
Deduct—			
Spirits sent to England		754,333	
„ sent to Scotland		12,126	
„ exported on Drawback		101	
„ methylated		1,437	
			767,997
Retained for Consumption, as Beverage only, in Ireland	1863-64		3,933,526
„ „ „	1862-63		3,891,759

Assessed Taxes.

An Account of the Articles charged to the Assessed Taxes in the Years ended 5th April 1862 and 1863, and the Amount of Duty thereon.

	Year ended 5th April 1862.				Year ended 5th April 1863.			
	No. of Articles charged.	Amount of Duty.			No. of Articles charged.	Amount of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Houses—at 9*d.* in the pound	346,414	634,400	5	6	363,302	667,756	7	1
Do. 6*d.* do.	210,023	234,917	1	11	214,319	244,249	13	11
Servants	245,380	209,896	1	0	248,222	211,881	12	0
Carriages—								
With four wheels, drawn by two or more Horses	29,210	99,538	5	0	29,551	100,687	2	6
Do. do., by one Horse	66,957	121,064	10	0	69,268	125,640	10	0
Do. with less than four wheels, drawn by two or more Horses	244	478	0	0	227	439	0	0
Do. do., drawn by one Horse	166,831	118,547	0	0	167,316	118,786	12	6
Do. used by Common Carriers	6,201	10,456	0	0	6,203	10,529	13	4
Horses—								
Horses exceeding thirteen hands used for riding and drawing Carriages chargeable with duty	170,757	179,294	17	0	172,112	180,717	12	0
Do. used by farmers, clergymen, surgeons, &c.	136,041	71,421	10	6	136,168	71,488	4	0
Do. exceeding thirteen hands, used in trade	191,613	100,596	16	6	194,046	101,874	3	0
Do. not exceeding thirteen hands	72,778	33,328	6	3	75,189	34,315	16	9
Dogs	343,285	205,785	12	0	347,389	208,213	16	0
Horse Dealers	1,103	16,018	15	0	1,050	15,207	10	0
Hair Powder	939	1,103	6	6	913	1,072	15	6
Armorial Bearings	48,995	60,086	1	8	50,255	61,119	8	9

Property and Income Tax.

An Account showing the Annual Amount of Property and Income charged under each Schedule of the Income Tax Act, for the Years ended 5th April 1862 and 1863, and the Amount of Duty thereon.

Schedules.	Year ended 5th April 1862.					Year ended 5th April 1863.				
	Amount of Property and Income charged in				Amount of Duty charged.	Amount of Property and Income charged in				Amount of Duty charged.
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
A. -	111,721,224	13,742,214	13,398,938	138,862,376	5,193,014	112,208,357	13,853,218	13,494,091	139,555,666	5,218,982
B. -	28,534,721	3,847,121	2,937,899	35,319,741	607,578	28,223,461	3,881,881	2,940,495	35,045,837	602,154
C. -	27,943,866	—	1,139,334	29,083,200	1,090,620	29,528,213	—	1,124,400	30,652,613	1,149,473
D. -	81,120,368	7,893,125	4,677,568	93,691,061	3,390,165	85,088,087	8,234,777	4,666,609	97,989,473	3,544,239
E. -	17,814,489	1,054,837	1,245,282	20,114,608	708,726	18,356,800	1,106,235	1,234,976	20,698,011	733,793
	267,134,668	26,537,297	23,399,021	317,070,986	10,990,103	273,404,918	27,076,111	23,460,571	323,941,600	11,248,641

Report from the Principal of the Laboratory.

Owing to recent legislative enactments relating to the revenue, to the constant attempts to improve the system of levying and adjusting fiscal duties, and to the increasing keenness in regard to their own interests evinced by many of those required to pay such duties, the business of the Laboratory has, during the last financial year, considerably altered in its character. This matter was adverted to in my last report; but as, at the date of that Report, some of the modifying causes had only just come into operation, whilst others have arisen since, it may not be improper to bring the subject again under notice.

The most prominent effect upon the Laboratory of the causes in question is a considerable reduction of the aggregate number of samples examined during the past year, as compared with the numbers examined in previous years; and from this it might be inferred that the business of the department had decreased in a corresponding degree; but to do so would be erroneous, for so long only as no material change takes place in the nature of the samples, will the number yearly examined indicate truly the increase or decrease of labor as viewed in relation to that of other years.

By the equalization of the duties upon coffee and chicory, the necessity for examining yearly several thousands of samples of those substances has ceased; but, at the same time, my Department has received a large accession of work from the Customs, for whilst in 1862 only 21 samples were analysed for that branch of the revenue, during the past year 2,254 samples from the same source were examined. As a rule the samples from the Customs, except those arising from the operation of the recent Tobacco Act, are difficult and tedious to analyse, and it is not too much to say that one of such samples requires for its analysis more time than did fifty samples of coffee when examined for the presence of chicory.

I may now venture to say that although the number of samples analysed during the past year is less by 2,772, than the number examined in the preceding year, the amount of work performed has been very much greater; and notwithstanding that the Department has been relieved from the analysis of about 5,000 samples of coffee yearly, it has at the same time been required to undertake the analysis of upwards of 2,000 of other descriptions of samples, of a far more intricate nature.

The following table shows, for the last eight years, the variations in the number of samples examined yearly, distinguishing the easily analysed coffee and chicory samples from the difficult samples received from the Customs; and I may observe that, from 1856 to 1862 inclusive, the business was nearly constant in its character, and that therefore the increase in the number of samples represents very nearly the increase of work performed; but, as will be seen from what has been said above, this remark does not apply to the year 1863.

Year.	Number of Samples examined, excluding Coffee and Chicory, and also those from Customs.	Number of Samples examined.		Total number of Samples examined.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Coffee and Mixtures of Chicory and Coffee.	From the Customs.			
1856	1,861	1,427	22	3,310	—	—
1857	1,500	4,939	24	6,463	3,153	—
1858	3,011	3,733	22	6,766	303	—
1859	5,405	4,212	14	9,631	2,865	—
1860	7,063	3,876	8	10,947	1,316	—
1861	8,364	3,045	22	11,431	484	—
1862	6,251	5,088	21	11,360	—	71
1863	6,309	25	2,254	8,588	—	2,772

I have felt it my duty, in justice to those employed in my Department, to dwell somewhat upon this subject, and to endeavor to show that although there has been a diminution in the number of samples there has really been a considerable accession of work.

Within the past year, the Customs have adopted very stringent measures for the purpose of suppressing the obnoxious practice, which has been increasing during the last few years, of importing fabricated wines. Ninety-four of these so-called wines were analysed within the period to which this Report refers, the examination of which demanded much care and experience on the part of the analysts.

During the past year, one of my assistants, Mr. Brown, under my directions, prepared and permanently mounted for microscopical examination upwards of 700 specimens of vegetable substances, including not only those subject to fiscal duties, but also a very large number of others, which, from their being suitable as adulterants, or from their having a bearing more or less on the interests of the revenue, require to be studied, as it is most essential that my assistants should be familiar with a wide range of vegetable structure.

These specimens are of much value, both as regards enabling us to deal with new forms of adulteration, and for educational purposes; but the series of mountings is about only half the extent that I had contemplated, as unfortunately in this respect, it became necessary to withdraw Mr. Brown from the Department, his services being required elsewhere.

The systematic instruction of young officers in chemistry and other subjects pertaining to the Laboratory continues, I may venture to say, to be satisfactory. Ten of these students were examined in June last by Dr. Hoffmann, nine of whom passed with much credit through a rather severe examination in both theoretical and practical chemistry. Since the introduction in October 1858 of the present system, the Laboratory has received forty-nine students, many of whom, when they return to the surveying branch of the service, carry with them, in addition to their scientific knowledge, studious habits and a power of rigorous reasoning and close observation, which cannot fail, I think, to be in the end valuable to the service. The ten officers now under instruction will, I trust, in their final examination, attain the praiseworthy position arrived at by their predecessors.

The Examiners, or, as they may be termed, probationary Supervisors, still continue to be instructed in the best modes of detecting those forms of adulteration which can only be brought home to the offenders by judicious action coupled with a certain amount of scientific knowledge, by which the officers are enabled with reasonable confidence to determine the character and extent of the adulterations.

The duty of thus instructing the examiners was, at their own request, confided to the Laboratory in 1856; since then 156 of these superior officers have been so instructed.

TOBACCO.

In my last Report I mentioned that some of the Irish manufacturers were adulterating their roll and Cavendish tobaccoes with liquorice, and that vigorous measures had been adopted to suppress the fraud. I may now say that these measures have been very successful, as within the past year six manufacturers have paid heavy penalties, amounting to upwards of 800*l.*, for committing the offence in question. The discovery of a satisfactory method of completely separating liquorice from tobacco, so as to be able to present it in its sweet form as evidence in a court of justice, has had a salutary effect on the trade, and there is reason to believe that liquorice is now but seldom, if at all, illicitly used by the manufacturers. No doubt much of this improvement in the trade is due to the operation of the "Manufactured Tobacco Act of 1863," which allows manufacturers to add, under certain regulations, liquorice and other innoxious substances to their tobacco; so that, without injury or danger to the revenue, tobacco resembling the sweetened foreign Cavendish can now be legally made in this country; and there can be no question that the illicit manufacture and the smuggling of sweetened Cavendish have, through the effect of the Act referred to, greatly diminished, as it is doubtful whether the fraudulent gain will now compensate for the risk attending the contraband trade in the article.

Six legalized manufactories of sweetened tobacco are now established in the United Kingdom, two being in England, three in Scotland, and one in Ireland.

During the past year a large proportion of the tobacco manufactories in England were inspected by myself, and in not a single instance did I observe any indication that adulteration was practised. In fact, I feel assured that the trade was never in a more healthy state than at present, and that, notwithstanding the high rate of duty on the raw material, few articles of consumption are sold in so genuine a state as manufactured tobacco.

Table showing the Number of Samples of Tobacco analysed in the Laboratory in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Years.	Number of Samples.		
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
1861 - -	16	15	31
1862 - -	56	48	104
1863 - -	69	31	100

Of the adulterated samples, 19 contained liquorice, six cane sugar, two cabbage leaves, two ground pimento in small quantity, one carbonate of lime, and one common salt.

SNUFF.

The use of prohibited materials in the manufacture of snuff is now, I believe, but seldom attempted; and in the 14 samples, containing illicit ingredients, examined during the past year, the adulteration in 13 was of a character not calculated to injure appreciably either the consumer or the revenue, whilst the samples did not represent the large products of the manufacturers as they were taken from the stocks of retailers. This remark, however, does not apply to 11 other samples examined, which, although containing no materials other than those allowed by law, show the existence of a form of adulteration far more pernicious than the comparatively mild sophistications above alluded to.

The law permits the use of *lime water* in the manufacture of high-dried snuffs, such as Irish and Welsh, but it does not state what proportion of lime shall be present in the water, although there can be little doubt that a perfectly clear solution of lime in water was meant. Many manufacturers, however, assert that such a solution is useless in the manufacture of the snuffs in question, and persist in the use of what may be termed "lime wash," or a thick mixture of undissolved lime and water. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made within the last two years to suppress the very gross practice, which is still growing, of using such a mixture; and, from reasons which I have laid before the Board, I have come to the conclusion that until the use of lime in the manufacture of snuff is absolutely prohibited, the fraud can never be crushed, and that even the obtainment of a conviction will always be very uncertain. It has been generally understood that lime was essential in the preparation of high-dried snuff; but I have recently caused a fine specimen of such snuff, made by an eminent firm in Ireland, to be analysed, the result being that no more lime was present than what may be found in normal American tobacco; and I have reason to believe that the same firm strenuously opposed the legalizing the use of lime water, and still maintain that lime, even in small quantity, deteriorates the quality of the snuff. Under these circumstances it becomes a matter for consideration whether the permission to employ lime in the manufacture of snuff should not be withdrawn.

The vicious form of adulteration now under notice is almost entirely confined to the North of Ireland, where it appears the habit is very prevalent amongst the females employed in the linen and other factories, of taking snuff highly charged with lime, and which is known as "white snuff;" and the manufacturers allege, in extenuation of their dishonest practices, that no other description of snuff is acceptable to their customers; apparently forgetting that they themselves have, by their long continued illicit practices, engendered the habit which they now seek to bring forward as a plea for their fraudulent transactions. I have lately had submitted to me several samples of snuff obtained from manufacturers in Belfast, in which it is impossible to say from a mere inspection, whether lime or tobacco predominates; and I have received information, which I believe to be true, from respectable members in the trade, that some manufacturers do not even care to use a mixture of lime and water, but actually grind up dry lime with the tobacco in the process of manufacture.

The evil in question appears to demand, both upon social and fiscal considerations, an immediate remedy. It can never be suppressed

under the existing law, and, as I have before observed, the only effectual course to be adopted is the entire prohibition of the use of lime in the manufacture of snuff; and I have reason to believe that the obnoxious practice is distasteful to many manufacturers, who, however, feel compelled in self-defence to adopt it, and that its continuance is mainly due to the unscrupulous operations of one or two members of the trade.

SAMPLES of SNUFF analysed.

Years.	Number of Samples.		
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total
1861 - -	1	19	20
1862 - -	8	4	12
1863 - -	32	25	57

The illicit ingredients found in the adulterated samples comprised the ground husks of rice, dyewoods, orris root, cereal starch, per-oxide of iron, and an inordinate amount of lime.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF EXPORTED ON DRAWBACK OF DUTY.

Until recently, the law relating to the exportation of manufactured tobacco was very unsatisfactory. Drawback of duty was disallowed on snuff, and also on tobacco, such as "Bird's-eye," containing the "stem" or mid rib of the leaf, thus virtually prohibiting the manufacturers from sending abroad some of their most important products.

The "Manufactured Tobacco Act" of 1863 has now been a year in operation, and we are therefore in a position to form a tolerably correct opinion as to its value. As is often the case with innovations in old established systems, many of the provisions of the Act in question were denounced by certain members of the tobacco trade as being not only impolitic to the revenue, but highly unjust to themselves. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that the measure, after having had a fair trial, has obtained the general approval of the trade, the only objection to it being, not against the principle on which it is based, but against minor details, which can, if required, be easily adjusted according as experience may suggest.

Since the passing of the Act, a large number of samples of tobacco and snuff exported on drawback has been examined ; and, for the first time, an opportunity has occurred for obtaining correct data as regards the amount of duty paid upon the various descriptions of the finished products of the tobacco manufacturer. The following tables, showing the results of the examination of upwards of 2,000 samples, may probably be interesting as furnishing information, not otherwise obtainable, as to the amounts of moisture present in the different varieties of manufactured tobacco and snuff.

SAMPLES of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO exported on Drawback, examined in the year ended 31st March 1864.

Description of Samples.	Number of Samples.	Pounds weight of Tobacco represented by the Samples.	Mean Per-centage of Moisture in the Samples.	Mean Amount of Drawback of Duty per Pound.
				s. *d.*
Cut tobacco -	1,452	121,085	28·93	2 $7\frac{85}{100}$
"Bird's-eye" -	105	6,334	23·04	2 $10\frac{49}{100}$
Roll - -	110	53,837	43·09	2 $1\frac{51}{100}$
Cavendish -	49	2,123	29·03	2 $7\frac{81}{100}$
Cigars - -	11	916	12·87	3 $3\frac{4}{100}$
Cigarettes -	30	1,138	13·42	3 $2\frac{81}{100}$
Total -	1,757	185,433	32·66	2 $6\frac{18}{100}$

It thus appears that roll tobacco contains, on an average, in every 100 parts by weight, 43 parts of moisture, and is entitled to a drawback of only 2*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb., whilst cigars contain in 100 parts not quite 13 parts of moisture, and are entitled to 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb. But, until the passing of the recent Act, both these forms of manufactured tobacco were exported under one uniform rate of drawback, namely, 2*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb., and 5 per cent. additional; and I have reason to believe that, under that rate, the tobacco generally exported contained much more moisture than is shown in the above table, as the exporters find that they cannot now obtain an unfair advantage at the expense of the revenue, by the addition of a large amount of water to their tobacco. In fact, under the operation of the present Act, the quality of the tobacco exported has much improved, whilst the quantity has greatly increased; and there can be little doubt that not only the revenue, but the manufacturers, will be benefitted by the existing system of drawbacks, and that the export trade in tobacco, instead of being insignificant as it had previously been, will gradually become an important branch of British commerce.

SAMPLES of SNUFF exported on Drawback, examined in the Year ended 31st March 1864.

Description of Sample.	Number of Samples examined.	Pounds weight of Snuff represented by the Samples.	Mean Per-centage in the Samples of			Mean Amount of Drawback of Duty per Pound.
			Moisture.	Inorganic Matter.	Organic Matter.	
						s. *d.*
High dried (Irish & Welsh).	26	5,431	7·95	23·74	68·31	3 $1\frac{34}{100}$
Scotch -	150	50,872	13·64	25·18	61·18	2 $9\frac{44}{100}$
Rappee -	174	10,973	38·85	23·39	37·76	1 $8\frac{64}{100}$
Total -	350	67,276	17·29	24·77	57·94	2 $7\frac{67}{100}$

This table shows the reason why it had always been deemed inexpedient, in the absence of an easily applied and reliable mode of assaying the commodity, to allow drawback on snuff exported; for whilst the "high-dried" snuffs contain only 7·95 per cent. of moisture, the Rappees contain 38·85 per cent., the drawback per lb. on the former being 3*s.* 1¼*d.*, and the latter only 1*s.* 8½*d.*

The whole of the samples have been examined, not only for the purpose of assessing the drawback, but as to their purity; and it is gratifying to be able to state that they were found to be genuine, with the exception of three or four; and even these few did not indicate an attempt to adulterate, but a desire on the part of the manufacturers to obtain drawback on the sand and refuse matter which arises during the process of manufacture, and on which they had no doubt paid the import duty.

PEPPER.

There is reason to believe that this commodity is still adulterated extensively either by the grinders of, or the wholesale dealers in, the article. Within the period to which this Report refers, 30 samples of pepper have been analysed, 18 of which were adulterated, the adulterants being the starch and husks of rice, wheat starch, linseed meal, and in one instance ground pine wood. In 17 of the samples ground rice, varying in quantity from 2 to 15 per cent., was present, while the husk of rice which was found in 16 samples ranged in quantity from 1 to 10 per cent.

A seizure, made in the provinces, of adulterated pepper led to the examination, within the past year, of the stocks of pepper in the possession of two firms in London largely engaged in the trade, the result being that my Assistants who examined the stocks felt it their duty to seize about one ton and a half of ground pepper heavily adulterated with rice husks, the whole of which was forfeited to the Crown and destroyed. In these instances I am of opinion that the dealers were innocent of the fraud, and that the grinder alone was the offender; but still they cannot be exculpated from blame, for whilst they insist upon the return of an unreasonable per-centage of ground produce from the public grinders, they must expect that the loss of weight which unavoidably occurs in grinding will be made up by illicit materials. In the two cases under notice the proportion of the adulterating ingredients present in the several parcels of pepper seized varied from about 10 to 15 per cent., so that the revenue was being defrauded of at least one tenth of the duty chargeable on the commodity.

SAMPLES of PEPPER analysed.

Years.	Number of Samples.		
	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
1861 - -	25	19	44
1862 - -	6	2	8
1863 - -	12	18	30

COFFEE AND CHICORY.

As has been already observed, the strict fiscal surveillance which had for years been exercised over the sale of these commodities has now, owing to the equalization of the duties on the two substances, become unnecessary, and it only remains, for the interests of the revenue, to guard against the substitution for chicory of articles not subject to revenue duties. Seeing that the sophistication of coffee has long been an established practice, it is not surprising that certain unscrupulous dealers have, within the past year, attempted the adulteration of chicory, as the inducement to commit that fraud is now equal to that which has for many years led to the adulteration of coffee. Penalties have been imposed upon five dealers for committing the fraud in question, the adulteration consisting of from 15 to 20 per cent. of ground roasted peas and the husks of mustard seed, whilst in one sample sago starch was found.

During the year 25 samples of coffee and chicory have been analysed, 20 of which proved to be genuine.

BEER.

Twenty-six samples of beer and of materials found in the possession of licensed brewers have been analysed, and of these 20 were found to be illicit ; the prohibited ingredients being, in 14 samples, grains of paradise, one of these samples containing, in addition, tobacco ; in two others cocculus indicus was present in large and dangerous quantities ; two samples contained capsicum ; and the remaining two proto-sulphate of iron. Generally the prohibited materials employed in the adulteration of beer are not injurious to health, and it is but seldom that instances come under my notice in which poisonous substances have been used, the object of the fraudulent brewers or retailers of beer being more to increase the bulk of their goods than to render the beer stupifying by the addition of noxious materials. Still there can be little doubt that the practice of adulterating beer with poisonous matters, such as tobacco and coculus indicus, is more prevalent than might be inferred from the small number of detections made, as the fraud is difficult to discover unless the offender be caught in the act of committing it. Considering therefore this circumstance, and the abominable character of the offence, I am of opinion that it would be only just to the community to make public the names of those persons convicted of adding coculus indicus or other deleterious substances to beer brewed for sale ; and I feel no hesitation in stating that the two instances of the use of the dangerous drug in question occurred in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth in Derbyshire, and that many of the detections of the use of grains of paradise were also made in the same district ; and I may further say that the experience of many years has led me to the conclusion that the adulteration of beer with drugs, as distinguished from the mere dilution or increasing of the bulk of the article, is more prevalent in the Midland Counties and the West Riding of Yorkshire than in any other parts of the Kingdom.

MALT.

The examination of samples of malt has for a long time been a regular and important duty, and 388 samples have for various revenue objects been submitted to analysis and reported upon during the past year.

The practice, which was general before the passing of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 34., of roasting raw barley instead of duty-paid malt for the purpose of colouring beer, has, as will be seen from the following table, been steadily decreasing; and the fraud, which at one time appeared to defy all attempts to crush it, owing to a want of a precise knowledge of the distinctive characters of germinated and of ungerminated grain, is now brought within very small limits, as when detected its commission can, under the provisions of the Act adverted to, be easily and certainly proved.

TABLE showing the Average Per-centages of ungerminated Grain found in Samples of Malt taken from the premises of malt roasters in each of the eight years from 1856 to 1863 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Samples examined.	Per-centage of Samples illegal.	Mean Per-centage of ungerminated Grain in the illegal Samples.
1856 -	53	96·2	71·6
1857 -	221	88·2	28·1
1858 -	59	74·5	17·4
1859 -	143	81·8	13·7
1860 -	74	71·6	24·5
1861 -	13	100·0	19·8
1862 -	30	96·6	24·3
1863 -	31	93·5	13·9

It must not be inferred that the per-centages given in the last column of the foregoing table indicate a corresponding extent of the fraudulent use, by malt roasters, of unduty-paid grain, as it is well known that in one or two recent seasons a considerable quantity of barley was much damaged by adverse weather, and would only partially germinate when subjected to the malting process; and as it is impossible to distinguish, after they have been roasted, between raw barley and grain which has refused to vegetate during the legal process of malting, it would be erroneous to suppose that the revenue has been defrauded to the extent which might be supposed from an inspection of the above table.

Samples of Malt examined in the Year 1863.	Number of Samples examined.	Average Per-centage of ungerminated Grain in Samples.
For remission of duty on the ground of defective germination	138	33·7
For exportation on drawback of duty	200	3·5
Taken from malt roasters, and containing not more than 5 per cent. of ungerminated corns	2	3·1
Taken from malt roasters, and containing more than 5 per cent. of ungerminated corns	29	13·9
Samples examined for other objects	19	—
Total number of Samples examined in 1863	388	
" " " 1862	327	
" " " 1861	382	

BEER EXPORTED ON DRAWBACK.

Under this head 5,116 samples were examined and 264 confirmatory experiments were made during the past year, giving a total of 5,380 analyses. The number of barrels of beer represented by the samples was 283,424, and, on an average, one sample was examined for every 55 barrels exported, whilst the per-centage of beer found not to be entitled to the drawback claimed was 1·26, the corresponding per-centage in 1862 being 1·68; or, in other terms, for every 10,000 barrels exported within the past year drawback was refused on 127 barrels, and in the previous year on 170 barrels; thus showing that the brewers and exporters are becoming more careful as regards their declarations of the gravities of their beer. This improvement is, I have no doubt, mainly due to the prompt and decisive manner in which the Board has for some time dealt with cases of false declarations.

It may not be improper to state the precautions taken in the Laboratory to ensure accuracy in the ascertainment of original gravities. The samples are, in the first instance, analysed by my assistants, and all that are found to have a gravity equal to that declared are at once passed as being entitled to drawback; but when an assistant finds that the gravity of a sample is below the declared gravity he makes a second experiment, which is checked and controlled throughout either by my chief assistant or myself; and, if the second experiment confirms the first, an additional sample drawn from another package of the same shipment is, if practicable, obtained and subjected to a similar controlled analysis, and if a fresh sample cannot be procured the duplicate of the original sample is submitted to the same critical examination.

SAMPLES of Beer examined in the Laboratory as to their original Gravities in the Years 1862 and 1863.

Year.	Original Gravity of Beer as declared by Exporter.	Beer entitled to the Drawback claimed.			Beer not entitled to the Drawback claimed.			Total Number of Barrels of Beer represented by the Samples.	Per-centage of the Total Number of Barrels of Beer not entitled to Drawback.
		Number of Samples.	Number of Barrels represented by the Samples.	Mean Original Gravity.	Number of Samples.	Number of Barrels represented by the Samples.	Mean Original Gravity.		
1862 - -	1040	77	3,212	1047·24	2	105	1038·70	3,317	3·16
	1045	16	222	1051·46	6	210	1043·00	432	48·61
	1050	138	4,063	1055·54	3	75	1045·63	4,138	1·81
	1055	1,381	125,453	1058·05	22	546	1051·50	125,999	0·43
	1060	541	19,633	1063·52	37	243	1057·52	19,876	1·23
	1065	878	38,869	1068·74	27	238	1062·29	39,107	0·60
	1070	499	15,397	1072·71	70	809	1067·39	16,206	4·99
	1075	139	4,700	1078·00	40	501	1070·40	5,201	0·63
	1080	425	19,272	1084·25	26	289	1075·07	19,561	1·47
	1085	433	32,394	1087·37	41	1,569	1080·39	33,963	4·61
	1090	217	17,726	1093·62	5	78	1086·66	17,804	0·43
	1095	74	2,138	1098·52	6	38	1090·02	2,176	1·74
	1100	21	172	1103·86	4	136	1097·44	308	44·15
	1105	11	108	1108·98	2	2	1101·16	110	1·81
	1110	8	54	1115·33	1	6	1108·35	60	10·00
	1115	11	63	1117·93	4	3	1101·32	66	4·54
	1120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1125	6	98	1128·60	—	—	—	98	—
Total - -	—	4,875	283,574	—	296	4,843	—	288,422	1·68
1863 - -	1040	73	4,839	1043·39	6	250	1038·46	5,089	4·91
	1045	8	200	1050·78	1	3	1041·74	203	1·47
	1050	85	2,453	1058·18	6	139	1048·27	2,592	5·36
	1055	1,562	138,084	1058·51	18	206	1051·67	138,290	0·15
	1060	496	17,581	1063·85	39	571	1058·23	18,152	3·14
	1065	1,042	48,257	1068·81	30	600	1061·43	48,857	1·22
	1070	463	14,396	1073·39	10	76	1067·42	14,472	0·52
	1075	71	1,983	1077·97	15	250	1070·58	2,233	11·19
	1080	495	20,904	1081·41	20	167	1074·41	21,071	0·79
	1085	345	20,009	1087·54	26	657	1082·57	20,666	3·17
	1090	109	6,090	1093·35	17	607	1084·05	6,697	9·06
	1095	126	4,417	1097·40	4	23	1094·67	4,440	0·51
	1100	15	152	1103·37	2	4	1091·38	156	2·56
	1105	7	175	1109·82	3	19	1071·50	194	9·79
	1110	6	55	1112·76	—	—	—	55	—
	1115	3	16	1119·45	4	27	1103·54	43	62·79
	1120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1125	9	214	1130·59	—	—	—	214	—
Total - -	—	4,915	279,825	—	201	3,599	—	283,424	1·26
Contract -	1055	997	110,844	1057·62	—	—	—	110,844	—

The beer sent out, under contract, for the use of Her Majesty's troops in India, has also for years been examined as to its strength. Within the year 997 samples representing 110,844 barrels have been tested, and it is satisfactory to find that whilst the beer was contract d to be of an original gravity of 1055°, its actual gravity averaged 1057·62° on the whole quantity exported.

WOOD NAPHTHA.

Nothing has transpired since the date of my last Report to lead me to suspect that the revenue is endangered by allowing methylated spirit to be used duty-free in the arts and manufactures. It is possible that the spirit, in its impure state, may to some small extent be illicitly used, seeing that the present duty on spirits affords a strong incentive to the commission of the fraud; but it would be too much to expect that, while all other duties are always in some degree evaded, this one should be exempt from the same evil. There can, however, be no doubt that any loss which the revenue may sustain through the improper use of methylated spirit is insignificant when compared with the benefit which accrues to the manufacturing interests of the country from the permission to use such spirit duty-free.

From the character of the samples which have been forwarded to my department within the past year under the supposition that they were illegal, it would appear that the attempts to apply methylated spirit to purposes not contemplated by the legislature are directed more to the use of the spirit in medicinal preparations than to its introduction as a beverage. The samples referred to comprised five of hyponitrous ether, one of laudanum, one of tincture of rhubarb, one of wood spirit, three of methylated spirit which had been attempted to be purified, two samples termed "Indian brandee," one termed "Indian whiskee," and one "Hollands whiskee." The four last-named samples might, from the names given to them, be supposed to be imitations of brandy and whiskey, which, however, they did not in the least resemble, as they were simply very impure hyponitrous ether, highly sweetened, and made from methylated spirit, the "brandee" being coloured. They were very nauseous, and would never be drunk as a beverage except by persons having a most vitiated taste; and the price at which I am informed they are sold, namely, from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per ounce, or at the rate of from 26*s.* 8*d.* to 40*s.* per gallon, appears to confirm the statements made by those who prepare and vend the articles, that they are purchased by the poor classes, not as substitutes for potable liquors, but as specifics for many complaints which they are advertised to cure. I may add that the sale of these compounds appears to be confined to certain localities in Lancashire and Cumberland.

The wood spirit used in the methylation of alcohol is invariably tested in the laboratory as to its fitness for the purpose for which it is intended, and during the past year 95 samples have been so examined.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

The number of samples difficult to classify examined within the past year is 360, of which 135 were from the Customs, and 225 from the Excise. The samples comprised wines, spirits, cordials, essences made from wood spirit, cordialized malt extract, cane and starch sugars, syrups, "dandelion coffee," extract of chicory, "coffee finings," "breakfast beverages," dextrine, glycerine, medicinal preparations, cattle food, and sheep wash.

TOTAL NUMBER of SAMPLES ANALYSED in the Laboratory in each of the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Description of Samples.	Number of Samples examined in		
	1861.	1862.	1863.
Tobacco	31	158	100
Snuff	20	34	57
Tobacco exported on drawback	—	—	1,765
Snuff exported on drawback	—	—	354
Pepper	44	8	30
Beer, and substances used in its adulteration	4	4	26
Hops which have been used by brewers	1	—	—
Tea	18	2	3
Coffee	2,192	3,652	20
Mixtures of chicory and coffee	853	1,436	5
Malt	382	327	388
Beer (original gravities)	7,544	5,465	5,380
Distillers' wash	20	16	5
Wood spirit	140	83	95
Miscellaneous samples	182	175	360
	11,431	11,360	8,588

LEGACY DUTY.

COURT of CHANCERY, 23rd January 1864.

Sir R. T. KINDERSLEY, Vice Chancellor.

Allardice *v.* Onslow.

A Scotchman went to India, entered into business, and resided there for 18 *years. He then returned to England for the benefit of his health, leaving all his property in India. He spent* 11 *months in England and six months in Scotland, having no fixed abode, after which time he went back to India, made his Will, describing himself therein as Thomas Cannon, coffee planter, Mysore, and died in India a few months later. Held, that he had abandoned his domicil of origin, had acquired an Anglo-Indian domicil, which he retained at his death, and consequently that his property was not liable to Legacy Duty.*

Quære, whether the animus redeundi is now an element in considering questions of domicil?

The question of liability to Legacy Duty was raised on a petition presented by some of the parties to the above suit, and served on the Attorney General.

JUDGMENT.

Sir R. T. Kindersley, V.C.—I cannot take upon myself to say that here the domicil is anything but Anglo-Indian, in which case the

property of the testator is not liable to Legacy Duty. Whatever opinion I may have abstractedly, I must govern myself by the authorities, especially by a decision of the House of Lords. In *Moorhouse* v. *Lord* (9 Jur. N. S. 677) Dr. Cochrane, whose domicil of origin was Scotch, had been from an early period of his life, and continued for many years, in the service of the East India Company; and his correspondence during a considerable portion of that time showed that he never had any intention of remaining in India longer than to make his fortune, when he would return to Scotland. In that case I held, and all the learned Lords also held, that he had acquired an Anglo-Indian domicil, and if he had then died his personal property would have been administered according to the law of England, as being the law which prevails in India. That being the decision in *Moorhouse* v. *Lord*, and the cases again and again establishing that such a residence constitutes an Anglo-Indian domicil, and is an abandonment of the domicil of origin, I am precluded from entering upon that question. Then comes the question whether the fact that Dr. Cochrane resided in India in the service of the East India Company makes any difference, and whether, if he had not been in their service, he would not have been held to have acquired the Anglo-Indian domicil. Now, it does appear to me, that if the fact of his being in their service makes any difference, it would be against that domicil; for a person in that service is in the employment of an English Company having its head quarters in London, and issuing from thence their orders to their servants in India from the highest to the lowest. He is, in fact, a servant of the Company of Merchants in London trading to the East Indies, and his case is more like that of an officer in the army sent to India, Canada, or any of the dominions of the Crown, and who does not acquire a new domicil by his residence abroad; whereas, if he had gone, not in the performance of his duty, but for private speculation, he would have been held to have acquired a new domicil in the country to which he went. It appears to me, then, that if any consideration is to be given to such employment, it would rather weigh against the Anglo-Indian domicil. Therefore, with regard to the first step, whether Thomas Cannon did acquire an Anglo-Indian domicil, I could not decide otherwise. I am struck with the decision of the Master of the Rolls in *Jopp* v. *Wood** (unreported), in which it does not appear that *Moorhouse* v. *Lord* was cited. According to what I conceive to be the general notion of the doctrine of domicil, where a man goes to another country or colony, not intending to make it his permanent family residence, but intending to return home when he has acquired a fortune, he retains his original domicil. The decision of the Master of the Rolls was in accordance with this, which, in the abstract appears to have great good sense. But, on the other hand, the learned Law Lords, in *Moorhouse* v. *Lord*, Lords *Cranworth*, *Chelmsford*, and *Kingsdown*, decided that Dr. Cochrane had, under similar circumstances, clearly abandoned his Scotch domicil; and I have no power to come to a different conclusion, and hold that Mr. Cannon did not acquire an Anglo-Indian domicil. The remainder of the case is simple; for the only ground on which it could be contended that he had abandoned his Anglo-Indian domicil, and acquired a Scotch or English one, is, that by his visit to this country he shewed that he did not intend always to reside in India. Now, it appears that he came home for the benefit of his health, leaving his *summam rerum ac fortunarum* in

* The Master of the Rolls has since given leave to present a petition of re-hearing in this case.

India, where his business was carried on in his absence. He acquired neither an English nor a Scotch domicil while in this country, for he had no fixed residence, but lived in lodgings and the houses of his friends. He returned to India and died there. Under these circumstances I hold that he acquired an Anglo-Indian domicil which was never changed, and in which he died. His property, therefore, is not liable to Legacy Duty.

LEGACY DUTY.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LORDS JUSTICES, 22nd January and 11 March, 1864.

In re Wallop's Trusts.

The Succession Duty Act applies to persons, wherever domiciled, so far as regards property situate in the United Kingdom, and the rule "mobilia sequuntur personam" cannot, as under the Legacy Duty Acts, be made the ground of exemption from duty.

Henrietta Gibaut, a married woman domiciled abroad, exercised by her will a general power of appointment, given to her by the will of her father, over personal property situate in England. Held, per Lord Justice Turner, that Legacy Duty was not, but that Succession Duty was, payable by the appointees; Lord Justice Knight Bruce expressing no further opinion than that either one duty or the other was payable, no matter which in regard to amount.

The property in question, consisting of certain trust funds, having been paid into Court under the Trustee Relief Acts, the persons beneficially entitled presented their petition to be paid their legacies free of duty.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Justice Turner. (March 11.)—This is a question on the Legacy Duty Acts and the Succession Duty Act.

William Wallop, by his will bearing date the 12th April 1850, directed all his real and personal estate to be converted into money, and the proceeds to be invested in the Government stocks or funds or upon real securities, and he declared the trusts of the stocks, funds, or securities to be to pay the dividends, interest, or income thereof to his daughter Henrietta Wallop for her life for her separate use, and after her decease to transfer the capital to her children, and in case she should have no child, to such person or persons and in such manner as she should by deed or will appoint, and in default of appointment to the persons and in the manner therein mentioned.

William Wallop the testator died in the month of May 1856, and in the year 1857 Henrietta Wallop married Moses Gibaut. Moses Gibaut was at the time of the marriage, and thenceforth until the time of the death of his wife Henrietta continued to be, domiciled in the Island of Jersey, and Henrietta Gibaut therefore of course became and was at the time of her decease domiciled there. Henrietta Gibaut, by her will bearing date the 20th of November 1858, gave to Sarah Croxford the sum of 3,000*l.* three per cent. consols standing in the names of the trustees appointed by her father's will, and to her godson

Sidney Waters the sum of 1,000*l.* three per cent. consols standing in the names of the said trustees, and she gave the residue of all her personal property, whether placed in the Island of Jersey or elsewhere, and in her possession or in the hands of trustees, to her husband Moses Gibaut. The executors of the will of William Wallop have paid legacy duty at the rate of 1*l.* per cent. upon the whole of the residue of his estate. The question now is, whether, in addition to the duty so paid, further duty is payable either under the Legacy Duty Acts or the Succession Duty Act on the legacies given by the will of Henrietta Gibaut.* The question of course depends upon the different Acts, and must be separately considered with reference to them. The question as to the legacy duty arises under the Act of 36th George Third, Chapter 52, which, so far as this case is concerned, does not appear to be affected by the subsequent Acts. The sections of this Act which were referred to in the course of the argument before us were the 7th and the 18th sections ; but it was contended on the part of the Crown that the 18th section has no bearing upon the case before us; and I think it was rightly so contended, for the case of *Platt* v. *Routh*†, as decided in the Exchequer and at the Rolls, and ultimately in the House of Lords, upon the appeal under the title of *Drake* v. *Attorney General*‡, seems to me to have finally settled that the 18th section, so far as it relates to general powers of appointment, applies to the duties payable by the donees of the powers, and not to the duties payable by the appointees under the powers, leaving these latter duties to depend upon the 7th section. This case, therefore, in my opinion, wholly depends upon the 7th section. That section is in these terms : "that any gift by any will or testamentary instrument of any "person dying after the passing of this Act which shall by virtue of "such will or testamentary instrument have effect or be satisfied out "of the personal estate of such perron so dying, or out of any personal "estate which such person shall have power to dispose of, or which "gift is or shall be payable or shall be satisfied out of the real estate, "or shall be charged or rendered a burden upon the real estate."§ The rest of the section is not material.

Now it is well settled that under this section no duty is payable upon legacies given by the wills of persons domiciled out of Great Britain, and to be paid out of their personal estates ; and it is so settled, as I understand the cases, upon the ground that personal estate follows the person (*Thomson* v. *Advocate General*‖), and that the Legacy Duty Acts are to be understood as confined to Great Britain (re *Ewin*,¶ re *Bruce***, *Arnold* v. *Arnold*††). But it is said that this rule, although it cannot be disputed as to legacies given by persons domiciled out of Great Britain to be paid out of their personal estates, can have no application to cases like the present, where the legacies are given in exercise of powers, inasmuch as in these latter cases the rule that the property follows the person can have no application, there being no property in the donees of the powers. It is to be observed, however, that the real question here is, what the legislature intended by the language which it has used; and this section in terms applying to legacies given by the wills of persons to be satisfied out of their personal estate, or out of any personal estate which they may

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* Died 31st August 1860.
‡ 10 Clark and Finnelly, 257.
‖ 12 Clark and Finnelly, 1.
** 2 Crompton and Jervis, 436.
† 6 Meeson and Welsby, 756 ; 3 Beavan, 257.
§ See 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, s. 4.
¶ 1 Crompton and Jervis, 151.
†† 2 Mylne and Craig, 256.

have had power to dispose of, thus putting both sets of persons into the same class, it cannot, I think, have been intended by the legislature that a different rule should apply to different members of the class; that duty should be payable by the appointees under the wills of donees of powers domiciled out of Great Britain, when no duty would be payable by legatees under the wills of those persons to be paid out of their personal estates. I am of opinion, therefore, that no legacy duty is payable in this case; and I think this opinion is fortified by expressions that are to be found in several cases treating appointed funds as the property of the donees of the powers for the purposes of the Legacy Duty Acts.

Is then duty payable in respect of these legacies under the Succession Duty Act* ? This Act ought not, as it appears to me, to receive the same limited construction as to its applying only to persons domiciled in Great Britain as has been given to the Legacy Duty Acts.

In the case of *re Lovelace's* settlement † we held the Act to extend to legatees under the will of the donee of a power who was domiciled out of Great Britain; and on reconsidering our determination in that case, I see no reason for altering it. Not only is the Act, in the second section, which defines what shall be deemed to be a succession, wide and general in its terms, but the definition there given extends to and embraces, not only testamentary dispositions, but dispositions of every description, by way of settlement or otherwise, and dispositions not only of personal but of real property also. The Act, therefore, was clearly intended to extend to cases which can in no way be affected by the rule that *mobilia sequuntur personam;* and it would be very difficult to say that in the case of real estate devised by a testator domiciled out of Great Britain to devisees, it would be liable to the duty imposed by this Act (which would clearly be the case according to the terms of the Act) if the legatee of the personal estate of a person so domiciled, or the appointee of the donee of a power so domiciled, was not equally intended to be so liable. The 44th section of the Act, rendering the trustees of the property subject to the duty personally liable, seems to me in some degree to strengthen this view; and it is, I think, much confirmed by the exemption clause, section 18, which points out the cases in which the duty is not to be chargeable. I adhere, therefore, to our determination in the case of *re Lovelace's* settlement, and am of opinion that by the second section of the Act the legatees of persons domiciled out of Great Britain, and the appointees by will of the donees of powers so domiciled, were intended to be made subject to the payment of the duty.

The question, therefore, is reduced to this: whether by any subsequent provision of the Act the legatees in this case are exempted from such payment? And this depends upon the 18th section of the Act. By that section no duty is to be payable by any person in respect of a succession, who, if the same were a legacy bequeathed to him by the predecessor, would be exempted from the payment of duty in respect thereof under the Legacy Duty Acts. It is to be observed that the word there is "exempted."

It was contended upon this section that inasmuch as in this case no duty would be payable in respect of these legacies under the Legacy Duty Acts, by reason of the donee of the power having been domiciled out of Great Britain, no succession duty could be payable either in

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* 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51. † 4 De Gex and Jones, 340.

respect of them. But in the case of the Attorney General v. Fitzjohn* it was held that the exemptions referred to by this 18th section were the special exemptions given by the Legacy Duty Acts, and that the section did not extend to cases in which no duty was imposed by those Acts; in effect that the word "exempted" must be construed in its natural sense, and not as meaning exempt in contradistinction to exempted. From this decision, I am not prepared to dissent; and I think, therefore, that the Respondents argument on this point cannot be maintained. Failing this argument I can find nothing which can protect these legatees from the payment of the succession duty, and I am of opinion, therefore, that the duty is payable upon those sums.

I think, therefore, that the order should be for payment of the succession duty on the legacies of 3,000*l.* and 1,000*l.*; no duty being claimed in respect of the residue given by the will for the payment to Moses Gibaut of the rest of the fund in court.

Lord Justice Knight Bruce.—In this case, without saying whether I concur or do not concur in all the observations that have been made by my learned brother in disposing of this case, my impression is, that the two legacies in question are subject either to legacy duty, or to succession duty at the same rate, and it seems of no importance practically to the appointees, or to the Crown, which; accordingly I think I may join with my learned brother in his conclusion, so as not to leave the case undecided; but if we can avoid giving costs to the Crown, I would rather that the Crown should have no costs.

Mr. Hanson.—My Lords, in a case of this sort, I should not think of asking for costs on the part of the Crown.

Lord Justice Knight Bruce.—I am very glad to hear you say so.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

COURT OF CHANCERY, July 11, 15, November 5, 7, 1863.

FLOYER *v.* BANKES.

Marriage is not a valuable consideration within the meaning of the 17th section of the Succession Duty Act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51); therefore a jointure rentcharge settled in consideration of marriage is not exempt from duty.

Nor is the release of a possibility of dower a sufficient consideration to exempt the jointure from duty.

On the marriage of George Bankes with Georgina Charlotte Bankes (then Georgina Charlotte Nugent, spinster,) real estates were limited by Henry Bankes and William John Bankes, the father and elder brother of George Bankes, to the use that Georgina Charlotte Bankes might, in case she survived her husband (which event happened), receive during her life for her jointure, in lieu and satisfaction of dower, a yearly rentcharge of 800*l.* to be issuing thereout, and if she also survived the settlors Henry Bankes and William John Bankes, and the latter should die without leaving issue male (which events also happened), a further rentcharge of 700*l.* out of the same estates,

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* 2 Hurlstone and Norman, 465.

without any deduction or abatement whatsoever on account of or in respect of any taxes, charges, impositions, or assessments already taxed, charged, assessed or imposed, or thereafter to be taxed, charged, assessed, or imposed on the hereditaments, or on the said annual rentcharges, or on the said Georgina Charlotte Bankes or her assigns in respect thereof, by authority of Parliament or otherwise howsoever. The husband died after the passing of the Succession Duty Act.

Held, 1st, That the jointure was a succession within the meaning of the 2d section of the Succession Duty Act, and (reversing the decision of the Master of the Rolls) that it was not exempted from duty by the 17th section.

2dly, That as between the widow and the estates charged with the jointures she was entitled to receive the jointures free from succession duty.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Westbury (Lord Chancellor), (Nov. 5).—This case depends entirely on the proper construction of the 17th section of the Succession Duty Act. It is clear that the jointure rentcharges appointed to Mrs. George Bankes by the marriage settlement of 1822 are successions within the 2d section of the Act, and that Mrs. George Bankes is the successor, and the appointors Henry Bankes and William George Bankes are the predecessors, unless the case be taken out of the 2d section by the operation of the 17th section. To explain the intention and effect of the 17th section, it is desirable to make a few remarks on the general object and design of the Succession Duty Act. In framing the Act, the word "succession" was adopted for the purpose of denoting any property passing, upon death, from one person to another, by virtue of any gift or descent, or of any contract, not being a bonâ fide contract of purchase or loan. Money or property, the right to receive or possess, which might arise upon death under a contract made bonâ fide in return for other money or property, was not, as between the contracting parties, to be treated as a succession. But it was not intended to exempt property arising upon death under contracts for valuable consideration generally. Marriage is, by the law of England, a valuable consideration for a contract, and that of the highest kind ; but property arising under a contract in consideration of marriage is not excepted even in favor of persons coming directly within that consideration. A contract, to be excepted, must be bonâ fide made in consideration of money or money's worth ; words which appear to have been selected for the purpose of excluding the consideration of marriage. Where, under a contract, money or money's worth is to be received by one person from another on the expiration of some life or lives, and such contract is made bonâ fide for the consideration of money or money's worth, the 17th section declares that the relation of predecessor and successor shall not arise between the person contracting to pay or transfer and the person entitled to receive; otherwise post-obit bonds and contracts for the purchase of deferred annuities would create successions. So, if the owner of a freehold estate in fee simple contracts to sell it for a sum of money, subject to and reserving a life interest in himself, the relation of predecessor and successor will not arise between the vendor and purchaser. So, if two persons contract with a third for the purchase of a freehold estate and pay for it jointly, directing the conveyance to be made to one for life, remainder to the other in fee, there will not be the relation of predecessor and successor between the vendor and the remainderman,

although it is clear that the remainder in fee will be a succession. These are examples of the purposes which the 17th section was intended to answer. It is true that, if the words of the 17th section do, according to their ordinary meaning, apply to and include other cases than those to which it was intended to be limited, the words being found in an Act taxing the subject must not be restrained by construction, even although the giving them their full latitude of meaning may defeat the object of the Act. On the other hand, the word "contract" in the 17th section must not, for the purposes of exemption, be extended beyond those limits which the context plainly shows to be the true meaning and intent of the word. The essential requisites of a contract which is not to create a succession are clearly defined by the 17th section. First, it must be a contract by one person to pay money or money's worth to another ; secondly, it must be made bonâ fide for a valuable consideration existing in money or money's worth, the contract creating personal liability between the contracting parties ; and, thirdly, such a contract is prevented from creating a succession only as between the contracting parties, for all that the 17th section does, is to declare that there shall be no relation of predecessor and successor between the person bound to pay and the person entitled to receive ; as between any other persons the contract may create a succession, and the transmission of the property to be received under such contract by the death before the time of payment of the party entitled to it may also create a succession. The question then is, whether the settlement of 1822 is such a contract by Henry and William John Bankes as is described in this section. Between them and Mrs. Georgina Bankes there is clearly, by the 2d section, the relation of predecessor and successor, and the annuities (on the contingencies happening) would clearly be a succession in Mrs. George Bankes, derived from these two predecessors, on which duty would be payable, unless it can be reasonably held that the settlement of 1822 is or proceeded on such a contract between Henry Bankes and William John Bankes on the one hand, and Mrs. Georgina Bankes, then Miss Nugent, on the other, as is described in the 17th section. This reduces the matter to the inquiry, Is there any contract by Henry Bankes and William John Bankes to pay these annuities to Miss Nugent on her becoming the widow of George ? Were they, or was either of them, to be in any way liable for such payments ? The answer must be, there is nothing of the kind. There is indeed an agreement by Henry and William John Bankes to exercise their joint power of appointment, and to appoint the estates, so as that in the events specified the two rent charges may issue out of them, an agreement which is performed by the settlement of 1822. But there is no contract, either expressed or implied, to pay the annuities, by the appointors, or either of them. If the settlement of 1822 could by possibility be construed to be such a contract between George Bankes and his intended wife, or her trustees, as the 17th section describes and exempts, it would be immaterial so long as there is the relation of predecessor and successor between the appointors and the jointress. But if the appointment could be held to be a contract to pay, by Henry Bankes and William John Bankes, which would be an abuse of language, a valuable consideration in money or money's worth would still be required. The Master of the Rolls, assuming that the appointment was such a contract, seems to have thought that the implied agreement by Mrs. Georgina Bankes to release her dower or freebench would be a consideration in money's worth within the meaning of the 17th section. This, perhaps,

might be so if it were shown (which it is not) that George Bankes was at the time of the contract possessed of or entitled to any estate out of which his wife would become dowable, but a bare possibility of future dower or freebench in non-existing estates would not have been a subject of value at the time of the settlement, and the release of such a possibility would not in my judgment answer and satisfy the words "valuable consideration in money's worth." If the note which I have seen of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls is correct, and I have rightly understood it, his Honour appears also to have given an opinion that a contract for the valuable consideration of marriage alone without money or money's worth might by force of the 17th section be taken out of the operation of the 2nd section of the Act. If any such opinion was expressed by his Honour, I desire it to be understood that I entirely dissent from it. Such a construction would strike the words "in money or money's worth," which are annexed to and are restrictive of the words "valuable consideration," out of the section. I reserved my judgment in this case out of respect to his Honour's opinion, and have from the same motive deliberately reconsidered the case, but I cannot find any ground for doubt. Therefore, reverse the order of the Master of the Rolls, and declare that under the settlement of 1822 the two rentcharges became and are a succession in Mrs. Georgina Bankes, derived from the appointors, Henry Bankes and William John Bankes, as predecessors, and are chargeable with duty accordingly.

November 7. The matter now came again before his Lordship, on the question, Whether the succession duty should be borne by the jointress or by the estate.

FURTHER JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chancellor.—It was the intent and design of the marriage settlement of 1822 that the jointress should enjoy her jointure rentcharge without any diminution whatever in respect of any tax, charge, assessment, or imposition then existing or that might be imposed, that should in any way affect either the estates out of which the rentcharge was to issue, or the rentcharge itself, or the person of the jointress in respect of the rentcharge.

Now the form in which the rentcharge is given is by way of use, and the use will extend and be governed according to the intention of the parties. If the intention of the parties was, therefore, that which I have expressed, the use granted to the jointress would extend to enable the jointress to require payment from the land of any tax, charge, or assessment by which the jointure rentcharge was subjected to any abatement. I have no difficulty in holding, therefore, that the words that follow the words "without any deduction or abatement" are words to be taken in connexion with the declaration that the use shall arise, and that the words, therefore, define the extent and comprehension of the grant to make it include any abatement of the description I have mentioned.

That reduces the case simply to the question, whether, upon the words that are found here, the succession duty tax, at that time unknown and unexpected, is to be included. I am pressed by the authority of Lord Hardwicke, and the language attributed to him, with regard to the interpretation of a different deed. If those words were

used by Lord Hardwicke, and the deed is found to be the same with the deed before me, I am sorry to say I cannot follow that interpretation, because it is a question about which any man is competent to form a judgment. Do the words "any taxes, charges, impositions, or assessments already taxed, charged, assessed, or imposed, or hereafter (that would be as long as the rentcharge continued) to be taxed, charged, assessed or imposed," comprehend the succession duty? The answer to that simply depends on the inquiry, whether the succession duty be a tax, or a charge, or an assessment, or an imposition? The answer further depends on the inquiry, whether that tax, charge, or imposition affects the land, affects the rentcharge, or affects the jointress? Now there can be no doubt that, according to the common meaning of language, it is a tax and an imposition; and there can be no doubt that, according to the common meaning of language, it is an imposition upon the rentcharge itself, and also on the person of the jointress who receives that rentcharge in the character of a successor. I have determined that she stands in that light of a successor within the meaning of the Succession Duty Act, and it follows immediately from that, that this imposition affects her personally, and affects also the succession she receives. There can be no doubt, therefore, that she is entitled under the grant made to her, that is, by virtue of the use which is directed to arise, to receive those rentcharges; and plus those rentcharges, she is entitled also to receive the amount of any deduction or abatement consequent upon any existing or any future imposition, the effect of which would be to diminish the rentcharge. And the same thing extends also to the trusts of the term, because the trustees, in the event of nonpayment, are directed to raise the annuity, and to raise it in such a manner that it shall be paid without any deduction, or any such abatement. If, therefore, in the hands of the trustees the rentcharge when raised would be liable to the succession duty, and they would be under an obligation to see to its payment (which is the fact, under the 44th section of the Succession Duty Act), it follows immediately from that, that the trustees, in respect of their own liability as well as in respect of the rights of the jointress, would have a right to raise, under the trusts of the term, the amount of the deduction or abatement, and to take care that that should be paid without any diminution of the rentcharge.

I am, therefore, of opinion on the clear meaning of the settlement, and the clear legal effect and operation of the mode in which the rentcharge is created, that this is an additional grant, if I may so call it, to the grant of the rentcharge itself; or, rather, it is an integral part of the grant of the rentcharge, conveying to the jointress the right of having any such deduction raised, and imposing on the trustees the obligation of having the rentcharge paid without any such deduction, that deduction being left to be satisfied out of the other rents of the estates which they would have a right to raise, plus the amount necessary to satisfy the rentcharge. I declare, therefore, that the jointress is entitled to receive the rentcharge free from any deduction in respect of the succession duty, and that the succession duty must be borne and paid out of the proceeds of the estate.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, 16 January 1864.

The Attorney General *v.* Rushton.

A title by descent is a "derivative title" within section 15 of the Succession Duty Act, 1853.

A testator, who died in 1832, devised real estate to his wife for life, and the reversion to Richard W. Rushton, who died in 1844.

The testator's wife died in 1859, and R. W. Rushton's son (the defendant), in whom the reversionary interest of his father was vested, as his heir, became entitled in possession. The father and son were strangers in blood to the testator.

Held, that the son was liable, on the death of the wife, to a duty of 10 per cent. upon a succession derived from the testator, and not to a duty of 1 per cent. as on a devolution from his father.

JUDGMENT.

Pollock, C. B.—We are all of opinion that the Crown is entitled to 10 per cent. duty. Upon reading the 2nd section and the 15th, I think it is so plain that no argument can make it plainer. Here was an estate for life, with a reversion, and the person entitled to the reversion died before the statute came into operation, but the person having the life estate lived until the statute came into operation If the father had been alive, he would undoubtedly have paid the 10 per cent.; the son takes his place, and he clearly has to pay the same duty as the father would have paid. Looking at it in that view, I cannot see how any argument arises, or how the slightest doubt in the world can be raised. It seems to me that the construction of the Act is as plain as if the framers had put in the names of the parties, and said that the defendant who disputes the claim of the Crown in this case should pay 10 per cent.

Martin, B.—I also think that this is a very clear case. It seems to me that a good deal of the argument (and it is not an unplausible one) is founded upon an endeavour to divert the 2d section from its real object. The real object of the 2d section was to give a conventional definition of three terms; that is to say, "succession," "successor," and "predecessor." That was its object, and the sole object; and it does it in tolerably clear terms. Then comes the 15th section, and it is to be seen whether this case does not fall within the terms of that section as plainly as can be. The testator, before the Act of Parliament was passed, devised an estate to A. for life, and remainder to B. in fee; B. died before the Act came into operation, but A. did not. By virtue of this will, the heir of B. became entitled to this property in consequence of his father's death. Was he, at the time appointed for the commencement of this Act, in this condition, that "a reversionary property expectant on death" was vested in him "by alienation or other derivative title"? How was he possessed? His possession was a reversionary property by a title that he derived from his ancestor. Was he "a person other than the person originally entitled thereto"?

He was; his father was originally enlitled thereto, and he is another person than his father. Then the Act expressly enacts, that "the person in whom such property shall be so vested shall be chargeable with duty of the same kind, and in the same way, and at the same rate as the person originally entitled would have been chargeable." This case seems to be as clearly within the 15th section as words can make it.

Channell, B.—I think the case is clearly within the 15th section of the Act of Parliament. If I read that section, I will not say alone, but apart from the second, I think there can be no reasonable doubt upon the subject. I agree with my Brother Martin in thinking that by introducing the 2d section into the argument in the way that has been attempted the section is diverted from its proper object.

Pigott, B.—I think there might have been some foundation for Mr. Lush's argument if the last two lines of the 2d section stood alone; but when we come to read it with the 15th, I think it impossible to escape from the conclusion, that this is the very case pointed out by that section. I think the word "derivative" is the most apt word to express the state of this succession.

Judgment for the Crown, with costs.

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TENTH REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

ON

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

THE POST OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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PALL MALL

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REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

TENTH REPORT.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

The progress of the Post Office, which must be measured partly by the accommodation which it affords to the public and partly by the extent to which the public avail themselves of that accommodation, has been noted and described annually in the reports which have been presented to your Lordships by my predecessors and myself during the past nine years.

I propose in this, the Tenth Report, to follow a somewhat different plan, and to review the progress of the department during the year 1863, and also during the 10 years over which this series of reports has extended, in the belief that by so doing I shall be able to give your Lordships a clearer and more striking description of the improvements which have taken place during the period, and better means for judging of their effect and value than it has been possible to give in reports which have followed each other in such quick succession, and so closely upon the improvements themselves.

I propose also to show what has been the progress of the Post Office in each of the great divisions of the kingdom, and in each of the principal centres of trade and population, in the hope that this description will be very acceptable to those who believe that the progress of the Post Office at once promotes and marks the growth of commerce and the spread of education. It is by the preparation of the statistical information which has been required to carry out this change of plan that the production of this Report has been delayed.

The following tables, with the remarks which I shall have to make upon them, and with some further information on other parts of Post Office management and business, will afford a tolerably complete view of the progress of the Post Office during the 10 years from 1854 to 1863, in the London district; in each of 106 principal postal districts of England and Wales; in the remainder of England and Wales; in Scotland, and in Ireland.

They also show the increase in 1863 over 1854, under each head, and in each of the postal districts or divisions of the kingdom.

A. Postal Districts.	B. Number of Inhabited Houses.		B. Population.		Number of Receptacles for Letters.		Number of Deliveries daily.		Total Number of Letters delivered in the Year.		Estimated Number of Local Letters, *i. e.* of Letters posted in the District for Delivery in the District in the Year 1863.	Proportion of Letters to Population. Number of Letters to each Individual.	
	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.		1854.	1863.
London - -	382,949	445,787	2,831,950	3,316,932	471	1,045	—*	—*	103,000,000	161,000,000	76,000,000	36	48
Ashford - -	3,003	4,461	16,121	23,010	16	28	2	3	298,116	530,842	66,355	18	23
Ashton-under-Lyne -	15,224	18,350	81,691	92,921	8	14	2	2	514,865	555,672	39,690	6	
Barnsley - -	9,209	11,434	46,768	56,942	14	21	2	2	480,424	664,976	73,886	10	11
Bath - - -	26,624	27,401	143,986	141,965	70	106	3	3	2,693,080	4,031,014	836,649	18	28
Bedford - -	7,588	8,269	37,222	39,512	19	31	2	3	469,729	788,450	76,960	12	19
Birkenhead - -	9,118	11,835	59,103	79,049	23	42	3	3	1,201,408	2,059,473	257,434	20	26
Birmingham - -	67,140	86,591	339,150	432,855	56	131	3	4	7,914,000	12,197,000	3,357,744	23	28
Blackburn - -	19,420	22,678	107,902	122,645	16	23	2	2	787,527	1,253,408	125,340	7	10
Blandford - -	6,425	6,561	31,794	31,467	33	42	3	3	380,523	583,882	62,400	12	18
Bolton - -	20,449	26,226	111,941	135,505	15	38	2	3	792,491	1,509,482	188,685	7	11
Boston - - -	9,234	10,518	44,767	49,499	20	32	2	2	595,907	883,584	126,226	13	17
Bradford, Yorkshire†	29,024	28,998	150,722	132,954	23	34	3	3	2,188,000	3,555,000	592,500	14	25
Bridgewater - -	9,309	9,931	46,810	48,094	25	40	3	4	759,980	969,930	150,800	16	22
Brighton - -	12,439	15,308	78,942	94,947	19	27	3	3	3,050,814	4,590,349	353,103	38	47
Bristol - - -	39,237	43,763	231,718	254,122	94	123	3	3	7,223,000	7,608,000	1,662,030	31	29
Bromsgrove - -	8,124	8,417	38,810	39,390	22	31	2	2	412,568	638,755	81,432	10	15
Burnley - - -	12,777	14,992	67,384	77,939	6	17	2	2	385,801	616,967	44,069	5	
Burton-on-Trent -	7,035	8,686	36,087	44,440	22	35	1	2	852,384	1,024,153	123,240	23	23
Bury, Lancashire -	14,801	17,188	77,614	87,471	6	11	2	2	410,785	620,685	51,723	5	
Bury St. Edmunds -	10,790	10,992	52,848	50,724	33	45	3	2	616,967	928,395	173,264	11	17
Cambridge - -	13,814	15,292	68,366	71,131	36	52	2	2	1,112,059	1,648,309	255,528	16	22
Canterbury - -	9,805	10,534	51,012	54,505	21	31	2	2	842,894	1,260,649	90,046	16	23
Cardiff - - -	8,059	14,038	47,415	82,333	12	33	3	3	1,540,396	1,722,552	291,200	32	20
Carlisle - - -	13,632	17,927	76,283	93,493	36	65	2	2	972,413	2,159,027	334,880	12	23
Chatham & Rochester -	10,750	12,184	63,602	73,854	20	30	2	3	1,031,433	1,584,284	63,368	16	21
Cheltenham - -	13,656	13,604	70,470	70,853	33	54	2	2	1,708,473	2,443,779	338,666	24	34
Chester - - -	12,532	14,269	66,787	74,633	33	43	3	3	1,083,234	1,912,664	273,364	16	25
Chesterfield - -	11,436	14,320	56,229	72,235	14	33	2	2	645,021	924,989	92,498	11	13
Colchester - -	21,236	25,598	109,563	136,695	39	58	2	3	846,430	1,481,506	306,436	8	11
Coventry - -	15,113	15,845	69,557	70,879	18	26	2	3	1,129,895	1,150,526	84,916	17	16
Darlington - -	17,614	19,685	92,942	102,802	64	74	3	3	1,125,475	1,920,802	541,060	12	19
Derby - - -	19,337	22,566	93,055	105,484	46	79	2	2	1,614,665	3,035,682	483,668	17	28
Devonport - -	6,110	6,482	53,331	65,177	13	17	3	3	944,398	1,463,189	49,140	17	23

* In Town Circle or Three Mile Circle - - - - 1854. 10 - 1863. 12
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† The apparent falling off in the Numbers of Houses and Population since 1854 is attributable to changes in the area of the Bradford Postal District.

A. *Postal Districts.* The Postal District of any town is the whole area within which the Head Post Office of that town collects
B. *Inhabited Houses and Population.* The numbers in these columns have been compiled from the Reports of the Census Com

or- of al ers u- n.	Number of Money Order Offices.		Amount of Money Orders issued.		Amount of Money Orders paid.		Post Office Savings Banks on 31st March 1864.			Total Number of Depositors in old Savings Banks prior to establishment of Post Office Banks.	Total Number of Depositors in old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined on 31st March 1864.	Increase in Number of Savings Banks Depositors since the establishment of Post Office Banks.	Postal Districts.
3.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	No. of Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Balance due to Depositors.				
			£	£	£	£			£				
	96	373	1,798,955	3,181,874	2,980,985	4,688,301	374	117,995	1,143,337	332,798	422,672	89,874	London.
	3	6	10,859	14,632	5,974	9,355	5	393	4,922	1,394	1,678	284	Ashford.
	1	1	11,154	13,732	10,292	15,587	2	839	12,363	3,798	2,976	822†	Ashton-under-Lyne.
	1	2	12,021	22,892	10,729	17,807	2	138	1,010	2,835	3,211	376	Barnsley.
	10	13	75,659	100,227	66,670	90,382	13	2,039	22,098	13,313	14,837	1,524	Bath.
	1	4	17,832	25,183	17,395	20,784	4	365	4,359	2,922	3,332	410	Bedford.
	3	7	20,907	51,549	15,553	33,914	7	1,685	14,500	1,369	3,026	1,657	Birkenhead.
	11	24	180,264	258,792	260,631	422,331	31	22,535	475,043	31,631	22,936	8,745†	Birmingham.
	4	4	27,378	47,182	13,487	27,776	5	647	5,534	4,937	4,732	205†	Blackburn.
	3	6	8,150	13,802	5,269	9,268	6	205	1,685	2,073	2,270	197	Blandford.
	1	5	30,058	44,480	18,169	33,798	8	1,918	15,573	6,101	6,994	893	Bolton.
	3	4	22,399	33,201	17,229	28,619	4	397	3,850	3,572	3,944	372	Boston.
	1	5	45,116	77,736	35,851	55,833	5	566	2,952	9,334	10,634	1,300	Bradford, Yorkshire
	2	6	15,108	24,289	13,839	21,662	7	492	3,381	2,450	2,842	392	Bridgewater.
	1	7	85,459	129,057	69,380	116,043	5	3,143	45,880	9,299	11,284	1,985	Brighton.
	13	22	115,928	164,035	176,968	255,833	18	2,932	33,271	15,102	17,063	1,961	Bristol.
	3	6	12,171	20,685	12,028	17,261	6	558	5,581	1,814	2,369	555	Bromsgrove.
	2	3	14,858	23,717	6,687	13,295	3	597	8,052	2,118	2,158	60	Burnley.
	4	6	16,890	32,750	19,968	43,833	6	473	6,570	2,401	2,666	265	Burton-on-Trent.
	1	1	14,700	19,004	8,417	13,374	1	324	2,458	3,512	3,181	331†	Bury, Lancashire.
	2	4	17,469	22,395	12,149	16,068	5	505	5,867	4,183	4,648	465	Bury St. Edmunds.
	2	6	34,263	48,728	38,871	47,236	6	1,359	21,007	6,135	7,172	1,037	Cambridge.
	3	4	30,185	42,103	20,583	31,533	4	827	10,177	5,445	6,025	580	Canterbury.
	2	6	35,611	76,654	16,197	40,328	6	690	6,286	3,345	4,023	678	Cardiff.
	8	13	37,586	55,076	32,169	50,039	12	804	7,682	6,116	6,791	675	Carlisle.
	2	4	34,117	56,320	24,499	34,768	5	1,963	27,089	3,863	5,611	1,748	Chatham and Rochester.
	3	3	47,446	69,234	38,262	53,160	3	1,663	15,426	6,009	7,076	1,067	Cheltenham.
	4	8	39,632	62,474	39,846	65,567	8	978	7,826	5,111	6,032	921	Chester.
	3	8	17,122	33,148	12,284	21,983	8	417	4,536	2,984	3,274	290	Chesterfield.
	6	10	24,820	38,597	20,027	37,354	8	940	8,849	3,471	4,183	712	Colchester.
	1	2	28,727	34,151	19,854	37,605	2	553	6,161	7,033	7,147	114	Coventry.
	8	14	41,526	81,806	21,281	46,837	16	1,254	10,502	4,528	5,661	1,133	Darlington.
	7	11	56,222	78,593	43,050	67,545	11	1,419	12,758	9,859	10,148	982	Derby.
	2	4	28,080	44,694	28,812	41,596	4	232	2,292	16,931	17,003	62	Devonport.

† Decrease.

ibutes letters.
rs, the houses and population of all the places contained in each Postal District in 1854 or 1863 having been taken into account.

A. Postal Districts.	B. Number of Inhabited Houses.		B. Population.		Number of Receptacles for Letters.		Number of Deliveries daily.		Total Number of Letters delivered in the Year.		Estimated Number of Local Letters, *i. e.* of Letters posted in the District for Delivery in the District in the Year 1863.	Proportion Letters Population Numbers Letters to Individu	
	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.		1854.	1
Dewsbury	8,040	8,985	40,390	43,946	10	14	2	2	348,348	780,338	86,704	8	
Dover	4,996	5,279	29,300	32,225	14	21	2	3	755,521	1,137,123	40,611	25	
Dudley	21,596	25,447	114,636	131,673	15	21	2	2	594,966	910,832	62,400	5	
Durham	10,574	12,173	59,730	67,516	16	22	3	3	571,649	691,028	46,800	9	
Exeter	31,798	38,592	167,857	196,297	91	143	3	3	1,912,521	4,479,254	1,092,000	11	
Folkstone	2,095	3,559	13,449	25,791	2	16	2	3	323,323	836,576	34,857	24	
Gateshead	10,289	11,605	64,267	77,358	39	38	2	2	811,837	1,141,075	165,464	12	
Gloucester	9,293	14,191	49,755	72,645	24	47	2	2	1,207,115	1,519,089	159,004	24	
Gosport	3,025	3,552	18,633	23,808	4	7	2	2	415,883	552,192	11,042	22	
Grantham	7,927	8,583	40,702	40,990	32	38	3	3	483,522	739,076	105,582	11	
Gravesend	4,612	5,153	26,850	29,739	16	22	3	3	770,588	908,635	45,430	28	
Guildford	3,749	3,974	19,033	19,925	18	26	2	3	516,438	755,391	60,424	25	
Halifax	17,832	19,539	89,764	90,839	17	30	2	3	953,966	1,654,731	206,841	9	
Hereford	9,087	11,261	43,951	54,667	26	49	3	3	634,361	1,097,005	336,752	14	
Huddersfield	26,627	27,066	136,855	131,730	30	56	3	3	1,626,976	2,138,344	534,586	11	
Hull	26,206	30,362	130,641	147,669	51	68	4	4	3,030,000	3,992,000	665,333	23	
Ipswich	13,908	15,419	65,846	70,416	30	46	3	3	1,046,656	1,783,743	284,804	15	
Kendal	4,515	5,288	22,512	25,760	6	13	2	2	343,603	639,249	39,000	15	
Lancaster	7,195	10,034	35,678	35,831	23	27	2	2	654,816	864,695	115,440	17	
Leamington	3,586	4,119	19,511	21,569	7	13	2	3	810,654	1,245,712	86,684	41	
Leeds	66,199	84,884	316,931	394,659	61	131	3	3	4,362,142	7,300,000	1,825,000	13	
Leicester	20,899	25,651	97,887	118,675	26	29	2	2	1,499,589	2,894,593	413,513	15	
Lincoln	9,025	9,835	45,245	47,987	11	21	3	2	902,395	1,302,639	144,737	19	
Liverpool	65,972	78,930	443,926	521,578	59	93	3	4	14,000,000	16,566,500	3,313,300	31	
Macclesfield	12,335	12,656	58,916	56,477	4	13	2	2	424,658	648,011	38,118	7	
Maidstone	9,674	8,795	41,305	50,875	40	45	2	3	1,074,450	1,317,300	188,185	26	
Malvern	1,013	1,426	5,860	8,581	8	18	2	2	337,168	884,715	33,800	57	
Manchester	138,359	170,165	759,883	888,262	120	224	4	3	14,268,500	18,743,000	4,685,750	18	
Margate	2,888	3,048	14,240	14,504	6	10	2	2	387,868	648,050	6,480	27	
Middlesboro'	2,752	5,403	15,967	32,671	4	11	2	2	240,435	533,936	22,464	15	
Newark	8,771	9,234	41,723	41,593	33	38	2	3	693,147	876,343	125,191	16	
Newcastle (Tyne)	21,432	27,310	146,615	179,991	46	69	3	3	3,359,000	4,369,000	1,028,040	22	
Northampton	13,416	15,325	66,492	75,032	37	71	2	3	892,606	1,494,610	219,284	13	
Norwich	35,106	37,059	161,307	163,255	73	116	3	3	2,379,598	3,699,683	821,496	14	
Nottingham	36,321	43,857	179,036	208,997	52	89	2	2	1,958,498	3,395,340	565,890	10	
Oldham	18,087	22,902	94,132	116,172	4	15	2	3	369,967	739,999	36,999	3	
Oxford	8,772	10,810	45,838	53,336	18	58	2	3	1,173,718	1,950,663	236,941	25	

A. *Postal Districts.* The Postal District of any town is the whole area within which the Head Post Office of that town collect
B. *Inhabited Houses and Population.* The numbers in these columns have been compiled from the Reports of the Census Co

Number of Money Order Offices.		Amount of Money Orders issued.		Amount of Money Orders paid.		Post Office Savings Banks on 31st March 1864.			Total Number of Depositors in old Savings Banks prior to establishment of Post Office Banks.	Total Number of Depositors in old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined on 31st March 1864.	Increase in Number of Savings Banks Depositors since the establishment of Post Office Banks.	Postal Districts.
1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	No. of Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Balance due to Depositors.				
		£	£	£	£			£				
1	2	10,166	24,064	6,166	10,991	1	239	1,567	— *	239	239	Dewsbury.
1	3	25,188	38,714	19,613	24,902	2	593	6,040	2,340	2,780	440	Dover.
2	7	19,103	28,579	11,009	20,377	7	1,309	15,204	2,734	3,637	903	Dudley.
1	2	21,786	29,753	11,876	19,441	2	451	5,081	1,167	1,479	312	Durham.
16	25	73,382	99,641	84,775	122,492	26	1,418	10,615	40,776	41,383	607	Exeter.
3	5	14,139	28,232	9,872	18,126	5	732	6,485	436	1,126	690	Folkstone.
4	8	15,937	34,109	13,650	22,707	9	529	4,015	— *	529	529	Gateshead.
3	2	32,141	38,426	27,507	41,615	3	841	7,376	3,654	4,266	612	Gloucester.
1	2	11,781	16,721	8,748	11,932	2	506	6,906	685	1,100	415	Gosport.
2	3	17,752	23,611	8,701	15,012	3	382	3,789	3,746	4,072	326	Grantham.
3	2	18,809	24,193	16,118	23,161	1	927	12,097	2,236	2,613	377	Gravesend.
3	3	14,221	19,923	8,053	14,161	3	597	8,383	2,853	3,198	345	Guildford.
1	4	28,653	43,804	19,529	33,843	4	278	2,416	2,331	2,411	80	Halifax.
5	5	26,048	41,047	16,865	27,797	4	640	5,511	7,484	8,385	901	Hereford.
5	11	33,943	60,739	26,064	44,027	13	878	6,826	6,959	8,185	2,226	Huddersfield.
7	13	87,607	128,794	108,032	155,471	14	1,415	14,656	17,395	19,322	1,927	Hull.
3	6	32,492	44,616	26,870	46,364	5	749	6,854	6,681	6,721	40	Ipswich.
2	2	12,680	20,765	10,678	18,770	4	157	1,217	— *	157	157	Kendal.
2	4	19,893	29,777	18,025	28,632	4	247	2,160	5,148	5,651	503	Lancaster.
1	1	28,949	40,130	17,235	27,895	1	968	13,753	— *	968	968	Leamington.
14	25	99,004	190,403	115,862	230,305	30	2,895	21,193	14,814	17,751	2,937	Leeds.
2	10	43,515	74,800	40,394	72,427	11	1,276	11,562	6,209	7,899	1,690	Leicester.
1	1	30,334	42,065	14,257	24,990	1	456	4,160	6,028	6,509	481	Lincoln.
7	18	345,011	489,481	340,159	499,573	22	3,636	23,163	29,123	35,898	6,775	Liverpool.
2	3	16,497	22,213	9,465	15,871	4	248	1,910	5,928	6,061	133	Macclesfield.
3	4	23,938	36,541	20,536	30,025	5	768	10,254	5,349	6,393	1,044	Maidstone.
1	3	9,559	20,048	4,999	11,435	3	389	4,267	— *	389	389	Malvern.
19	54	279,936	460,806	329,665	585,946	58	8,127	72,419	59,773	62,120	2,347	Manchester.
1	1	12,168	19,633	16,517	26,212	1	386	5,583	1,061	1,399	338	Margate.
1	3	14,749	31,991	5,234	12,760	2	505	2,697	477	1,026	549	Middlesboro'.
3	5	20,244	30,479	11,931	18,572	5	336	2,866	2,870	3,237	367	Newark.
1	7	85,927	137,534	65,737	110,942	7	1,734	16,555	16,305	18,557	2,252	Newcastle (Tyne).
3	5	31,083	47,215	21,625	36,550	5	1,125	8,840	8,459	9,291	832	Northampton.
6	9	46,449	65,732	56,197	83,978	10	1,386	14,116	13,605	15,195	1,590	Norwich.
5	15	71,318	103,137	57,950	98,057	14	1,947	15,417	16,299	18,386	2,087	Nottingham.
1	3	11,909	22,148	8,127	16,663	3	662	6,765	2,099	2,066	33†	Oldham.
5	7	40,240	56,883	40,630	54,453	7	1,026	12,167	7,468	8,253	785	Oxford.

* No old Savings Bank. † Decrease.

butes letters.

rs, the houses and population of all the places contained in each Postal District in 1854 or 1863 having been taken into account.

A. Postal Districts.	B. Number of Inhabited Houses.		B. Population.		Number of Receptacles for Letters.		Number of Deliveries daily.		Total Number of Letters delivered in the Year.		Estimated Number of Local Letters, *i. e.* of Letters posted in the District for Delivery in the District in the Year 1863.	Proporti Letters Populatio Numbe Letters to Individ
	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.		1854.
Peterborough	8,244	9,169	40,092	43,151	16	24	2	3	693,147	933,101	133,300	17
Plymouth	8,750	9,732	71,986	83,796	17	41	3	3	1,642,680	2,484,664	259,116	22
Portsmouth	13,726	16,421	78,936	99,368	10	18	2	2	1,647,113	2,492,022	226,547	20
Preston	23,523	30,453	135,696	164,933	25	59	2	3	1,841,527	2,692,235	448,705	13
Ramsgate	3,626	3,896	20,047	20,279	9	13	2	2	560,482	861,939	37,475	27
Reading	10,763	13,878	54,924	69,616	42	57	2	3	1,101,945	2,164,227	256,973	20
Rhyl	5,882	7,120	27,488	32,653	19	27	1	2	608,842	709,930	26,780	22
Rochdale	15,472	19,292	78,284	95,600	14	22	2	3	684,047	1,011,231	144,461	8
Rotherham	9,612	11,237	46,604	54,128	27	34	2	2	590,681	983,177	163,862	12
St. Helen's	5,618	8,188	33,850	47,362	5	10	2	2	378,287	615,394	47,388	11
Salisbury	16,498	16,933	81,142	80,153	44	82	3	3	974,649	1,614,223	399,204	12
Scarborough	4,499	4,641	21,279	22,075	12	10	2	2	497,614	935,246	54,600	23
Sheffield	38,747	52,031	192,363	253,527	33	77	2	2	2,985,500	4,257,000	709,500	15
Southampton	14,290	19,969	78,829	108,079	47	77	3	3	2,220,000	4,154,500	572,000	28
Southport	1,892	2,783	10,482	15,853	2	7	2	2	386,165	830,843	6,294	36
Stafford	8,686	14,683	45,271	73,754	11	41	2	2	660,946	1,230,307	148,200	14
Stamford	4,074	4,137	21,440	19,987	9	16	2	3	455,715	892,125	111,515	21
Stockport	17,437	18,746	88,538	91,655	17	32	2	3	648,492	1,171,066	167,295	7
Stockton	4,032	4,893	20,195	25,263	11	12	2	2	449,709	697,190	32,760	22
Stourbridge	6,015	6,858	30,209	33,474	10	15	2	2	483,262	719,784	81,328	15
Stroud, Gloucester	7,267	7,226	32,180	31,298	23	40	2	2	557,960	746,740	88,892	17
Sunderland	10,269	13,398	78,897	99,341	13	24	3	3	1,102,959	1,803,594	132,600	13
Swansea	11,624	14,519	59,997	75,306	12	29	2	3	625,014	1,371,359	178,724	10
Truro	14,220	19,101	70,826	92,705	15	49	2	2	669,864	1,352,156	193,165	9
Wakefield	12,962	12,722	63,729	62,221	21	32	2	2	854,984	1,385,852	173,231	13
Walsall	7,396	9,862	37,923	49,178	6	13	2	3	532,662	1,040,767	51,168	14
Warwick	4,307	4,641	20,200	21,280	14	17	2	2	423,098	596,674	44,720	22
Warrington	12,117	14,547	65,776	76,663	28	37	3	2	651,768	1,280,240	160,030	9
Watford	3,454	5,228	17,364	25,525	9	25	2	3	277,784	696,176	59,592	15
West Bromwich	7,066	8,407	36,751	43,235	4	8	2	2	333,931	535,587	24,596	9
Wigan	13,930	16,836	76,699	91,221	12	21	2	2	478,868	831,831	103,978	6
Windsor	3,876	4,424	23,202	24,766	8	17	2	3	670,072	1,002,898	33,491	28
Wolverhampton	16,816	21,556	88,124	109,775	26	40	2	3	1,401,361	2,494,808	320,164	15
Worcester	14,325	14,532	68,991	70,022	36	57	2	2	1,221,935	1,957,618	312,936	17
Yarmouth	8,760	9,656	39,461	42,959	9	16	3	3	683,839	995,358	50,180	17
York	22,865	28,164	114,596	138,221	84	133	3	2	2,461,953	3,500,666	868,764	21

A. *Postal Districts.* The Postal District of any town is the whole area within which the Head Post Office of that town colle

B. *Inhabited Houses and Population.* The numbers in these columns have been compiled from the Reports of the Census Co

Number of Money Order Offices.		Amount of Money Orders issued.		Amount of Money Orders paid.		Post Office Savings Banks on 31st March 1864.			Total Number of Depositors in old Savings Banks prior to Establishment of Post Office Banks.	Total Number of Depositors in old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined on 31st March 1864.	Increase in Number of Savings Banks Depositors since the Establishment of Post Office Banks.	Postal Districts.
1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	No. of Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Balance due to Depositors.				
		£	£	£	£			£				
4	4	22,158	30,014	11,257	19,036	4	814	8,681	1,856	2,517	661	Peterborough.
3	4	57,515	83,024	60,396	95,154	5	627	6,472	8,091	8,971	880	Plymouth.
4	5	67,730	105,229	55,812	82,441	6	1,565	17,966	7,349	8,664	1,315	Portsmouth.
7	10	54,589	82,130	45,617	85,491	12	1,379	23,538	12,676	12,168	508†	Preston.
2	2	23,479	32,067	22,501	31,435	2	651	7,124	1,607	2,084	377	Ramsgate.
6	8	34,660	52,628	31,813	54,177	7	768	7,923	6,493	7,512	1,019	Reading.
4	4	16,297	25,959	11,835	24,673	4	254	2,198	1,558	1,797	239	Rhyl.
1	1	16,998	29,618	10,966	20,115	3	452	3,149	— *	452	452	Rochdale.
3	6	15,842	26,825	10,851	19,743	6	666	5,128	1,212	1,769	557	Rotherham.
1	1	13,156	20,982	6,315	13,374	1	506	4,859	641	1,167	526	St. Helen's.
7	9	25,723	39,276	20,092	32,029	9	985	10,861	6,175	6,971	796	Salisbury.
1	12	22,284	40,723	23,923	33,563	1	297	2,560	1,940	2,271	331	Scarborough.
5	1	83,561	129,159	85,143	134,307	13	1,350	10,542	15,538	18,074	2,536	Sheffield.
10	18	75,524	105,229	61,969	98,004	16	2,653	36,606	3,880	5,903	2,123	Southampton.
1	1	8,145	24,628	8,182	19,504	1	366	2,892	349	971	322	Southport.
4	8	15,124	37,238	13,283	22,935	8	575	4,589	3,770	4,173	403	Stafford.
1	1	14,557	18,987	11,220	15,910	1	311	3,083	2,668	3,046	378	Stamford.
3	6	18,900	27,826	13,650	23,852	6	544	6,063	6,643	6,170	473†	Stockport.
1	2	14,463	26,720	11,309	18,478	2	445	3,608	1,892	2,227	335	Stockton.
2	5	12,370	19,310	9,640	15,789	5	666	7,456	— *	668	668	Stourbridge.
4	5	15,272	19,837	13,947	19,826	5	529	4,499	— *	529	529	Stroud, Gloucester.
2	2	64,770	87,430	34,815	52,854	2	1,629	26,914	4,330	5,503	1,173	Sunderland.
4	6	33,339	62,516	27,397	38,633	7	623	5,675	4,199	5,095	896	Swansea.
5	8	23,495	38,193	18,240	39,217	11	435	3,843	5,525	6,157	632	Truro.
1	2	24,296	35,884	20,666	30,680	2	327	3,248	2,028	2,319	291	Wakefield.
1	3	16,935	25,980	13,109	24,125	3	945	10,287	1,976	2,504	528	Walsall.
3	8	18,444	43,276	16,112	29,498	3	269	3,072	5,059	5,193	134	Warwick.
2	3	12,374	17,168	7,618	10,413	9	759	6,558	4,673	5,745	1,072	Warrington.
3	3	8,028	14,590	6,076	9,604	4	1,043	21,845	1,407	1,043	364†	Watford.
1	1	7,497	9,729	5,641	13,007	1	789	14,227	2,173	2,732	559	West Bromwich.
1	2	17,128	26,736	8,588	18,220	2	614	5,558	3,438	3,559	121	Wigan.
2	2	20,772	26,750	13,859	20,726	2	704	6,471	3,588	4,312	724	Windsor.
3	4	45,946	66,397	29,695	53,663	4	3,187	42,356	2,944	5,058	3,114	Wolverhampton.
3	6	39,515	51,460	31,491	49,372	6	608	4,635	11,687	11,699	12	Worcester.
7	12	65,838	96,084	59,346	86,053	2	487	5,754	3,643	4,176	533	Yarmouth.
1	2	21,096	32,251	39,809	46,968	12	1,422	13,067	8,572	9,683	1,111	York.

* No old Savings Bank. † Decrease.

outes letters.
s, the houses and population of all the places contained in each Postal District in 1854 or 1863 having been taken into account.

	Number of Inhabited Houses.		Population.		Number of Receptacles for Letters.		Total Number of Letters delivered in the Year.		Proportion Letters Population Number Letters to Person	
	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	18
London - - -	382,949	445,787	2,831,950	3,316,932	471	1,045	103,000,000	161,000,000	36	
Increase in London in 1863 over 1854 -	—	62,838	—	484,982	—	574	—	58,000,000	—	
Certain Postal Districts in England and Wales (106 in number), the particulars of which are contained in the previous Table -	1,600,775	1,906,293	8,517,926	9,910,986	2,698	4,466	145,140,382	206,590,973	17	
Increase in the said Districts in 1863 over 1854 - -	—	305,518	—	1,393,060	—	1,768	—	61,450,591	—	
The remainder of England and Wales -	1,456,718	1,510,101	7,361,140	7,404,580	4,412	6,256	110,160,314	161,734,512	15	
Increase in the remainder of England and Wales in 1863 over 1854 -	—	53,383	—	43,440	—	1,844	—	51,574,198	—	
The whole of England and Wales - -	3,440,442	3,862,181	18,711,016	20,632,498	7,581	11,767	358,300,696	529,325,485	19	
Increase in the whole of England and Wales in 1863 over 1854 - -	—	421,739	—	1,921,482	—	4,186	—	171,024,789	—	
The whole of Scotland * -	377,208	397,909	2,940,516	3,095,845	1,075	1,523	44,114,009	61,401,678	15	
Increase in Scotland in 1863 over 1854 -	—	20,701	—	155,329	—	448	—	17,287,669	—	
The whole of Ireland * -	1,030,333	982,633	6,316,033	5,606,975	1,317	1,912	41,234,596	51,597,455	7	
Increase in Ireland in 1863 over 1854 -	Decrease	47,700	Decrease	709,058	—	595	—	10,362,859	—	
The United Kingdom -	4,847,983	5,242,723	27,967,565	29,335,318	9,973	15,202	443,649,301	642,324,618	15	
Increase in the United Kingdom in 1863 over 1854 -	—	394,740	—	1,367,753	—	5,229	—	198,675,317	—	

* It has not been found possible in this Report to give a detailed statement of the progress of the Post Office in the hig

nber of yOrder ices.	Amount of Money Orders issued.		Amount of Money Orders paid.		Post Office Savings Banks on 31st March 1864.			Total Number of Depositors in old Savings Banks prior to establishment of Post Office Banks.	Total Number of Depositors in old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined on 31st March 1864.	Increase in Number of Savings Bank Depositors since the establishment of Post Office Banks.	
1863.	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.	No. of Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Balance due to Depositors.				
373	£ 1,798,955	£ 3,181,874	£ 2,980,985	£ 4,688,301	374	117,955	£ 1,143,337	332,798	422,672	89,874	London.
277	—	1,382,919	—	1,707,316	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase in London in 1863 over 1854.
689	3,984,088	6,139,818	3,653,274	5,897,718	724	124,397	1,543,682	657,410	728,461	71,051	Certain Postal Districts in England and Wales (106 in number), the particulars of which are contained in the previous Table.
314	—	2,155,730	—	2,244,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase in the said Districts in 1863 over 1854.
1,088	3,174,093	4,766,191	2,173,645	3,333,556	1,062	96,781	1,141,785	404,775	481,105	76,330	The remainder of England and Wales.
338	—	1,592,098	—	1,159,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase in the remainder of England and Wales in 1863 over 1854.
2,150	8,957,136	14,087,883	8,807,904	13,919,575	2,160	339,633	3,828,804	1,394,983	1,632,238	237,255	The whole of England and Wales.
929	—	5,130,747	—	5,111,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase in the whole of England and Wales in 1863 over 1854.
352	814,466	1,305,871	855,754	1,394,178	354	18,683	107,932	143,906	173,981	30,075	The whole of Scotland.
79	—	491,405	—	538,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase in Scotland in 1863 over 1854.
503	690,809	1,100,039	789,022	1,324,518	510	14,639	160,756	70,214	81,291	11,077	The whole of Ireland.
125	—	409,230	—	535,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase in Ireland in 1863 over 1854.
3,005	10,462,411	16,493,793	10,452,680	16,638,271	3,024	372,955	4,097,492	1,609,103	1,887,510	278,407	The United Kingdom.
1,133	—	6,031,382	—	6,185,591	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase in the United Kingdom in 1863 over 1854.

tant Postal Districts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. In future Reports this statement will be given.

Increase of Houses and Population, and consequent growth of demand for Postal Accommodation.

Those columns of the foregoing table which exhibit the increase in the numbers of inhabited houses and population, and especially the columns which exhibit the increase in the number of inhabited houses, will show that if the Post Office had been content to keep pace merely with the growth of houses and population, and to give no greater proportion of accommodation in 1863 than in 1854, it would still have been required to meet a largely increased demand for postal facilities.

In the London district, which, it may here be observed, contains a larger number of houses and a larger population than are to be found in the whole of Scotland,—in the London district the increase in the number of inhabited houses has been at the rate of 16 per cent.; and in the 106 postal districts for which particulars are given in the tables, the rate of increase (taking them altogether) has been somewhat higher, whilst in many districts it has been much higher than it has been in the London district. In the postal districts of Birmingham, Bolton, Leeds, Newcastle, Preston, and Sheffield, for instance, the increase in the number of inhabited houses has been at the rate of 28 per cent. or upwards. But though the proportionate increase has been greater in some provincial districts than in the London district, the actual increase in the London district amounted to no less than 62,800 additional inhabited houses,—a number which exceeds the whole number of inhabited houses at present contained in any one of several counties in England and Wales.

Whilst those columns in the foregoing table to which I have just referred show that in order merely to keep pace with the growth of houses and population the Post Office must have been prepared to meet a greatly increased demand for postal facilities, other columns will show that it has endeavoured to do much more, and to give a continually increasing proportion of accommodation.

Receptacles for Letters.

First in order of the facilities, which a Post Office must be expected to afford, are facilities for the posting of letters within a convenient distance from the homes or places of business of the writers. The foregoing tables will show that the rate of increase in the number of receptacles for letters has been much higher than the rate of increase in the number of inhabited houses, since the receptacles for letters throughout the kingdom have been increased at the rate of 52 per cent., whilst the inhabited houses throughout the kingdom have increased at the rate of only 8 per cent.

In the year 1854 the London district had only one receptacle for letters to every 813 houses, but in 1863 it had one receptacle for letters to every 426 houses. In the year 1854 there was in the 106 postal districts described in the foregoing tables, taking

them altogether, one receptacle for letters to every 630 houses; but in the year 1863 there was in the same districts one receptacle for letters to every 426 houses. In the remainder of England and Wales, that is to say, in the smaller towns and the districts of least population, there was, in 1854, one receptacle for letters to every 331 houses, but in 1863 there was one to every 241 houses. Scotland had one to every 350 houses in 1854, and one to every 261 houses in 1863: Ireland, one to every 782 houses in 1854, and one to every 513 houses in 1863.

Thus throughout the kingdom there has been a marked proportionate increase of the facilities for posting letters within a convenient distance from the homes or places of business of the writers. This great extension of accommodation has been effected mainly by the introduction of pillar and wall letter boxes, which first came into use in 1855, and now form nearly one third of the whole number of receptacles for letters. By the erection of these boxes the Post Office has not only given the public extended facilities for the posting of letters, but, as the boxes can be cleared at hours when sub-postmasters or receivers could not be expected to be on duty, has in many cases been enabled to give the letters posted in them an earlier despatch than they could otherwise have obtained.

Extensions of Free Deliveries.

It will be obvious that the large and constant increase in the number of inhabited houses must have brought with it not merely a growing demand for extended facilities for posting letters, but also a necessity for frequent re-arrangements of letter carriers' walks within the limits of existing free deliveries and a growing demand for extensions of free deliveries, that is, for extensions of the limits within which letters are delivered from house to house for the ordinary postage.

In this respect also the Post Office has endeavoured to outrun the demands of the public, and to bring within the free delivery not merely the houses newly erected on the borders of existing deliveries, but also many more remote houses, villages, and hamlets which had long been unprovided with such accommodation.

This work of extending the secondary distribution of letters, at the charge which was originally designed to cover the primary distribution only, has been carried on so vigorously during the last ten years that nearly 10,000 places have during that period been for the first time provided with a free delivery. There are indeed but few places not so provided at the present time, and those few are thinly populated, isolated, and remote. To this let me add, that in extensions of this kind the cost of the extension is in almost all cases equal to, whilst in many cases it has exceeded, the revenue derivable from the correspondence

at the time of the extension, and that there is rarely any reason to expect that the extension will produce an appreciable increase of correspondence. Under a system of uniform charge, however, the charge, if it be not excessive in some, must be unremunerative in other cases, and it has been my practice and that of my predecessors to consider the business of the Post Office as a whole, and to extend the full advantages of Penny Postage gradually and cautiously throughout even very thinly populated parts of the kingdom.

Day Mails.

The increase in the facilities for communication by railway between the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom has at once increased the demand for additional mails to and from the metropolis, and enabled the Post Office to comply with that demand. The following table will show how many of the principal towns in England and Wales have thus, since the year 1854, been provided with additional means of communicating by post with the metropolis, and at the same time with additional means of communicating with many other towns.

Years.	Towns having a Night and Day Mail from London.	Towns having a Night and Day Mail to London.	Towns having three Mails daily from London.	Towns having three Mails daily to London.	Towns having four Mails daily from London.	Towns having four Mails daily to London.	Towns having five Mails daily from London.	Towns having five Mails daily to London.
1854	353	229	2	31	—	—	1	1
1863	393	264	50	73	7	15	3	6
Increase in 1863 over 1854	40	35	48	42	7	15	2	5

Accelerations of Mails.

It will also be obvious that the extensions and improvements of the Railway system throughout the kingdom must in ordinary course have led to an increased demand for Accelerations of Mails,—the demand being made sometimes with a view to obtain an earlier arrival and later despatch of letters, with, as a consequence, a longer interval for reply, and sometimes with a view to reduce the period required for the transmission of a letter and the receipt of a reply ;—nor can there be a doubt that both kinds of acceleration,—the acceleration which increases the facilities for replying to a letter by return of post, and the acceleration which shortens the period within which a letter can be sent and the reply thereto received,—tend powerfully to promote an increase of correspondence.

A statement of all the accelerations of both kinds which have been effected within the last 10 years, or even a list of all the

places in the United Kingdom which have now an earlier arrival and a later despatch of letters than were afforded to them in 1854, would show, conclusively, that the Post Office has during that period laboured strenuously and successfully to meet the demands of the public. But such statements would be confusing from the multiplicity of their details; and I propose merely to state the effect of three highly important accelerations, which have been productive of great benefit to the public. I allude to the acceleration of the Scotch Mails, which took place in 1859, to that of the Irish Mails, which took place in 1860, and to that of the French Mails, which also took place in the year 1860.

The following brief illustrations will enable your Lordships rightly to understand the effect and value of these accelerations.

First, with regard to the Scotch Mails.

In 1854, a letter despatched from London to Edinburgh or Glasgow by the Night Mail of Monday would not have been delivered until about noon on Tuesday. There would then have been an interval of only two hours between the delivery of the letter and the despatch of the next Mail to London; and as this interval would have been too short to admit of the reply being prepared in it, except in very peculiar or special cases, the reply would not, in ordinary course, have been despatched from Edinburgh or Glasgow until about 8 p.m. on Tuesday, and would not have been delivered in London until the afternoon of Wednesday. Now, however, a letter despatched from London to Edinburgh or Glasgow by the Night Mail of Monday is delivered in Edinburgh or Glasgow early on Tuesday morning. The interval for reply extends over the ordinary hours of business, and the reply, if it be despatched from Edinburgh or Glasgow by the Night Mail, that is, after the close of business, on Tuesday, is delivered in London before the commencement of business on Wednesday morning.

Thus the time required for the transmission of a letter from London to Edinburgh or Glasgow, and for the receipt of a reply, has been shortened by upwards of four hours, whilst the interval allowed for the reply has been lengthened from 6 to 8 hours; the time gained by the public being in either case gained in the most valuable part of the day.

But the effect of the acceleration on the correspondence of places lying north of Edinburgh is still more remarkable. In 1854, a letter despatched from London to Aberdeen by the Night Mail of Monday would not have arrived in Aberdeen until 5 p.m. on Tuesday. A reply might have been despatched from Aberdeen at 8.40 on Wednesday morning; but it will be obvious that the interval between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. could not conveniently be employed for business purposes. If, however, the reply had been despatched from Aberdeen on Wednesday morning, it would not have been delivered in London until Thursday

morning. Now, if a letter be despatched from London to Aberdeen on Monday night, it is delivered in Aberdeen soon after noon on Tuesday, and the reply may be written during the hours of business, and despatched on Tuesday, so as to reach London in time for delivery before noon on Wednesday. Thus the time required for the transmission of a letter from London to Aberdeen, and for the receipt of a reply, has since the beginning of the year 1859 been shortened, for all practical purposes, to the extent of one day.

I may here observe, that an incidental but very considerable advantage has accrued to the inhabitants of Liverpool and Manchester from the acceleration of the Up-Day Mail from Scotland. In connexion with this measure there is also an additional Mail from Liverpool and Manchester, at about noon daily, for London, and if letters for the Continent be despatched to London by this additional Mail they fall into the outgoing Night Mail from London to the Continent. I shall have again to refer to the advantage which has accrued incidentally to the people of Liverpool and Manchester from the acceleration of the Up-Day Mail from Scotland, when I come to treat of the acceleration of the French Mails.

Next with regard to the Irish Mails.

The effect of the acceleration of the Irish Mails upon the correspondence of London and Dublin is merely that, whereas in 1854 a letter must have been posted early in the day in either city if it were intended to obtain an early delivery in the other city on the following morning, it will now obtain an early delivery on the following morning if it be posted in time for the ordinary Night Mails.

But the effect of the acceleration on the correspondence of other cities in Ireland has been still more remarkable. In 1854 a letter despatched from London to Cork or Belfast by the Night Mail of Monday would not have been delivered until Wednesday morning. A reply might have been sent by the Day Mail of Wednesday; but the interval between the delivery of the letter and the despatch of the Day Mail was so short, especially at Cork, as practically to throw the despatch of the reply on to the Night Mail of Wednesday. If the reply were despatched by Day Mail it could not have reached London until the afternoon of Thursday, but if it were withheld until the Night Mail it could not have reached London until the morning of Friday. Now, if a letter be despatched from London to Cork by the Night Mail of Monday, it will reach Cork early in the afternoon of Tuesday, and the reply, which may be written in the ordinary hours of business, (the interval being ample,) may be despatched from Cork on the evening of Tuesday and delivered in London on the evening of Wednesday.

Thus the period required for the transmission of a letter from London to Cork and for the receipt of a reply has been shortened

in all cases by half a day, and in the great majority of cases by more than a day.

Next as to the French Mails.

In 1854 the following arrangements prevailed with regard to French Mails. A first Mail was despatched from each capital early in the afternoon, and arrived at the other capital in time for the first delivery and for the outgoing Day Mails of the following morning. A second Mail was despatched at night, contemporaneously with the Inland Night Mails, from each capital, and reached the other capital in time for a delivery at noon, but not as a rule in time for the outgoing Day Mails. Now, the first Mail leaves each capital at an early hour in the morning, carrying with it the forward letters which have arrived by Night Mails, and reaches the other capital in time for a late evening delivery of the letters belonging to the capital, and for the despatch of forward letters by the outgoing Night Mails. The second Mail leaves each capital contemporaneously with the ordinary Night Mails, and reaches the other capital in time for an early morning delivery, and for the despatch of its forward letters by the outgoing Day Mails. The effect of the acceleration on the correspondence of London and Paris is, briefly, that whereas, in 1854, a letter intended for an early morning delivery in either capital should have been posted in the other capital early on the previous day, it need not at present be posted (in order to secure such a delivery) until the ordinary time of posting for Night Mails. But the effect of the acceleration on the correspondence of places beyond Paris, or on the correspondence of places beyond London, has been much more marked. In 1854, a letter despatched from Edinburgh to Paris by the Mail at 2.30 p.m., or by the Mail at 8.25 p.m. on Monday, would have reached Paris early on Wednesday morning and a reply might have been despatched from Paris at an early period of Wednesday, and, if so despatched, would have been delivered in Edinburgh on Friday morning. Now, a letter despatched from Edinburgh to Paris at 6 p.m. on Monday is delivered on Tuesday evening, and a reply may be despatched from Paris so as to be delivered in Edinburgh early on Thursday morning. Thus the period required for the transmission of a letter from Edinburgh to Paris and for the receipt of a reply has been shortened by one day. Again, in 1854, a letter despatched from Manchester to Paris by Night Mail of Monday reached Paris early on Wednesday morning, and a reply might be so despatched as to reach Manchester by Thursday afternoon. Now, however, if a letter be posted in Manchester for Paris on Monday, and in time for the Mid-day Mail to London (the Mail referred to in my remarks on the acceleration of the Up-Day Mail from Scotland), it will reach Paris early on Tuesday morning, and a reply to such a letter can be received in Manchester on Wednesday afternoon. Thus the period required for

the transmission of a letter from Manchester to Paris, and for the receipt of the reply, has also been shortened to the extent of one day for purposes of business.

The cost of these three accelerations, which, as I have stated, were carried out in the years 1859 and 1860, has been and is very great, but the advantages which the country derives from them, are, in my opinion, a full compensation for the outlay.

Accelerations of Foreign and Colonial Mails; Establishment of additional Mails between United Kingdom and Foreign Countries and Colonies; and Reductions in the Rates of Postage on Foreign Letters.

The improvements which have been effected during the past 10 years in postal communication with Foreign Countries and Colonies, by the establishment of more frequent or more rapid Mails, and by reductions in the rates of Foreign Postage, have been so numerous as to amount in the aggregate to a re-organization of the entire Foreign Mail Service.

Thus, by the establishment of more frequent or more rapid Mails, the time required for the transmission of a letter and the receipt of a reply has been reduced since 1854, in the case of correspondence between—

The United Kingdom and the Brazils - - by 7 days,
" " and the West Indies and Pacific - - by 5 days,
" " and Calcutta - - by 19 days,
" " and Sydney by not less than 40 days

in any case, but by a much longer period in the majority of cases.

The arrangements under which the American and Canadian Mail Packets now call at Queenstown or Londonderry on their outward and homeward voyages have enabled the Post Office to effect a later despatch of American and Canadian letters from, and an earlier arrival of such letters at all parts of the United Kingdom, the gain to the public being greatest, as a matter of course, in Ireland. And the arrangements for sorting the homeward American, Canadian, Indian, China, and Australian Mails on board the Mail Packets have also tended greatly to accelerate the delivery of those mails throughout the United Kingdom.

The effect of the acceleration of the French Mail on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and France has already been described; but it must be added that by this acceleration, and by the establishment of additional mails between this country and Germany, the whole of the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the continent of

Europe (which correspondence passes either through France or through Belgium) has been largely benefited.

The following Tables will show the principal reductions in the rates of Foreign Postage.

	In 1854.	In 1863.
The Postage on letters between the United Kingdom and France has been reduced from - -	8*d.* or 10*d.* per ¼ oz. letter according to the country in which the postage was paid.	To 4*d.* per ¼ oz. letter irrespective of the country in which the postage is paid.
The Postage on letters between the United Kingdom and Belgium has been reduced from - -	6*d.* per ½ oz. letter	To 4*d.* per ½ oz. letter.
The Postage on letters between the United Kingdom and countries, comprised in the German Postal Union, and Hamburg and Bremen has been reduced from - - - -	8*d.* per ½ oz. letter	To 6*d.* per ½ oz. letter.
The Postage on letters between the United Kingdom and the kingdom of Italy has been reduced from - - -	A varying rate, the minimum of which was 1*s.* 1*d.* per ¼ oz. letter	To an uniform rate of 6*d.* per ¼ oz. letter.
And the Postage on letters between the United Kingdom and Spain has been reduced from - -	10*d.* per ¼ oz. letter	To 6*d.* per ¼ oz. letter.

The London Postal Districts.

It will be seen from the Table at page 12 of this Report that the correspondence of the London district, which in 1854 amounted to not quite one fourth of the whole correspondence of the kingdom, is now more than one fourth of that correspondence, the proportionate increase of correspondence having been greater in the London district than in any other of the great divisions into which, in the Table before referred to, the correspondence of the kingdom has been separated.

It was, of course, to be desired that correspondence so vast and so important as that of the London district should have, at least, an equal share of the advantages conferred on the correspondence of the whole kingdom by the improvements which have been described in the foregoing pages ; but in order that the correspondence of the London district should obtain its fair proportion of these common advantages, a further and more important improvement had to be effected.

So long as the Post Office continued to treat the whole of the London district as one town, and to serve it from one central office, it could not have greatly increased the number of receptacles for letters, since the cost of collecting from them to a central office would have been too great; nor, for the same reason, could it have materially increased the frequency of the collections; whilst so long as the majority of the letter carriers worked to and from a central office, the cost of adding to the number of deliveries or of expediting them by re-arrangements of walks and extensions of force, would have been too great to admit of any considerable improvements of this kind being effected. Lastly, so long as the Provincial Mails, coming into London, continued to be collected into one Central Office, and distributed thence throughout the vast area of the London District, it is quite certain that much of the time which might have been gained by accelerating the transmission of such Mails to London would have been lost, after their arrival, by unavoidable delays of distribution. During the 30 years which have elapsed since Sir Rowland Hill first proposed to divide the London district into 10 Postal districts, and to treat each district as a distinct town, the numbers of the inhabited houses and of the population contained within the whole area have been doubled, and the disadvantages which he then discerned in the practice of treating the whole area as one town, would, if no division had taken place, have by this time been greatly increased. Sir Rowland Hill's scheme possesses the striking merit of satisfying not merely the requirements of the London for which it was devised, but the far greater requirements of the London of our own time.

The chief effect of the division of London into districts, and of some concurrent alterations of practice, on the correspondence of the London District since 1854, may thus be briefly described.

First, as to the Town Service.

Within the town limits, which in 1854 did not include Islington, Pentonville, Balls Pond, the Kent Road, Newington Butts, Kennington, Vauxhall, Camden Town, Kentish Town, and Somers Town, the principal Morning Delivery, by which the bulk of the correspondence from the provinces was distributed, was rarely completed until 10 a.m. Now, within limits which include the districts above named, a similar delivery is completed by 9 a.m. In 1854, the transmission of a local letter (*i.e.*, letter posted in the district for delivery in the district) from one part to another of the town limits occupied from three to four hours, under the most favourable circumstances. Now the transmission of a letter from one place in a town district to another place in the same town district occupies less than two hours; whilst the period required for the transmission of a letter from one town district to another town district has been reduced by three quarters of an hour.

In 1854, local letters intended for the first Morning Delivery within the town limits, and letters intended to be despatched by the Morning Mails to the provinces, must, to obtain such delivery and despatch, have been posted by 10 p.m. Now such letters may be posted in one or other of a largely increased number of receptacles for letters up to 5 a.m.

Next as to the Suburban Service.

In 1854, the Principal Delivery, that which comprised the provincial letters, did not commence in the nearest suburbs much before 9 a.m., and was not completed in the most distant suburbs until noon, or even until 1 p.m. Now, it is completed throughout the nearest suburbs by 9.30 a.m., and has been accelerated to a minimum extent of 45 minutes, and a maximum extent of 1½ hours throughout the most distant suburbs.

In 1854, the local letters collected in the suburbs were, as a general rule, taken to the Chief Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and thence distributed, and, as the arrival of the carts with the collections was not then, as now, fitted to the departure of the carts with the despatches, communication on the same day between any suburban places lying at a distance from each other could hardly be effected. Under the present arrangements communication between suburbs lying widely apart from each other is very rapid. In the case of Hampstead and Blackheath, for instance, which are situated on opposite points of the six mile circle, a letter may be posted in either place in the morning, and the reply thereto may be received on the same day and in sufficient time to admit of a third letter being despatched for early delivery on the following morning.

Lastly, in 1854, local letters intended for a Morning Delivery, and letters intended for despatch to the provinces by the Morning Mails, must to attain such delivery and despatch have been posted by 8, and in many cases by 7 p.m. Now, throughout the whole of the suburbs, the posting of such letters in one or other of a largely increased number of receptacles for letters may be deferred until 9 p.m, whilst within the five mile circle it may take place up to 6.30 a.m.

When it is considered that London is not so much a city as a province of towns, that the inhabitants of the towns, thus closely compressed within its vast area, keep up a constant inter-communication for purposes of trade and commerce, and for purposes of social intercourse, and that the purely local correspondence arising out of those inter-communications amounted in 1854 to 44 per cent. of the whole correspondence of London, and was in fact as large as the whole correspondence of either Ireland or Scotland, the value of the changes which have so greatly benefited this correspondence will be fully understood.

In concluding this portion of my Report, I may add that an experimental division of Liverpool into Postal districts has

recently been made, but the arrangements are not yet complete, and I shall therefore postpone my remarks on the results of the experiment until another occasion.

Increase of Correspondence.

Having now stated the general result of the measures adopted by the Post Office since 1854 with a view to facilitate the posting, accelerate the transmission, and expedite the delivery of letters, I proceed to show how far those measures have had the effect of increasing the correspondence of the kingdom. The tables printed at pages 6 to 13 of this Report give a good general view of the increase of correspondence in 1863 over 1854, in the London district, in each of 106 Principal Postal districts in England and Wales, in the remainder of England and Wales, in Scotland and in Ireland; but some few further remarks seem here to be required. The correspondence of the kingdom has risen from about 70,000,000 of letters in 1839 (the last year preceding the introduction of Penny Postage) to upwards of 640,000,000 of letters in 1863. Several causes have combined to bring about this increase of correspondence. The reduction of postage, the growth of population, the increase of trade, the spread of education, and the improvements (over and above the reduction of postage) which the Post Office has effected with regard to the transmission of letters, have all contributed to produce this result.

The table on the opposite page, however, will show the increase in the number of letters delivered in each of certain principal divisions of the United Kingdom, and in each of two periods of equal duration, (both of which periods are subsequent to the establishment of the Penny Postage system,) and the excess of the increase in the last over the increase in the first of the two periods. The proportionate increase of population has been smaller during the later than during the earlier of the two periods, but the actual increase in the one has not differed widely from the actual increase in the other. On the whole, in considering the causes which have led to the excess of increase in 1863 on 1854, over the increase in 1853 on 1844, we need not take into account "Reduction of Postage" or "Increase of Population."

Locality.	Number of Letters delivered in 1844.	Number of Letters delivered in 1853.	Increase in 1853 over 1844.	Number of Letters delivered in 1854.	Number of Letters delivered in 1863.	Increase in 1863 over 1854.	Excess of Increase in 1863 on 1854 over Increase in 1853 on 1844.
London District.							
Local	27,000,000	43,000,000	16,000,000	46,000,000	76,000,000	30,000,000	14,000,000
Provincial and Foreign	33,000,000	54,000,000	21,000,000	57,000,000	85,000,000	28,000,000	7,000,000
Total of London District	60,000,000	97,000,000	37,000,000	103,000,000	161,000,000	58,000,000	21,000,000
Rest of England and Wales	129,000,000	232,000,000	103,000,000	255,000,000	368,000,000	113,000,000	10,000,000
Whole of England and Wales	189,000,000	329,000,000	140,000,000	358,000,000	529,000,000	171,000,000	31,000,000
Scotland	27,000,000	41,000,000	14,000,000	44,000,000	61,000,000	17,000,000	3,000,000
Ireland	26,000,000	40,000,000	14,000,000	41,000,000	52,000,000	11,000,000	Falling off 3,000,000
The United Kingdom	242,000,000	410,000,000	168,000,000	443,000,000	642,000,000	199,000,000	31,000,000

The foregoing table shows that the actual increase of correspondence in 1863 over 1854 (the period during which the improvements described in the foregoing pages were effected) exceeded the actual increase in 1853 over 1844 by 31 millions of letters; that this excess of increase in the later of the two periods extended to all parts of the United Kingdom except Ireland, the deficiency of increase in that country being attributable probably to the rapid diminution of the population; that out of the gross excess of increase (which amounted to 34 millions) 21 millions accrued in the London district, and that of these 21 millions 14 millions were London district local letters.

In many of the smaller Postal districts, the particulars of which are contained in the table printed at pages 6 to 11, the proportionate increase of correspondence in 1863 on 1854 has been very great. The correspondence of the whole kingdom has increased in that period at the rate of 44 per cent., but the local correspondence of London has increased at the rate of 65 per cent., and the whole correspondence of London at the rate of 56 per cent.; whilst that of Birmingham has increased at the rate of 54, that of Birkenhead at 71, that of Blackburn at 59, that of Bolton at 90, that of Bradford at 62, that of Chester at 76, that of Darlington at 70, that of Derby at 88, that of Leicester at 93, that of Halifax at 73, that of Leeds at 69, that of Warrington at 96, that of Wigan at 73, and that of Wolverhampton at 78 per cent.

The extraordinary growth, during the period, of Folkstone and Malvern as places of resort for visitors is well shown by the fact that the correspondence of Folkstone has increased at the rate of 158 per cent., and that of Malvern at the rate of 162 per cent.

Those columns of the tables printed at pages 6 to 13, which give the proportion of letters to population, or the number of letters per head, go to prove that the habit of letter writing had become much more generally diffused in 1863 than in 1854.

The proportion of letters to population would appear to be exceptionally high at Brighton, Folkstone, Margate, Ramsgate, Malvern, Leamington, and Southport and some other places of like kind; but this is attributable to the fact that the numbers of the resident populations only are given in the tables, and that the letters are the letters of the resident and non-resident populations.

It is probable that in the case of London the constant influx and efflux of a large non-resident population tends somewhat to raise the number of letters per head in London above what it would seem to be if the letters of the resident population alone could be taken into account. But looking to the proportion of local letters (which must be mainly those of the resident population) to the population of the London district, there appears reason for believing that the number of letters per head is higher in the London district than in any other part of the kingdom.

The Foreign and Colonial letters coming into the United Kingdom for delivery are about one fiftieth of the whole number of letters delivered, and the letters despatched to Foreign Countries and Colonies are nearly equal in number to those which are received. The following Table will give a general view of the increase which has taken place in the most important classes of Foreign and Colonial letters since the year 1857, the first year for which an account of the numbers of such letters can be given.

Number of Letters passing between the United Kingdom, and	1857.	1863.	Increase.
Africa, West Coast	51,000	103,000	52,000
Australia (Outwards only)	913,000	1,392,000	479,000
Belgium	576,000	847,000	271,000
Brazil	146,000	242,000	96,000
Bremen	106,000	112,000	6,000
Ceylon	66,000	115,000	49,000
East Indies	1,258,000	1,624,000	366,000
France*	4,206,000	6,373,000	2,167,000
Hamburgh	643,000	1,038,000	395,000
Holland	413,000	524,000	111,000
China	150,000	309,000	159,000
West Indies and Pacific	604,000	704,000	100,000

* In 1854, i.e. before the reduction of postage to France, the correspondence with France amounted to only 3,000,000 letters.

It would be hard to determine what proportion of the marked increase of correspondence which is exhibited in the foregoing pages is attributable to the improvements effected by the Post Office, and what to the growth of trade and commerce, and the more general diffusion of education. Some increase would doubtless have taken place if the improvements had been less marked, or if there had been no improvement at all. In some cases the Post Office has, no doubt, conferred a benefit on the correspondence without thereby increasing it. It seems highly probable, for instance, that no greater increase of correspondence has followed the reduction of postage on letters to British North America and Australia than would have been brought about by the gradual increase of trade, and the growth in the number of correspondents, if no reduction of postage had taken place. In other cases, again, the Post Office may fairly believe that it has stimulated correspondence. Thus the division of London into districts, and the arrangements consequent on that division, would appear to have given a most powerful stimulus to the local correspondence of London; and the correspondence between the United Kingdom and France would certainly appear to have been increased by the direct action of the Post Office on two occasions; first when the postage was reduced, and next when the period required for the transmission of a letter and the receipt of a reply was shortened in the manner which I have described.

One class of letters, the letters containing advertisements, has certainly been increased enormously, if indeed it has not been

altogether created by the Post Office. The following Table, which is compiled from Returns taken in London only, will give some information, though very imperfect information, as to the number of circulars, of the nature of advertisements, which pass through the post at the letter rates of postage. During the year 1863 an account was taken in London of 3,957,000 letters which were obviously circulars, and of which 3,485,000 could be assigned to various trades and societies in the proportions shown by the following Table. The number of letters recorded as circulars, however, is much below the actual number posted in London, as circulars which are posted in small quantities escape notice. It is believed that 15 per cent. of the total number of letters posted in London contain printed enclosures. The following is the Table referred to:

By whom posted.	Number.	By whom posted.	Number.
Agricultural Hall Company	5,451	Hotel Companies	6,478
Art Societies	25,174	Insurance Companies	291,904
Auctioneers	1,764	Iron Merchants	4,500
Austrian Lottery Office	141,117	Ironmongers	2,382
Banking Companies	26,965	Kamptulicon and Rubber Companies	6,528
Botanical Societies	1,400	Land Companies	29,144
Candle Makers	10,302	Loan Companies	12,150
Carpet Manufacturers	19,056	Mining Companies	5,415
City Election Committee (no Opposition)	15,765	Oil and Colour Men	3,200
Coal Merchants and Companies	36,527	Printers and Librarians	63,223
Chocolate Makers	12,237	Provision Merchants	20,512
Colonial Brokers	3,500	Publishers and Booksellers	58,583
Commission Agents	7,550	Purveyors	2,138
Confectioners	12,464	Railway Companies	348,159
Corn Merchants and Factors	4,344	Religious and Charitable Institutions	307,615
*Crystal Palace Company	28,291	Seedsmen and Florists	18,388
Distillers and Brewers	21,237	Soap Makers	4,136
Drapers	1,690,052	Starch Makers	18,103
Earthenware Manufacturers	5,300	Steam Navigation Company	10,536
Flour Company	17,100	Tailors	12,791
Food for Cattle Company	2,856	Tea and Coffee Dealers	4,688
Gas Company	12,768	Tobacconists	6,021
Glass Dealers	9,160	Upholsterers	16,000
Grocers	11,780	Vitriol Makers	2,000
Hatters	1,849	Watch Makers	4,600
Hop Merchants	9,563	Wine Merchants	101,502
Horticultural Society	1,275		

* In March 1859 the Sacred Harmonic Society, in conjunction with the Crystal Palace Company, posted on one day upwards of 400,000 circulars with regard to the then projected Handel Festival. These circulars were despatched to the Post Office in two vans, which they filled.

Book Post and Pattern Post.

In addition to the circulars (of the nature of advertisements) which pass through the Post Office at the letter rate of postage, an immense number (all in fact which consist of printed matter and exceed half an ounce in weight) pass under the regulations of the Book Post. By the establishment of the Book Post and Pattern Post the Post Office has created for itself two new branches of business, and given new, and I think, marked facilities to the whole trading community for the extension of trade and commerce. The effect of the establishment of the Book Post is too well known to need farther comment here, but the existence and the regulations of the Pattern Post are not as yet thoroughly known or understood, and demand some words of explanation.

The Foreign Pattern Post was first established by me, under your Lordships sanction, in the year 1862, and was then applied to France only, but since the commencement of the present year it has been extended to the under-mentioned countries and places: Canada (by Canadian packet), Italy, Constantinople, Malta, Gibraltar, Alexandria, Suez, Cairo, India, Penang, Singapore, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Liberia, and many other extensions are in progress.

The Inland Pattern Post was established in the autumn of 1863. In the course of the present year I received a memorial from the associated Chambers of Commerce, praying for a reduction of the rates of postage for Inland Patterns, and for an extension of the advantages of the Pattern Post to the staple manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield. After careful consideration of the question, I had much satisfaction in recommending to your Lordships a full compliance with the latter part of the memorialists' request, and a reduction in the rates of postage to the extent of one third at each step in the scale of charge.

The following are now the principal regulations of the Inland Pattern Post. The regulations of the Foreign Pattern Post, with the exception of the regulations as to charge, will shortly be assimilated to those of the Inland Post.

The rates of postage are—

For a packet of patterns or samples—	*s.*	*d.*
Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight - - -	0	2
Exceeding 4 oz. but not exceeding 8 oz. in weight	0	4
„ 8 oz. „ 16 oz. „ -	0	8
„ 16 oz. „ 24 oz. „ -	1	0

No packet of patterns or samples must exceed 24 oz. in weight. The patterns or samples must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and, indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; and the quantity of any material, sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having, on this ground, an intrinsic value. There must be no writing or printing in addition to the

address of the person for whom the packet is intended, except the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles. The patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to admit of being examined easily. Samples of seeds, &c. may be enclosed in boxes made of cardboard, or in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened.

It will be seen that the extensions of the Pattern Post have been effected gradually, and with caution. It has, indeed, been necessary so to proceed. The organization of the Post Office is so vast, and the means which it possesses for rapid and constant communication, even with the most distant and the least populous parts of the kingdom, are so complete, that the public have a constantly growing motive for requesting that the distribution of other articles than letters may be added to the primary duties of the department. And the department also may be said to lie under a constantly increasing temptation to extend its operations, and to undertake, at the request of the public, new duties, for the performance of which it is fully qualified, but which no private organization could so satisfactorily accomplish. There are, however, many serious obstacles to such extensions. There can be no doubt that the Book Post has entailed a very large increase of expense on the Post Office, and that it has made the primary duty of the department—the duty of distributing letters—more difficult of performance than it might otherwise have been. By the establishment of the Book Post the gross weight of the mails, and the weight to be carried by each letter carrier, have been increased, and by it the operations of sorting have been much complicated. It did not appear to me, however, that the objections which might have been raised in the first instance against the establishment of the Book Post would, when that Post had been fully established, tell with equal weight against the establishment of a Pattern Post. It appeared to me, that I might so regulate the Pattern Post as to guard against undue addition to the gross weight of the mails, or to the burdens of individual letter carriers, that the special arrangements which had been made for the sortation and examination of book packets would to a great extent suffice for the sortation and examination of pattern packets, and that as the establishment of a Pattern Post would benefit not one trade only, but every trade throughout the country, the Post Office might, with propriety, enter on the experiment. I am happy to say, that hitherto the experiment has been entirely successful. The full account of its results belongs rather to the Report for the year 1864 than to the Report which I now have the honour to submit; but the following Tables, which show the number of patterns or samples of each kind posted in London, and the number posted in the provinces for transmission to London, during one month of 1864, will, I am confident, prove interesting to your Lordships.

DESCRIPTION and NUMBERS of PATTERNS and SAMPLES posted in LONDON during one Month of 1864.

Patterns or Samples.	Totals.	Patterns or Samples.	Totals.
Tea	7,151	Blue	30
Sugar	3,304	Belts	1
Coffee	430	Biscuits	15
Currants	292	Brass	6
Cocoa	2	Elastic	1
Sago and Spice	11	Printed Cottons	7
Ginger	3	Tailors Patterns	20
Rice	245	Gum	2
Oilcake	19	Wax Candles	1
Hops	1,034	Raisins	30
Seeds	243	Rosin	1
Wool	576	Tobacco	1
Silks	228	Lace	5
Ladies Dresses	116	Umbrella Handles	1
Muslins and Merinos	7	Damask and Chintz	22
Calico	63	Feathers	5
Canvas	9	Buckles	1
Alpaca and Stuffs	822	Peas	5
Ribbon	11	Licorice	1
Flannel	20	Locks	1
Cloth (Woollen)	689	Flour	3
Carpet	24	Rings	1
Worsted	1	Bran	2
Trimmings	1	Dried Fruits	16
Cotton	49	Nuts	2
Corn	113	Shellac	14
Drugs	20	Sewing Cotton	1
India Rubber	4	Hosiery	1
Leather	7	Asphalte	1
Buttons	2	Tape	1
Hooks	45	Pencils	1
String	3	Envelopes	2
Wood	1	Flax	1
Wax	1	Cords	1
Felt	68	Gloves	4
Wire	1	Shirts	25
Arrowroot	4	Crape	1
Isinglass	7	Herbs	1
Cocoa Fibre	1	Bark	1
Iron	3	Sand Paper	1
Screws	2	Brushes	1
Glue	18	Blacklead	15
Knives	1	Tin	1
Indigo	1	Metal	2
Hemp	4	Combs	1

DESCRIPTION and NUMBERS of PATTERNS and SAMPLES posted in the PROVINCES for transmission to LONDON during one Month of 1864.

Patterns or Samples.	Totals.	Patterns or Samples.	Totals.
Tea	136	Sewing Cotton	19
Sugar	178	Glue	5
Coffee	14	Nails	2
Currants	14	Boots and Shoes	8
Oilcake	3	Caps	3
Hops	53	Bobbins	2
Seeds	18	Keys	1
Wool	118	Beans	3
Silks	320	Meal	3
Ladies Dresses	1	Needlework	7
Muslins and Merinoes	15	Shirt Fronts	2
Calico	72	Rice	1
Canvas	35	Belts	1
Alpaca and Stuffs	907	Brick	1
Velvet	6	Cotton Cords	7
Flannel	22	Candles	1
Cloth (Woollen)	525	Flour	3
Carpet	65	Beads	2
Worsted	2	Feathers	3
Hosiery	56	Blue	1
Trimmings	6	Gun Waddings	14
Oilcloth	8	Pins	1
Cotton	72	Staple	1
Flax	22	Wooden Moulds	7
Corn	189	Hooks	2
Hair	6	Purses	1
Buttons	9	Tallow	1
India Rubber	10	Gas Fittings	4
Leather	4	Carriage Trimmings	2
Pens	3	Slippers	1
Yarn	24	Chains	1
Hemp	3	Frock	1
Webbing	8	Flannel Vests	3
Ore	9	China	1
Pipe Clay	4	Cigar Case	1
String	14	Nets	1
Soap	1	Spice	1
Brass	2	Lamp Cottons	1
Wire	3	Cribbage Board	1
Buckles	1	Pinchers	2
Ribbon	3	Cuffs	2
Stays	1	Braces	1
Gilt Moulding	1	Corks	2
Cocoa	1	Bran	1
Tin Canister	2	Lint	1
Printed Cottons	19	Watch Works	2
Raisins	1	Spectacle Cases	1
Tobacco	1	Potatoes	1
Iron	8	Ivory	1
Salt	3	Lozenges	1
Stocks	6	Files	1
Linseed	3	Hay	1
Rope	1	Taps	1
Drugs	6	Shawls	2
Gloves	10	Eardrops	1

PALL MALL

Registration of Letters.

In the year 1861, with your Lordships' sanction, two measures, having for their common object the lessening of the temptations to which the servants of the Post Office had been exposed, by the transmission of valuable property in unregistered letters, were introduced by me. By the first of these measures the fee for the registration of letters was reduced from 6*d.* to 4*d.*; by the second, it was arranged that letters which were posted without registration, but which appeared unquestionably to contain coin, should be compulsorily registered by the department, and charged with a double registration fee, to be paid by the addressee. The result of these combined measures has been satisfactory. The number of registered letters has risen from 1,457,000 in 1860 to 1,965,000 in 1863; and the number of applications for missing letters containing coin has fallen from about 6,000 to about 2,000 per annum. On the other hand, the good effect of these measures has to a great extent been neutralized by the growth of the practice of transmitting postage stamps through the Post; the applications for missing letters containing postage stamps having risen precisely in the proportion in which the applications for missing letters containing coin have fallen. The proportion of missing letters to the whole correspondence of the country is exceedingly small, inasmuch as not more than one letter in every 23,000 goes astray; and of those which go astray many are eventually recovered; but the actual number of missing letters is still far too great. During the present year great efforts have been made within the department to detect and check dishonesty; many dishonest persons have been brought to justice, and the perpetrators of some conspicuous robberies have been discovered and punished.

That vigilance, however, which can only detect and punish is at the best unsatisfactory in its results; but so long as the public will not co-operate with the department by withholding the temptations to crime, no better results can be expected. So long as the public persist in sending large sums of money in unregistered letters, so long will men be found ready, in an establishment so large as is the Post Office, to avail themselves of the opportunities for crime thus culpably afforded to them. The principal officers of the department are actively engaged in considering whether any further inducement to resort to the Registration or Money Order systems can with propriety be offered to the public, and I shall be glad if they find themselves able to recommend the grant of any such additional inducements; but, in the meanwhile, I would remind the public that the securities of either system can at present be purchased very cheaply, and that the letter, which if it be not registered, may offer a strong temptation to any one of many persons, may, by the payment of fourpence, be made to offer hardly any temptation at all, and to offer that very slight temptation only to a few.

The Money Order Office.

It will be seen from the tables printed at pages 6 to 13 of this Report that the number of Money Order Offices has been largely increased (at the rate of 60 per cent.) since the year 1854. But the increase of accommodation to the public is not adequately represented by the increase in the number of Money Order Offices. Up to the year 1859 a large number of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom were minor Money Order Offices, were limited to an issue of 50*l.* per diem, and were required to send the advices of orders issued by them through their Metropolitan Offices, instead of sending them direct to the Paying Offices. The payment of the orders thus issued and advised was considerably retarded, especially in Scotland where the course of post is often unavoidably long. The distinction between Minor and Major Order Offices was abolished in England and Wales on the 1st of October 1859, and in Scotland and Ireland on the 1st January 1860. At the period when the abolition of this distinction commenced there were 870 Minor Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom.

In the year 1856 the Offices of Malta and Gibraltar were permitted to issue Money Orders on the United Kingdom. In 1859 the Money Order business for both issue and payment was extended to Canada. In 1860 the United Kingdom began to draw Money Orders on Malta and Gibraltar, and in 1862, 1863, and the present year Money Order business of both kinds has been commenced with various Colonies, so that it is now carried on with Malta, Gibraltar, Canada, British Guiana, the Cape, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the West Coast of Africa, the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand, and a large number of the West Indian Colonies. The following Table will show the progress of Colonial Money Order business from its commencement to the close of 1863:—

Year.	Money Orders issued in United Kingdom for payment in Colonies.		Money Orders issued in Colonies for payment in United Kingdom.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1856	—	—	3,965	12,961
1857	—	—	4,744	14,168
1858	—	—	3,724	10,050
1859	709	2,256	8,102	22,943
1860	2,649	7,726	13,605	40,256
1861	4,315	12,259	16,273	47,274
1862	6,234	22,899	28,371	110,437
1863	8,194	31,373	44,720	177,314

It will be seen from the tables printed at pages 6 to 11 of this Report that in certain Postal Districts the orders paid are

largely in excess of the orders issued. Amongst these the London District is the most conspicuous. In it, in the year 1863, the orders issued amounted to 19 per cent. of the whole issue of the kingdom, whilst the orders paid in it were 28 per cent. of the whole payments of the kingdom.

In Ashton, Birmingham, Bristol, Burton, Chester, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Ipswich, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Margate, Norwich, Plymouth, Preston, Reading, Sheffield, Truro, West Bromwich, and York, the payments were in excess of the issues.

The following table, which shows what proportion of the whole issues and payments in 1854 and 1863 pertained to each principal section of the kingdom, shows also that the distribution of Money Order business since 1854 has undergone hardly any alteration, the increase having been rateably divided amongst all the sections.

Locality.	Proportion of Issues to Total Issues.		Proportion of Payments to Total Payments.	
	1854.	1863.	1854.	1863.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
London District	17·2	19·25	28·5	28·
106 Postal Districts in England and Wales	38·	37·	35·	35·
Rest of England and Wales	30·3	29·	20·8	20·
Scotland	7·8	7·75	8·2	9·
Ireland	6·7	7·	7·5	8·
	100·	100·	100·	100·

The Money Order Office, which was established in the first instance for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of small sums by poor persons, has gradually become the bank of the whole trading community. It affords an almost absolute security to those who are desirous of remitting money from one part of the country to another. Money Orders are often lost and often stolen, but the departmental check is so complete that not more than one in every hundred thousand of the orders issued is paid to another than the lawful owner. For orders which are lost or stolen, but not thus fraudulently cashed, duplicates are issued on application by the lawful owner.

Post Office Savings Banks.

The progress and the success of Post Office Savings Banks have been so frequently and so recently described as to render it unnecessary for me here to enter into a further statement of the steps taken in the department under my control to carry into effect the Act for granting "additional facilities for depositing "small sums at interest, with the security of the Government "for due repayment thereof."

The Tables printed at pages 6 to 13 of this Report show that the Post Office Savings Banks have been successful in every part of the country, and that the "additional facilities" which they have afforded have stimulated the growth of prudent and frugal habits throughout the whole population of the kingdom. It is at once matter of surprise and gratification to find that in a period of only two years and a half from the date of their establishment they should have attracted and retained 372,000 depositors, and that the accumulated fund belonging to these depositors should have reached the sum of four millions. But it is a matter of greater gratification to find, what is abundantly proved by the tables above referred to, that by the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks the Legislature has effected, not a mere transfer of depositors from one establishment to another, but a real and considerable increase in the total number of saving persons throughout the kingdom. Those columns of the above cited Tables which show the numbers of depositors in old savings banks prior to the establishment of Post Office Banks, the numbers in old banks and Post Office Banks combined on the 31st March 1864, and the consequent increase in the total numbers of Savings Bank depositors, will furnish many interesting illustrations of my statements.

As, until the Post Office Savings Banks were established, facilities for the safe investment of small sums were given chiefly in wealthy and densely populated places, it need not be matter of surprise that the proportion of Savings Bank depositors to population is highest in such localities. In the London District there is one depositor (taking the depositors in Old banks and those in Post Office Banks together) for every seven persons; in the 106 Postal districts of England and Wales, which are specified in the foregoing Tables, there is one for every thirteen persons; in the rest of England and Wales one for every fifteen persons; in Scotland one for every seventeen persons; and in Ireland one for every sixty-eight persons. I hope that, under the gradual operation of the Post Office Savings Bank system, the proportion of depositors to population will rise greatly even in thinly populated districts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following Tables show in considerable detail the particulars of the Expenditure, Gross Revenue, and Net Revenue, and the total Effective and Non-effective Force of the Post Office, during each of the ten years from 1854 to 1863. It will be seen from them that though a largely increased cost has been incurred by the department in carrying out the improvements described in the foregoing pages, whilst at the same time many additions have been made to the emoluments of Post Office servants, the Net Revenue of the department, after full allowance for all charges, including the cost of Foreign and Colonial Mails, has risen from 389,000*l.* per annum in 1854 to 1,042,000*l.* per annum in 1863. The Tables appear to require no further comment from me.

Force and Expenditure.

Date.	Force. Effective. Staff Officers, Postmasters, Clerks, Sorters, Stampers, Messengers, Guards, Letter Carriers.	Force. Non-Effective. Pensioners.	Cost of Collection and Delivery, of Management, and of Money Order Business. Salaries, Wages, Pensions, Travelling Allowances, Poundage on Sale of Stamps, Commission on Issue of Money Orders, Cost of Uniform Clothing, Medical Expenses, and Cost of Substitutes during Annual Holidays or Sickness of Officers and Men, Official Postage, Law Charges, and Incidental Expenses.	Manufacture of Postage Stamps, *i.e.*, Printing, Paper, and Miscellaneous Charges.	Stationery.	Buildings and Repairs, Rents, Rates, Taxes, Fuel, and Light.	Total Cost of Collection, Delivery, and Management, and of Money Order Business.	Cost of Conveyance of Mails. Conveyance by Coaches, Carts, and Omnibuses.	Conveyance by Railways.	Cost of Supply and Repair of Mail Bags and Boxes, Tolls, and Ferryage, Cost of Apparatus for Exchange of Bags conveyed by Railway, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Conveyance of Mails by private Ships and by Packets under Contract with Admiralty or Post Office.	Conveyance of Mails over Isthmus of Suez and Isthmus of Panama and in other Foreign Parts, and Salaries of Admiralty Agents and other Officers in charge of Foreign and Colonial Mails.	Total Cost of Conveyance.	Total Cost of Post Office Service.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	21,574	327	818,201	17,352	17,143	26,155	878,851	164,955	462,518	10,407	775,018	20,932	1,433,830	2,312,681
1855	22,547	344	956,635	19,467	25,464	43,072	1,044,638	139,089	440,320	13,950	743,746	26,309	1,363,414	2,408,052
1856	23,130	427	1,021,656	18,022	22,491	50,297	1,112,466	141,835	376,363	15,502	759,397	26,531	1,319,628	2,432,094
1857	23,545	481	1,033,667	19,933	27,349	44,893	1,125,842	147,177	422,943	19,344	826,697	22,930	1,439,091	2,564,933
1858	24,186	501	1,075,217	17,988	28,241	93,870	1,215,316	145,616	545,073	18,907	935,883	28,371	1,673,850	2,889,166
1859	24,608	589	1,167,656	20,094	28,642	106,478	1,322,870	147,905	428,647	24,280	948,038	28,730	1,577,600	2,900,470
1860	25,192	765	1,140,396	19,177	34,223	62,215	1,256,011	150,368	490,223	26,985	869,952	29,647	1,567,175	2,823,186
1861	25,376	862	1,114,303	19,414	27,897	85,702	1,247,316	152,508	655,046	25,929	940,657	33,071	1,807,211	3,154,527
1862	25,285	927	1,249,268	19,261	25,821	84,795	1,379,145	152,280	526,966	22,393	821,067	24,700	1,547,406	2,926,551
1863	25,492	1,017	1,254,605	18,485	26,617	81,548	1,381,255	149,333	538,512	20,189	837,655	29,542	1,575,231	2,956,486

Gross and Net Revenue.

Year.	Gross Revenue from Letters, Books, Packets, &c.	Money Order Commission.	Gross Revenue collected by the Post Office.	Produce of the Impressed Stamp on Newspapers collected by Inland Revenue Office.	Total Postal Revenue.	Total Cost of Post Office Service.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	2,619,786	82,076	2,701,862	—	2,701,862	2,312,681	389,181
1855	2,610,949	105,471	2,716,420*	93,000	2,809,420	2,408,052	400,568
1856	2,764,606	103,348	2,867,954	168,000	3,035,954	2,432,094	603,860
1857	2,928,858	106,855	3,035,713	160,000	3,195,713	2,564,933	630,780
1858	2,975,939	111,596	3,087,534	154,000	3,241,535	2,889,166	352,369
1859	3,197,258	116,417	3,313,875	148,249	3,461,924	2,900,470	561,454
1860	3,267,662	121,693	3,389,355	141,810	3,531,165	2,823,186	707,979
1861	3,402,691	127,866	3,530,557	134,571	3,665,128	3,154,527	510,601
1862	3,496,635	136,954	3,633,589	130,415	3,764,004	2,926,551	837,453
1863	3,730,073	144,226	3,874,299	125,156	3,999,455	2,956,486	1,042,969
* Average Net Revenue of first Five Years						— £	475,351
Ditto second ditto						— £	732,091

The following statement of the receipt and disposal of monies on account of Post Office Savings Banks and of the charges of management thereof (which are not included in the charges of management of the Post Office), from the commencement of business to the 31st March 1864, will complete my account of the monetary transactions of the department under my control :

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total amount of deposits, from 16th September 1861 to 31st March 1864, of the interest allowed and added to principal on 31st December 1861, 31st December 1862, and 31st December 1863, and of the interest allowed and paid on closed accounts up to 31st December 1864 - - - - - - -	5,955,774 17 9	
Deduct—		
Repayments to depositors, from 16th September 1861 to 31st March 1864 - - - - - - -	1,858,282 16 7	
Total sum due to all depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks in the United Kingdom on the 31st March 1864 - - - - -		4,097,492 1 2
Surplus of assets over liabilities - - - - - -		10,052 1 0
	£	4,107,544 2 2

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total amount of the sums paid by the Postmaster General to the National Debt Commissioners for investment, and of the interest received on such investments, from 16th September 1861 to 31st March 1864, exclusive of dividends payable on the 5th April 1864 - - -	- - -	4,143,969 5 5	
Deduct—			
*Amount which has been repaid by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of 54,885*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, being the amount paid for the expenses of management of the Post Office Savings Banks from 16th September 1861 to 31st March 1864 - -	45,992 6 4		
Amount of sums transferred from Post Office Savings Banks to Savings Banks - - - - -	2,369 9 11		
		48,361 16 3	
Balance remaining in the hands of the Postmaster General to be paid over for investment - - -	20,829 9 4		4,095,607 9 2
*Less expenses for one Quarter to 31st March 1864, which had not then been recovered from National Debt Commissioners - - - - -	8,892 16 4		
		- - -	11,936 13 0
		£	4,107,544 2 2

Conclusion.

I should ill discharge the duty which I owe to your Lordships, and to those who are placed under my control, if, at the close of a Report in which the progress of so many improvements has been described, I failed to express my sense of the conduct of those by whom these improvements have been so ably planned and so diligently carried out. It must not be supposed that these vast changes, in an organization so complex and so delicate as that of the Post Office, could have been effected without the cordial co-operation of many able men, who for the most part could have but little hope of making themselves known beyond the Department, but who nevertheless have laboured long and diligently to promote the success of its several undertakings. Thus much, I am bound to urge, on behalf of many valuable public servants, to whose talent and zeal the country is indebted for the minute arrangements and the rapid and complete development of many of the plans which I have described.

But I am especially bound to express, as I already have expressed in my place in Parliament, my regret that the Post Office should have lost the services of so distinguished a man as Sir Rowland Hill, who, on account of failing health, has been compelled to retire from the office of Secretary, after having held that office throughout the entire period in which the improvements described by me have taken place. It is but fitting that in this Report, the tenth of a series dating from his assumption of the office of Secretary, and in which all those evidences of his zeal and ability which the previous Reports contained are summed up, I should record my sense of the great merits which your Lordships have already recognised, and to which the Legislature has awarded a special mark of its approbation.

I have appointed Mr. Tilley, who was the senior assistant secretary, to succeed Sir Rowland Hill, and the place vacated by him has been filled up by the promotion of Mr. Scudamore, who, amongst other able men whose claims I fully considered, seemed to me to possess the highest qualifications for the office.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' obedient Servant,
STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1858).

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT,

PRESENTED BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT
TO PARLIAMENT,

ON THE

EXECUTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 98.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *July* 1864.

554.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

SUMMARY of the Business transacted in the Local Government Act Office, under the Local Government Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict., c. 98), since the date of the last Annual Report (26th July 1863), to the 28th July 1864.

The Local Government Act has been adopted in the following places, and the notice of adoption has been duly gazetted :—

Abersychan (District)	Monmouthshire.
Astley Bridge (District)	Lancashire.
Astley Abbotts (Parish)	Salop.
Atherton (Township)	Lancashire.
Awre (Parish)	Gloucestershire.
Bacup (District)	Lancashire.
Barnet (District)	Middlesex & Herts.
Bedford (Township)	Lancashire.
Bethesda (District)	Carnarvonshire.
Bingley (part of Township)	Yorkshire.
Birstal (District)	Yorkshire.
Blandford Forum (District	Dorsetshire.
Bowdon (Township)	Cheshire.
Burton-on-Trent (Township)	Derbyshire.
Birkshaw-cum-Hunsworth (District)	Yorkshire.
Brigg (District)	Lincolnshire.
Briton Ferry (Parish)	Glamorganshire.
Broughton (Parish)	Lincolnshire.
Clayton-le-Moors (Township)	Lancashire.
Cockermouth (Township)	Cumberland.
Cottingham (Parish)	Yorkshire.
Cowpen (District)	Northumberland.
Crompton (Township)	Lancashire.
Droylsden (District)	Lancashire.
Failsworth (Township)	Lancashire.
Falmouth (Parish)	Cornwall.
Farnworth (Township)	Lancashire.
Gorton (Township)	Lancashire.
Great Harwood (Township)	Lancashire.
Harborne (Parish)	Staffordshire.
Heap (Middle Division) (Township)	Lancashire.
Heaton (Township)	Yorkshire.
Halliwell (Township)	Lancashire.
Hollingworth (Township)	Cheshire.
Hoole (District)	Cheshire.
Hopwood (Township)	Lancashire.
Hornsea (Parish)	Yorkshire.
Howdon (District)	Northumberland.

Hyde (Parish)	Cheshire.
Idle, part of (Township)	Yorkshire.
Ilkeston (Parish)	Derbyshire.
Jarrow (District)	Durham.
Lower Mitton (Hamlet)	Worcestershire.
Ludgvan (Parish)	Cornwall.
Mossley (District)	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire.
Newnham (Parish)	Gloucestershire.
North Darley (Township)	Derbyshire.
Okehampton (Borough)	Devonshire.
Openshaw Township)	Lancashire.
Old Swindon (District)	Wilts.
Otley (Township)	Yorkshire.
Oxford (City)	Oxfordshire.
Panteg (Parish)	Monmouthshire.
Pennington (Township)	Lancashire.
Pickering (Township)	Yorkshire.
Portsmouth (Borough)	Hants.
Quick Mere (Middle Division of)	Yorkshire.
Quorndon (Township)	Leicestershire.
Ramsbottom (Parish)	Lancashire.
Ramsgate (Parish)	Kent.
Ravensthorpe (District)	Yorkshire.
Ripon (Borough)	Yorkshire.
Royton (Township)	Lancashire.
Ruskington (Parish)	Lincolnshire.
Spennymoor (District)	Durham.
Smallthorne (District)	Staffordshire.
South Stockton (District)	Yorkshire.
Stockport (Borough)	Cheshire and Lancashire.
Sutton (Township)	Lancashire.
Swindon New Town (District)	Wilts.
Tamworth (Borough)	Staffordshire and Warwickshire.
Tow Law (District)	Durham.
Tunbridge Wells (District)	Kent.
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley (Township)	Lancashire.
Ventnor (Town)	Isle of Wight.
Wallingford (Borough)	Berks.
Westbury-on-evern (Parish)	Gloucestershire.
Westleigh (Township)	Lancashire.
Whitwick (Parish)	Leicestershire.
Witney (Township)	Oxon.
Witton-cum-Twambrookes (Township)	Cheshire.
Wolborough (Parish)	Devonshire.
Workington (Town)	Cumberland.
Yeardsley-cum-Whaley (Township)	Cheshire.

The Local Government Act has been partially adopted in the following places, to complete Local Acts, and to meet local requirements:—

Ashton-under-Lyne (Borough)	Lancashire.
Ditto (ditto)	ditto.
Bedford (Borough)	Bedfordshire.
Burnley (Borough)	Lancashire.

Chorley District	Lancashire.
Huddersfield (District)	Yorkshire
Newton-in-Mackerfield (Town)	Lancashire.
Oldham (Borough)	Lancashire.
Stalybridge (Borough)	Lancashire and Cheshire.
Whitehaven (Port and Town)	Cumberland.

PETITIONS have been presented for settlement of boundaries under the Act, and boundaries have been settled accordingly in the following places:—

Abersychan.
Astley Bridge.
Atherton.
Blandford Forum.
Brigg.
Cowpen.
Droylsden.
Heywood.
Hoole.
Howdon.
Mossley.
Nelson-in-Marsden.
Ravensthorpe.
Rawtenstall.
Seaton Carew.
Sharples (Astley Bridge).
Trevethin (Abersychan).
Tunbridge Wells.
Tyldesley.

INQUIRIES have been made by the Inspectors into the following applications, petitions, and appeals, and report made thereon:—

Bacup	(Division of district into wards.)
Bolton	(Compulsory purchase of land.)
Bridlington	(Ditto.)
Bradford (York)	(Ditto.)
Brighouse	(Repeal of Local Act.)
Brixham	(Alteration of Local Act.)
Burnley	(Ditto.)
Crompton	(For division of district.)
Crosby, Great	(Extension of borrowing powers.)
Harrogate	(Compulsory taking of land.)
Hexham	(Ditto.)
Leamington	(Into appeal of Mrs. Willes.)
Lockwood	(Extension of district.)
Matlock Bath	(For separation of district.)
Oswaldtwistle	(Compulsory taking of land.)
Penzance	(Ditto.)
Shanklin	(Repeal of Local Act.)
Stockport	(Compulsory taking of land.)
Stroud	(Extension of borrowing powers.)
Stow-on-the-Wold	(Into validity of vote for the adoption of the Act.)
Swindon	(Exclusion of certain townships from district.)
Tormoham	(Compulsory taking of land.)
Tunbridge Wells	(Alteration of Local Acts.)
Ventnor	(Repeal of Local Act.)
Woolwich	(Compulsory taking of land.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS, &c. have been made by the Home Secretary in the following cases, after investigation and report by this Office:—

Awre	(Special order on adoption of Act.)
Atherton	(Order dismissing appeal.)
Barnet	(Order on appeal.)
Ditto	(Order as to costs.)
Bacup	(Order as to division of district.)
Birstal	(Order dismissing appeal.)
Bretforton	(Order disallowing adoption of Act.)
Bowdon	(Special order on adoption of Act.)
Brigg	(Order appointing summoning officer.)
Birkenshaw-cum-Hunsworth	(Order approving adoption of Act.)
Broughton	(Ditto.)
Caythorpe	(Order disallowing adoption of Act.)
Crompton	(Order as to division of district.)
Cury	(Order disallowing adoption of Act)
Croston	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Cockermouth	(Order dismissing appeal.)
Falmouth	(Order as to costs.)
Grade	(Order disallowing adoption of Act.)
Gwinear	(Ditto.)
Gulval	(Ditto.)
Gunwalloe	(Ditto.)
Germoe	(Ditto.)
Hopwood	(Special order on adoption of Act.)
Heaton	(Ditto.)
Hollingworth	(Ditto.)
Ham Common	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Hoole	(Order on appeal, and special order on adoption of Act by part of township.)
Hornsea	(Order on appeal.)
Heap	(Order apointing summoning officer.)
Holm Cultram	(Order as to division of district.)
Ilkeston	(Order dismissing appeal.)
Jarrow	(Order dismissing appeals.)
Kirkheaton	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Leamington	(Orders as to costs.)
Lenham	(Order disallowing adoption.)
Lower Mitton	(Special order on adoption.)
Mold	(Order remitting surcharge.)
North Darley	(Order dismissing appeal, and special order as to adoption.)
Newnham	(Special order on adoption of Act.)
Newton Heath	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Northwich	(Ditto.)
Okehampton	(Special order on adoption of Act.)
Quorndon	(Ditto.)
Ruskington	(Ditto.)
Smallthorne	(Ditto.)
Sunderland	(Order on extension of public park.)
Sithney	(Order disallowing adoption of Act.)
Stow-on-the-Wold	(Order on appeal, declaring vote of adoption of Act invalid.)

Swindon, Old - - (Order on appeal praying to be excluded from district.)
Tickhill - - - (Order disallowing adoption of Act.)
Toxteth Park - - (Order remitting surcharge.)
Ventnor - - - (Order dismissing appeal.)
West Derby - - (Order remitting surcharge.)
Westbury-on-Severn - (Special order on adoption.)
Wallingford - - (Ditto.)
Winchcomb - - (Order on appeal against adoption.)

SANCTIONS granted between the 26th July 1863 and the 28th July 1864, after Investigation and Report made thereon to Secretary of State.

District.	County.	Amount Sanctioned. £.	s.	d.	Purpose of Loan.
Accrington - -	Lancaster -	4,000	-	-	Purchase of buildings and tolls.
Ashford - -	Kent - -	400	-	-	Main sewerage.
Basford - -	Notts - -	2,000	-	-	Street improvement.
Birkdale - -	Lancaster -	2,000	-	-	Gas-pipes, &c.
Barton St. Michael	Gloucester -	800	-	-	Sewerage.
Barton St. Mary	Ditto -	1,550	-	-	Ditto.
Baildon - -	York -	1,421	16	-	Water supply.
Bromsgrove -	Worcester -	3,000	-	-	Making a new street.
Brecon - -	Brecknock -	5,000	-	-	Water supply.
Bath - - -	Somerset - -	1,500	-	-	Sewerage.
Birstal - -	York - -	5,000	-	-	Water supply.
Bedford - -	Bedford - -	5,000	-	-	To pay debts of Town Council.
Brighton - -	Sussex - -	10,000	-	-	Street improvement.
Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk - -	1,500	-	-	Water supply.
Bradford - -	York - -	100,000	-	-	Purchase of land for street improvement.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	10,000	-	-	Main sewerage.
Buxton - -	Derby - -	2,500	-	-	Erection of Town-Hall and purchase of rights.
Canton - -	Glamorgan -	300	-	-	Sewerage.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	150	-	-	Purchase of gas-pillars, &c.
Croydon - -	Kent - -	3,000	-	-	Pleasure grounds.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1,500	-	-	Slaughter-houses.
Croston - -	Lancaster - -	3,000	-	-	Water supply, paving, &c.
Charlton Kings -	Gloucester -	1,182	-	-	Main sewerage works.
Dartmouth -	Devon - -	7,000	-	-	Street improvement.
Darlington -	Durham - -	7,000	-	-	Main sewerage.
Derby - -	Derby - -	150	-	-	Improving Sadler Gate bridge.
Durham - -	Durham - -	600	-	-	Street improvement.
Ealing - -	Middlesex -	15,000	-	-	Drainage.
East Vale - -	Stafford - -	150	-	-	Purchase of sewers, grids, pipes, &c.
Eccleshill - -	York - -	500	-	-	Water supply.
Eastbourne -	Sussex - -	7,000	-	-	Sewerage.
Elland - -	York - -	1,000	-	-	Drainage.
Farnworth - -	Lancaster - -	2,000	-	-	Street improvement.
Fareham - -	Hants - -	1,500	-	-	Paving.
Great Yarmouth -	Norfolk - -	2,000	-	-	Extension of Marine Parade.
Halifax - -	York - -	14,000	-	-	Street improvement.
Halstead - -	Essex - -	3,500	-	-	Water supply.

District.	County.	Amount Sanctioned. £.	s.	d.	Purpose of Loan.
Halstead	Essex	1,500	–	–	Drainage.
Hexham	Northumberland	12,000	–	–	Main sewerage.
Holywell	Flint	4,000	–	–	Purchase of land.
Hastings	Sussex	1,000	–	–	Extending water supply.
Ditto	Ditto	7,000	–	–	Water supply.
Ipswich	Suffolk	2,250	–	–	Street improvement.
Jarrow	Durham	5,300	–	–	Sewerage.
Keswick	Cumberland	1,500	–	–	Ditto.
Kingston-upon-Hull.	York	10,000	–	–	Street improvement.
Layton-with-Warbrick.	Lancaster	2,000	–	–	Outlet to sewer.
Llangollen	Denbigh	3,000	–	–	Market Hall.
Lower Brixham	Devon	500	–	–	Outlet to sewer.
Margate	Kent	350	–	–	Street improvement.
Melton-Mowbray	Leicester	1,200	–	–	Main sewerage.
Mold	Flint	1,000	–	–	Paving, &c.
Morley	York	5,000	–	–	Main sewerage.
Mossley	Lancaster, York, and Chester.	200	–	–	Lighting.
Norwich	Norfolk	4,000	–	–	Street improvement.
Nottingham	Notts	40,000	–	–	Ditto.
Plymouth	Devon	10,000	–	–	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	10,000	–	–	Street improvement, paving, &c.
Reading	Berks	2,000	–	–	Street improvement.
Redcar	York	400	–	–	For board-room.
Ruthin	Denbigh	3,500	–	–	Purchase of land.
Sandgate	Kent	500	–	–	Water supply.
Sandown	Isle of Wight	750	–	–	Drainage.
Ditto	Ditto	1,000	–	–	Ditto.
Shanklin	Ditto	4,100	–	–	Water supply and drainage.
Smallthorne	Stafford	160	–	–	Street formation, &c.
Southwick	Durham	400	–	–	Drainage.
South Shields	Ditto	3,000	–	–	Paving, &c.
Stroud	Gloucester	400	–	–	Water supply.
Sheerness	Kent	8,000	–	–	Ditto.
Shipley	York	7,300	–	–	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	7,800	–	–	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	7,800	–	–	Ditto.
Swansea	Glamorgan	15,000	–	–	Ditto.
Taunton	Somerset	1,200	–	–	Street improvement.
Tottenham	Middlesex	2,000	–	–	Water supply.
Ditto	Ditto	2,100	–	–	Paving.
Ditto	Ditto	7,600	–	–	Sewerage.
Ditto	Ditto	7,600	–	–	Main drainage.
Tow Law	Durham	1,000	–	–	Ditto.
Toxteth Park	Lancaster	1,000	–	–	Sewerage.
Tranmere	Chester	8,500	–	–	Ditto.
Tynemouth	Northumberland	500	–	–	Sewerage of Cullercoats.
West Cowes	Isle of Wight	500	–	–	Water supply.
West Ham	Essex	11,000	–	–	Paving, kerbing, &c.
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	1,000	–	–	Street paving.
Weymouth	Dorset	1,500	–	–	Paving and street improvement.
Wolborough	Devon	1,889	10	–	Sewerage.
Wolverhampton	Stafford	37,000	–	–	Main sewerage.
Wrexham	Denbigh	2,000	–	–	Slaughter-houses.

BYE-LAWS prepared by Local Boards of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, and by Local Boards constituted under the Local Government Act, 1858, for the following places, have been confirmed by the Secretary of State, having been first examined and reported on :—

Aldershot.
Awre.
Ashford.
Astley Bridge.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Almondbury.
Atherton.
Allerton.
Bedford.
Blaydon.
Blyth.
Burnley.
Buxton.
Bacup.
Barnet.
Birstal.
Blandford Forum.
Bethesda.
Brighton.
Barnstaple.
Barton-on-Humber.
Bradley.
Bradford.
Bonsall.
Bakewell.
Bollington.
Bicester Market End.
Bridlington.
Birkdale.
Bury.
Bolton.
Castleford.
Clayton-le-Moors.
Cottingham.
Cockermouth.
Cwm-du.
Darlington.
Dawdon.
Dunstable.
Deighton.
Droylsden.
Dukinfield.
Ealing.
East Vale.
Eton.
Exmouth.
Falmouth.
Farnworth.
Failsworth.
Flockton.
Gloucester.
Golcar.
Great Crosby.
Halliwell.
Heaton.
Haworth.
Heap, Middle Division.
Holywell.
Horbury.
Hampton Wick.
Hyde.
Heckmondwike.
Ilfracombe.
Jarrow.
Kendal.
Keighley.
Litherland.
Lower Mitton.
Lockwood.
Longwood.
Lower Bebington.
Liverpool.
Lymm.
Newsome.
Newnham.
Newport.
Northwich.
Oldham.
Openshaw.
Oswaldtwistle.
Oxton.
Pennington.
Pickering.
Pontypool.
Preston.
Rastrick.
Redcar.
Redditch.
Rugby.
Sidmouth.
Southwick.
Slaithwaite.
Soothill, Upper.
Soothill, Nether.
South Stockton.
Slough.
Shelf.
Swindon, New.
Sandown.
Swansea.
Ditto.
Shanklin.
Teignmouth.
Thornhill.
Tyldesley.
Tow Law.
Warsop.
Welchpool.
Westbury-on-Severn.
Winterton.
Witney.
Wednesfield.
Walton-on-the Hill.
Willington Quay.
Wooldale.
Westleigh.
Witham.
Wavertree.
Worthing.
Yeadon.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS have been prepared in this Office for confirmation by Parliament in the following cases, and confirmed accordingly :—

Ashford - - (Repeal of a Local Act.)
Bolton - - - (Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase of land.)
Brighton - - (Ditto).

Fareham	(Extending the borrowing powers of the Local Board of Health.)
Hexham	(Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase of land.)
Kingston-on-Hull	(Ditto.)
Oswaldtwistle	(Ditto.)
Oswestry	(Repeal of a Local Act.)
Penzance	(Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase of land.)
Portsmouth	(Repeal and alteration of Local Acts.)
Shanklin	(Repeal of a Local Act.)
Southampton	(Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase of land.)
Stockport	(Repeal and alteration of Local Acts.)
Ditto	(Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase of land.)
Tunbridge Wells	(Repeal and alteration of Local Acts.)
Ditto	(Alteration of boundaries of the district.)
Tormoham	(Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase of land.)
West Cowes	(Extending the borrowing powers of the Local Board of Health.)
Wilton	(Alteration of Provisional Order applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the district.)
Woolwich	(Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase of land.)

The following BILLS have been prepared in this Office during the past year, and have passed through Parliament:—

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1864).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1864), (No. 2).

During the past year the number of letters received at and despatched from this Office have been:—

Letters received		4,081
Letters despatched:		
By post	8,003	9,692
By hand	1,689	
Packets despatched:		
By post	12,170	12,750
By hand	580	
Total		26,523

Local Government Act Office,
28 July 1864.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPOR

PRESENTED BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPAR
TO PARLIAMENT,

ON THE

EXECUTION

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT,

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 9

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Pri*
28 *July* 1864.

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